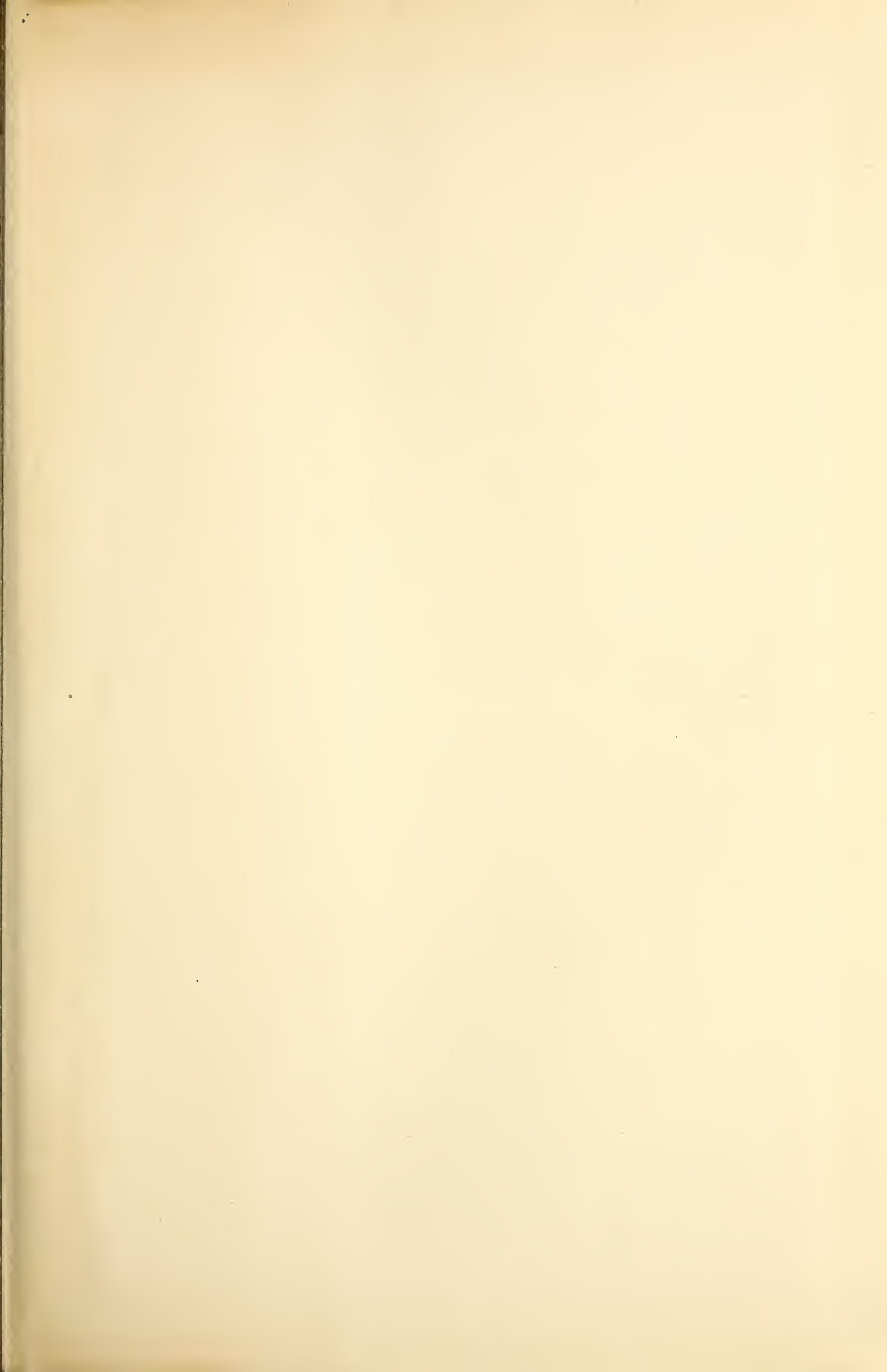


The Illinois Wesleyan Story
1850-1950







THE ILLINOIS WESLEYAN STORY
1850-1950



On the preceding page is reproduced the first page of the articles of agreement whereby an "Institution of learning of Collegiate grade" was to be established "in or near the city of Bloomington". Note that the original name of this institution was to be "Illinois University" and that the word "Wesleyan" was inserted later. Above is reproduced the last page of the document including the signatures of the 30 "Founding Fathers". (For the complete text of these articles of agreement, see Appendix A)

The Illinois Wesleyan Story

1850 - 1950

By
Elmo Scott Watson

LD
2433
.W3
c. 11



ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIV LIBRARIES
BLOOMINGTON, IL 61702

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY PRESS
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

1950

Copyright 1950 by Illinois Wesleyan University
All rights reserved. Published May, 1950

Printed in U. S. A.

To

*all Illinois Wesleyan trustees, faculty and students---
past and present --- this chronicle of the university
they have helped to build is dedicated*



AN APPRECIATION

Included in the notes at the end of the book are the names of persons who have supplied specific information or illustrative material for this history. Others have answered inquiries or suggested sources of additional information, but it would require many pages to acknowledge in detail the help they have given. They include former and present faculty members, administrative officers, alumni, relatives of Wesleyanites and friends of the university in every part of the United States. I am greatly indebted to all of them, as I am to those who wrote for the proposed 90th anniversary history of Wesleyan the chapters cited in the notes. They were: Grace Jewett Austin, Ralph E. Browns, Edwin H. Cates, Wilbert Ferguson, Cliff Guild, Alma Hamilton, Alan R. Laursen, Harry W. McPherson, Clara De Motte Munce, Roy A. Ramseyer and William Wallis.

A special word of thanks, however, is due to President Merrill J. Holmes, Dr. William E. Schultz and Prof. Fred L. Muhl for their kindness in reading in manuscript or galley proof all of the chapters and correcting errors of fact or interpretation (if errors persist, they are mine, not theirs); to Orlin G. Spicer, university librarian, Dr. George Herbert Thorpe, director of the historical collections of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Edith Elliott Kuhn, alumni secretary, for making available to me the records and other resources of their respective offices; to Wayne C. Townley, president, and Mrs. Inez Dunn, librarian, of the McLean County Historical Society, for placing at my disposal the society's newspaper files, books and collection of pictures (the number of illustrations in this book credited to that source is only small testimony of the zeal of Mrs. Dunn in searching out and helping identify hitherto unpublished portraits); and, finally, to Ned E. Dolan, great-grandson of a Wesleyan founder, alumnus, former faculty member and president of the board of trustees, who, as head of the publishing company where this volume was produced, has given his personal attention to making it an example of book-making worthy of the event it commemorates.

E. S. W.



CONTENTS

	An Appreciation	vii
	Prelude	xiii
Chapter		Page
1	The Seeds Are Planted	1
2	The Founding Fathers of Illinois Wesleyan	13
3	The New University is Christened	31
4	A President Pro Tempore	36
5	A President in Absentia	42
6	President for a Year	52
7	The Munsell Regime Begins	57
8	War Comes to the Campus	65
9	Post-War and Progress	76
10	The Professor Goes West	84
11	The Coming of the Co-Eds	97
12	A University in Fact	107
13	"A College for Sale"	114
14	First Alumnus President	121
15	The Turning Point	129
16	A New Era Begins	139
17	The Kemp Regime	144
18	The Davidson Decade	155
19	Wesleyan Weathers the Storm	163
20	War Comes Again to the Campus	170
21	Centennial.	179
	Notes	188
	Appendices	250
	Index	267

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Wesleyan's "Birth Certificate"; Autographs of the Founding Fathers	Frontispiece
Wesleyan Founders: Peter Cartwright, James Allin, John S. Barger, Charles P. Merriman, W. C. Hobbs, James Miller, Isaac Funk	4
Wesleyan Founders: John Magoun, John W. Ewing, John E. McClun, William H. Holmes, William H. Allin, Kersey H. Fell	12
Wesleyan Founders: William Wallace, James F. Jaquess, Silas Watters, William J. Rutledge, Thomas P. Rogers, Lewis Bunn	20
The New University Advertises for Students	28
Wesleyan Pioneers: John Dempster, Reuben Andrus, William Goodfellow, Charles W. C. Munsell	36
Wesleyan's First Building, 1856; Adam Guthrie contributes to the Building Fund	44
Two University "Boys in Blue": "Private Joe" Fifer; Lt. John H. Fifer	52
Wesleyan Mourns the Death of Abraham Lincoln	60
The Illinois Wesleyan Faculty, 1865-66	68
Wesleyanites in the Wild West	76
Program of a Meeting of the Belles Lettres Society, 1869	84
Wesleyan Presidents: Clinton W. Sears, Samuel J. Fallows, William H. H. Adams, William H. Wilder	92
Front Cover of the 1871 Catalogue	100
Joseph Culver Hartzell, '68—The First Wesleyan Graduate to become a Bishop	108
Mrs. Hannah I. Shur, First Woman Graduate; Front Cover of the 1872 Commencement Program	116
Wesleyan Presidents: Edgar M. Smith, Francis G. Barnes, William J. Davidson, Theodore Kemp	124
Titans and Champions: "The Football Team That Beat Northwestern", 1910; They Won the Basketball Title in 1914	132
Buck Memorial Library. Inset: Mrs. Martha Buck, Rev. Hiram J. Buck	140
Wesleyan Presidents: Harry W. McPherson, Wiley G. Brooks, William E. Shaw, Merrill J. Holmes	148
A Landmark Passes and the <i>Argus</i> Issues an "Extra"	156
Memorial Center and Annie Merner Pfeiffer Hall	164
"Wesleyan Remembers": Owen T. Reeves, Reuben M. Benjamin, Wilbert M. Ferguson, Robert O. Graham	172
Members of the Board of Trustees, 1950.: Mary Hardtner Blackstock, Ned E. Dolan, J. Stuart Wyatt, Maury Powell, Louis L. Williams, J. K. P. Hawks, Aaron Brooks	180
Wesleyan Landmarks: The Bible Monument, The Hedding Bell, The Powell Memorial, The Founders' Gates	188

THE ILLINOIS WESLEYAN STORY
1850-1950



PRELUDE

"The stream of history is fed by many rivulets and springs, until the river disappears, each source can claim its share of credit for the mounting power. But it has been given to some people at certain times, as it were, to open a mighty sluiceway. The waters they have liberated soon lose their identity but the sudden swirl of new currents has become legendary with the course of time." — James Bryant Conant in *Education in a Divided World*.

The Times

In 1849 America was on the march.

The settlement of the dispute with England over the Oregon country and the acquisition of California and the Great Southwest at the close of the Mexican war had, almost overnight, made the United States a continental power and had set in motion a westward movement unparalleled in human history.

The thin trickle of emigration across the Great Plains in the 1830's had swelled into a flood during the next decade. Then came the electrifying news of James Marshall's discovery on the lands of Capt. John Sutter, and the flood became a torrent. In 1849 more than 15,000 gold-hungry men and boys left the youthful state of Illinois for California.¹

But while these Argonauts and other American adventurers were seeking new frontiers in the Far West, those who stayed behind were seeking new frontiers at home. Their quest was not for the shining metal that could be lost or stolen. It was for something intangible but more enduring. It was the quest for more knowledge than their fathers and grandfathers had had. Their El Dorado was Higher Education.

It was in this spirit and in this era that Illinois Wesleyan University was born.

The Place

In 1849 Bloomington had barely emerged from its "frontier village" swaddling clothes. It had started in 1822 as a pioneer settle-

ment on the edge of a stretch of timber to which the Orendorffs, one of the first families there, had given the apt name of Blooming Grove.

The settlement was in what was then Fayette county of which Vandalia was both the county seat and the capital of the four-year-old state of Illinois. For the next two decades the Blooming Grove settlement was under the government of the Fayette county commissioners and later of the commissioners of Tazewell county of which Mackinawtown was the county seat.

Then in 1829 a North Carolinian named James Allin, foreseeing the commercially strategic location of Blooming Grove came from Vandalia to open a store. He was back the next spring with his family and built a double log house, one part for a dwelling and the other for a store.

Soon this entrepreneur was leading the Blooming Grove pioneers in their agitation to have created a new county of which their settlement would be the seat of government. Their efforts were successful and the new county was named McLean for John McLean, member of the lower house of the state assembly, once elected to Congress and twice to the United States Senate. The winter of 1830-31 was the "winter of the deep snow" so the commissioners named in February to locate the county seat were unable to leave Vandalia until April. When they arrived, Allin was ready with an offer of 22½ acres of his land at the north end of Blooming Grove as the site of the new county seat. His offer was immediately accepted and on July 4, 1831 the commissioner's court began auctioning lots in the townsite, with James Allin acting as agent for the court to execute the deeds. The town consisted of twelve squares but within a month Allin had made his first addition to it which more than doubled its area. On December 25, 1831 McLean county and its county seat of Bloomington officially came into existence.

The population of Bloomington at this time was less than 100 persons but by 1834 it had doubled and in another two years, due to the rush of settlers into all parts of Illinois, it more than doubled again. But the failure of the United States Bank in 1837 and the resulting depression checked not only emigration to the West but the expansion of business enterprises as well. So for the next five years the little village was in the doldrums.

The second epoch in its history began in 1844 when Bloomington was organized and chartered as a town with a duly elected president

and board of trustees to take over the reins of government from the county commissioner's court of three electors residing in the county. By 1845 the new town had a population of 800 which, with the return of prosperity to the nation in the war years of 1846-7, was more than doubled in the next four years. The surrounding territory was also growing rapidly. "McLean county now (1849) has a population of 10,339, an increase of 6,339 since the last census," reported William McCullough, assistant marshal, who had done the counting. "It has the best body of land we have ever beheld in any of the Western states and it seems destined to be the first county in the state."²

As Allin had foreseen, Bloomington was rapidly becoming a flourishing trading center with dozens of business establishments springing up along its unpaved streets that were ankle-deep in dust in summer and knee-deep in mud when the winter snows melted and the spring thaws came. But just ahead was an era of improvement, of the coming of the railroads, of still greater expansion as a trading center in the rich agricultural and stock-raising region soon to be known as the Corn Belt.

Ahead, too, was another milestone. On February 19, 1850 the state legislature granted a special charter, changing the Town of Bloomington into full-fledged city. Seven months later a new institution of higher learning would be established here. Thus Illinois Wesleyan University and the City of Bloomington started together along the path of their first hundred years.

The People

If there is such a person as a "typical American," that characterization could be applied to a citizen of Bloomington and McLean county in 1849. He had come here from Maine or Georgia, New York or North Carolina, Pennsylvania or Tennessee. But, more likely than not, if you had asked him his native state, he would have told you that it was Ohio or Kentucky.³ In his veins flowed the blood of many nationalities: French Huguenot, Dutch, German, but mostly it was the blood of those who had come from the British Isles—English, Scotch, Welsh or Irish.

He and his fathers before him had, for 200 years, been engaged in the hard task of taming the wilderness. So the hazards and hardships of this new frontier country to which he had come two decades earlier might dismay briefly but could not daunt his stout heart. He

knew them all—the discomfort of winter cold and summer heat, the scourges of ague and cholera and smallpox. Familiar to his ears was the dry buzz-z-z of the rattlesnake, the wolf howl, the panther's scream and the blood-chilling Indian war-whoop. He knew them all and accepted them as a part of the way of life of those who would push the frontier westward.

What sustained him was an abiding faith in his ability to overcome any obstacle that nature or man might place in his path and one of the cornerstones of that faith was his religion. "A mighty fortress is our God," he sang, or "The Lord He is our rampart and our buckler and our shield." Thus armed, he set about to make real the American dream of "a government, a society and a system of education by which men might, so far as possible, start equals in the contest for life's prizes."⁴

Even before there was a McLean county, its pioneers were taking steps to establish "a government, a society and a system of education." Within a year after the first settlement in Blooming Grove, the Rev. James Stringfield, who had come from Kentucky, was preaching a sermon in the log cabin of John Hendrix, a devout Methodist. Eight years later the Methodists were holding their first camp meeting at Randolph's Grove with the Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous circuit rider, and others doing the preaching.

Within three years after the settlement began, Miss Delilah Mullin was teaching in John W. Dawson's log cabin a "subscription school" for which each pupil paid two and a half dollars for a term of four months. The Illinois legislature had passed a law in 1825 establishing free schools but when the state became financially embarrassed four years later that law was repealed and it was not until 1855 that the present free school system became operative. Until that time, the boys and girls learned their "Three R's" in the "subscription schools."

Within five years after the first cabin was erected in Blooming Grove, its settlers were ratifying the action of the legislature in establishing the new county of Tazewell at an election held in the home of William Orendorff. There they named William H. Hodge, sheriff, Thomas Orendorff, coroner, and William Orendorff, justice of the peace, and soon thereafter the first county court was in session in the cabin of Ephraim Stout of Stout's Grove.

During the next two decades this trinity of church, school and state would develop rapidly. But these McLean county pioneers

would not be content, any more than other Americans of their time would be, with merely establishing schools for an elementary education of their children. With the yearning for other forms of a better way of life would come the desire for higher education. It was a movement that was already gaining impetus throughout the nation.

In the decade from 1820 to 1829, 22 new colleges were founded in the United States. That number was increased by 38 during the next decade. Various factors, including economic conditions contributed to slowing down this movement, so that there were only 42 colleges established from 1840 to 1849. But in the next ten years—from 1850 to 1859—that number was more than doubled, with a total of 92.

One of these was Illinois Wesleyan.

The Church in Education

Of all the Protestant sects which concerned themselves with fostering higher education, none played a more important role than the Methodists. In 1849 theirs was the largest church in Illinois, mainly because its "organization of itinerant preachers, under the direction of bishops and presiding elders, was admirably suited to the needs of a rapidly developing country with a shifting frontier. So faithful were the circuit riders that it became a proverbial saying on a bitterly cold winter day: 'There is nothing out today but crows and Methodist preachers.'"⁵ And, in the words of President Theodore Roosevelt, "their church's essential democracy, its fiery and restless energy of spirit, and the wide play it gave to individual initiative all tended to make it particularly congenial to a hardy and virile folk, democratic to the core, prizing individual independence above all earthly possessions, and engaged in the rough and stern work of conquering a continent."

The Methodists had begun promoting the cause of higher education back in 1784—only three years after their church was organized in America. In that year was founded a college at Abingdon, Md., named Cokesbury for its two founders: Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury. In 1817 an academy was established at New Market, N. H.—later to be moved to Wilbraham, Mass. and named the Wesleyan Academy, and in 1820 the General Conference recommended that all annual Conferences establish seminaries in their territories.

The first result of this action was a college west of the Alleghenies—Augusta College in Kentucky, opened in 1823. But in the frontier

country of Illinois it did not bear fruit until 1829 when the Illinois Conference undertook the control and patronage of McKendree College at Lebanon. During the next decade, however, the Illinois Conference expanded its educational program rapidly. In 1834 it pledged its support to the Pleasant Plains Academy, of which Peter Cartwright was superintendent, and the following year it approved the plan drawn up by the Rev. Peter Akers for the Ebenezer Labor School, which was not only a trade school with a program of student self-help through a farm and workshop, but also a seminary providing elementary and higher classical education to train ministers and missionaries to the Indians.

The year 1836 was a high point in Methodist educational effort because of the report of the education committee which the Conference adopted. This report, which "shows more clearly than anything else the intense interest of the Methodist Church in education, their loyalty to the public schools and their good judgment and practical common sense in suggesting a plan admirably adapted to the situation at the time,"⁶ pledged its continued support to McKendree College but it did even more. Taking note of the lack of common schools in the state, it provided for the establishment of grammar schools in every county or circuit where they were needed. During the next two decades more than a score of such schools were established under the sponsorship of the Conference, and although only one of them⁷ survived for any length of time, they fulfilled a useful function until the adoption of the present common school system in 1855 made them no longer necessary.

Unlike other denominations which could depend upon their friends in the East for aid, the Methodists' educational program suffered from lack of financial support, especially in the West, and this became more acute after the panic of 1837. So we find the Illinois Conference of 1838 announcing that it would aid, so far as possible, the grammar schools that had already been established but it could not undertake to aid any other institution of higher learning besides McKendree College until it was firmly established.

By 1843, however, conditions had improved sufficiently so that the Conference that year, acting upon the recommendation of its education committee, authorized a special committee on a "female institution of learning." Definite action on such a project was delayed until three years later when the Conference sanctioned the

founding of the Illinois Conference Female Academy, now Mac-Murray College for Women, which was established in 1846.

Scarcely had this female academy opened its doors when there came a Macedonian call from certain citizens in Bloomington and McLean county. How that call was answered is chronicled in the pages that follow.



CHAPTER 1

THE SEEDS ARE PLANTED

May 19, 1849 . . . Charles P. Merriman, editor and publisher of the *Western Whig*,¹ "published every Saturday morning at No. 3 Brick Row, Bloomington, McLean County" is looking over a copy of Vol. 3, No. 29 of his four-page newspaper. He and his helper have just printed it on a clumsy handpress and it will soon be in the hands of one of his few hundred subscribers. On the front page this subscriber will learn that:

Up in Montreal, Canada, rioting between French and English citizens is still in progress. Presumably Editor Merriman thinks this is a matter of considerable importance to Bloomingtonians, for full details of the disturbance, reprinted from Eastern papers, fill three of the six columns on the page. In adjoining columns are: an article about the opportunities for settlers in the new territory of Minnesota, a literary contribution telling the legend of Lake Pepin in that same region, a dispatch about a recently-enacted liquor law in the new state of Wisconsin, a contributed poem on "The Forsaken Hearth," and a brief item about the number of slaves in Missouri, which is patently Abolitionist propaganda.

Down at the bottom of one column is a small headline — "Gold in California." But the story under it is no chronicle of the epic migration of gold-hungry Americans, by land and sea, to the new El Dorado on the Pacific coast. Instead, this headline has obviously been chosen to catch the eyes of those citizens of McLean county who are indebted to R. O. Warriner & Co., "dealers in dry goods, hardware, groceries, boots, shoes, etc.", and to remind those delinquents to "call without delay and pay up because the fact is that 12 months credit is as long as we can stand and we hope this hint will be understood."

Such is the reading content of page one, except for a full column of "business cards" wherein the public is informed that J. E. McClun & Co., deals in dry goods, groceries, etc., that Flagg and Ewing are vendors of lumber; that Attorney William H. Holmes has his office

in the Court House; and that Kersey H. Fell, another lawyer, is also a land agent, attends to collections of accounts in no less than six counties surrounding McLean and gives "particular attention to paying taxes, real estate sales and all business pertaining to the General Western Land Agency." (Mark well the names of Messrs. McClun, Ewing, Holmes and Fell, for we shall be meeting them again soon in this narrative.)

Having finished page one, Editor Merriman's subscriber opens the *Whig* and learns that Americans, as well as Canadians, are given to rioting. The scene is the Astor Place Opera House in New York City and "Ned Buntline was among the rioters arrested." (Within a few years this subscriber's son and many other youthful Bloomingtonians will be surreptitiously reading dime novels written by this same Ned Buntline, thereby scandalizing their elders who "just can't understand" the younger generation's interest in this type of sensational literature.)

In Missouri the cholera has reached epidemic proportions and it has also appeared in New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati where 33 new cases have been reported in one day. A dispatch from Washington (reprinted from an Eastern paper, as is most of the news on these pages) denies the rumors of dissension in the cabinet of President Zachary Taylor although it seems certain that the Post Office Department, which needs re-organization, is due for a shake-up. Senator Benton of Missouri has uttered an eloquent plea for national unity, lest the dispute over slavery lead to dissolution of the Union. In New Orleans John W. Crockett will superintend building the new Customs House. Editor Merriman recalls that the newspaper establishment of this son of Davy Crockett, hero of the Alamo, had been a failure and "we rejoice in his good fortune." Down in Mexico another revolution is in progress and over across the Atlantic there are wars and rumors of wars. Russia and Denmark, Austria and Hungary, Sardinia and Austria are either fighting or preparing to fight. In Italy the Pope's subjects are in revolt and Naples and Sicily are on the verge of hostilities.

Thus is the world mirrored on this May morning in 1849 in Bloomington's only newspaper, but it gives the subscriber very little news of his friends and neighbors. One brief item records the marriage of James Clark and Louisa L. Barnes, both of McLean county, by Zera Patterson, Esq. and an editorial note tells the reader what he

undoubtedly knows already—that “the weather is cold and disagreeable and the roads are rough and heavy.” (A century hence his grandson will be speeding over these same roads, now surfaced with concrete, in a vehicle called an automobile, listening to news from all over the world brought to him by a magical instrument called the radio).

More revealing of life in Bloomington and McLean county than the news columns are the advertisements which dominate pages two, three and four of the *Whig*. The president and trustees of the Town of Bloomington, through an ordinance signed by J. M. Scott, clerk, reminds “all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 50” that their civic duties include laboring on the roads, streets and alleys and if they fail to do so, they will have to pay “one dollar a day in lieu of such labor.” Will T. Major has timberlands for sale and Flagg and Ewing want to buy 1,000 cords of wood. They also wish to hire “eight or ten steady young men by the year.” Joseph Peck wants to buy bark—preferably white oak and burr oak—for his tanning yard and he will pay for it in leather, boots or shoes. Then there are notices of auctions and of partnerships dissolved, or new partnerships formed and of new stocks of goods received by various merchants, and column after column of advertisements for patent medicines which are guaranteed to cure all the ills of pioneer life.

In the midst of all these signs of commercial activity in a growing town is evidence that the desire of the people of the community for higher education is also astir. It appears in the form of a column-long “Proposition to the People of McLean County,” which proclaims that articles of agreement have been “made and entered into between Charles P. Merriman and Charles E. Dodge of the first part and the subscribers whose names are hereinto affixed, of the second part” to establish in the town of Bloomington a seminary of learning to be called the “McLean Collegiate Institute.”

Messrs. Merriman and Dodge will furnish a suitable building lot and erect on it a building to cost, when finished, five thousand dollars. They propose to complete this building and have the institute open for the reception of students on or before the first day of January, 1850, and they will contribute one thousand dollars to procure a library, maps, charts, etc. for the use of the students. These students will be taught the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, natural and moral sciences, together with all the usual branches of an English

education and the institute will be conducted "in such a manner as will be conducive to the permanent promotion of Science and Literature independent of and free from all political and sectarian bias."

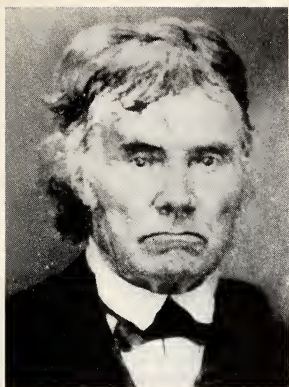
Finally there is the promise that "all sums donated for the encouragement of the aforesaid undertaking will be faithfully appropriated to the accomplishment of the ends proposed by this agreement." As the subscriber to Editor Merriam's *Whig* comes to the end of this proposition he notices that it is signed by Messrs. Merriman and Dodge "of the first part" but that the names of "the subscribers whose names are hereunto affixed, of the second part" are conspicuously absent. He could not know then, as we know now, that this ambitious project was to fail but in its failure it set in motion forces that would soon result in the founding of Illinois Wesleyan University.

* * * * *

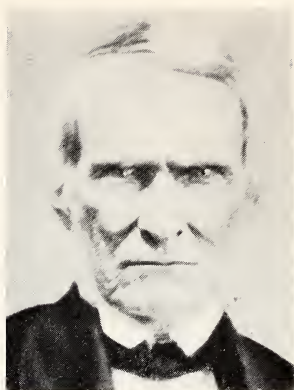
Unlike many universities that can trace their lineage back to one particular source, the Illinois Wesleyan of today is the spiritual—and physical—heir of several institutions of learning. And, unlike many an institution of learning that is the lengthened shadow of one man, Wesleyan was sired by many men. Also, in view of the fact that it has always been known as a "Methodist school" it is interesting to note that some of its progenitors were men of other religious faiths.

One of these was the Rev. Lemuel Foster, a Presbyterian, who in 1834 established a school in a building which he erected on the corner of Main and Olive streets. It not only served as a Presbyterian academy but was also used as a church, the first really commodious one in the little frontier village. Because this school offered a more advanced course of study than any other in Bloomington, it became known as the "high school" or the "Seminary."²

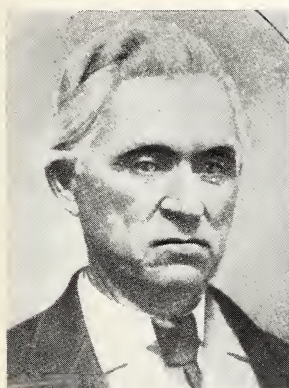
Another progenitor was a young Pennsylvania schoolteacher named George Washington Minier.³ A member of the Christian ("Campbellite") church, later he would have a notable career of nearly half a century as a minister of that faith. But when he arrived in the McLean county seat it was to open a school for boys and girls. Finding the Rev. Mr. Foster willing to dispose of his seminary, Minier took it over and operated it for a year. Then he seems to have decided to change its character for in the August 3, 1848 issue of



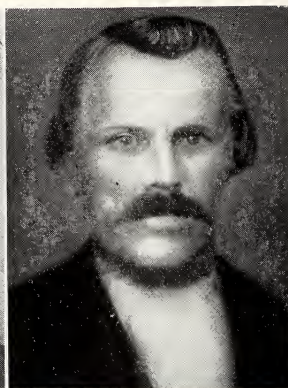
Peter Cartwright



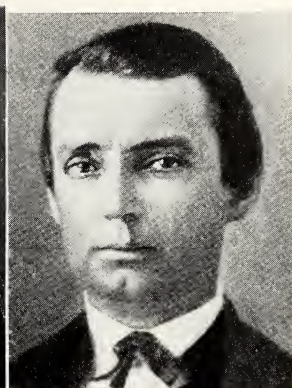
James Allin



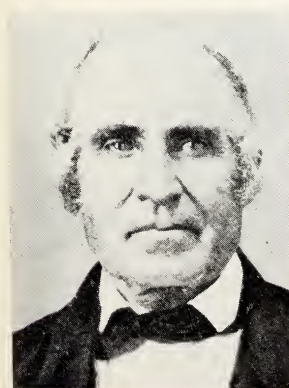
John S. Barger



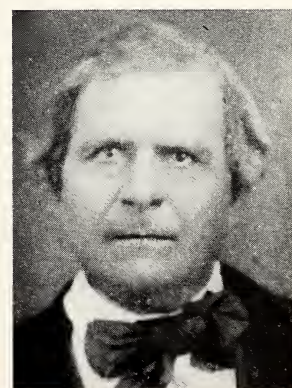
Charles P. Merriman



W. C. Hobbs



James Miller



Isaac Funk

WESLEYAN FOUNDERS



the *Western Whig* he advertised that the first session of the "Bloomington Female Academy" would open the first Monday in September for a five months' term.

Two weeks later, another progenitor of another faith arrived on the scene. He was Rev. Charles E. Dodge, a Baptist, who announced in the *Whig* that "having been engaged as Instructor of Youth for several years past" he proposed to open the Bloomington Male Academy on Monday, September 4, in which would be taught "Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic at \$3 per Quarter. The higher branches of English literature \$4 and the Classics together with Mathematics at \$5 per quarter." He states that "the Baptist church will be occupied as the School Room until a more suitable building can be procured" and that "should suitable encouragement be given, a board of trustees will be organized and competent assistance procured."⁴

Presumably that "suitable encouragement" wasn't forthcoming, for during the next eight months the copy in Dodge's advertisement of his male academy was unchanged. In contrast is the progress that Minier's female academy seems to have been making in the meantime. In the January 25, 1849 issue of the *Whig*, he announced that, "thankful for former favors, he would inform his patrons and the public that the second session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 29th Inst.", and that "we now have our library and expect an apparatus soon." He promised that "no pains will be spared to make this school meet the expectations of its patrons" and invited "ladies and gentlemen to call and see the order and progress of our pupils." This advertisement was signed not only by Minier as principal, but also by E. Thomas, M.D.; R. O. Warriner, M.D.; William McCullough, Esq.; C. P. Merriman, and J. W. Ewing as directors.

Then in May, 1849, came the announcement of the proposal to found the "McLean Collegiate Institute" which obviously represented an effort to consolidate the male and female academy into a co-educational institution of higher learning. This "Proposition" by Merriman and Dodge appears in successive issues of the *Whig* through May and June and then it is discontinued. Presumably they had been unable to interest enough "subscribers . . . of the second part" to support the project, and decided to abandon it. A short time later they established rival co-educational institutions but they were evidently friendly rivals. On July 28 the *Whig* carried an advertisement

stating that "Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will commence a school in the Baptist church on Monday the 6th day of August, 1849, for the reception of both males and females. Those wishing to patronize said school will make it known at the earliest opportunity" and Editor Merriman published a note in his editorial column calling attention to this school.

A month later the Bloomington Female Academy was advertising that "the second year of this institution will commence on Monday the 10th of September under the superintendency of Mr. G. W. Minier, assisted by Miss Mary M. Spaulding" and carrying this postscript: "N.B. A select class of lads will be taken under the personal charge of the Principal. Those wishing to have their sons under his charge must apply soon as the class is nearly full. A class of teachers will be formed." This advertisement was signed by Merriman as president of the board of trustees.⁵

Although Merriman and Dodge, with their plan for a McLean Collegiate Institute had failed to establish an institution of higher learning in Bloomington, forces were at work which, after another abortive attempt, would eventually bring it into being. The impetus for it came from five men. They were Merriman, Minier and three newcomers—A. H. Brown, Joseph Macon and Henry Louis Shafter Haskell, who were teaching subscription schools in or near Bloomington.⁶

Some time in the late summer of 1849 this quintet organized a "teachers institute" which met every Friday night for a discussion of their mutual problems. At one of these meetings Haskell was assigned the topic "How can we best advance the cause of education in McLean County?" The substance of his talk was that the county needed a university "a fountain from which recruits would come for every branch of learning and science," and that Bloomington was the logical seat of such a school since it was "eligibly situated on the projected line of the Illinois Central and other roads, with no colleges east of us or near us." According to Haskell's recollections in later years, "each was enthusiastic. We agitated the subject and a meeting was called" to carry the project forward.⁷

Specific information on when and where this meeting was held, who attended it and what steps they took to put their plan into action is lacking. But, thanks to the proclivity of Rev. John S. Barger for writing lengthy "Letters to the Editor" we have corroborative evi-

dence which sheds considerable light upon these points.⁸ That evidence is contained in his chronicle in the columns of the *Whig* of what took place at four successive Conferences of the Methodist Church attended by Barger as presiding elder of the Bloomington district and by Rev. Thomas Magee, pastor of the Methodist church in the McLean county seat.

The first of these was the 26th annual session of the Illinois Conference held at Quincy from September 19 to 26, 1849. At this session the committee on education discussed at some length the report that "there was in various parts of the Conference and also in the Rock River Conference a strong desire to remove the location of McKendree College to some northern point, as Bloomington, on which the two conferences might be united to build upon a Methodist College for the state." Rev. Peter Cartwright, presiding elder of the Springfield district, advocated the removal which was opposed by Rev. William Wentworth, president of McKendree, Prof. A. W. Cummings of that college, Rev. W. D. R. Trotter, presiding elder of the Jacksonville district, and Rev. C. M. Holliday, minister of the Methodist church in Jacksonville.⁹ Although nothing came of the proposal, the argument over it seems to have engendered some resentment which would affect, though not vitally, the future of Illinois Wesleyan.

More important, however, to its destiny was another matter that came before the members of this committee on education who reported that several informal proposals for the establishment of schools of academic grade had passed in review before them and, especially that "it had been intimated to them that both at Bloomington and Jacksonville friends of education were ready to do nobly toward establishing seminaries." Upon their recommendation, the Conference appointed committees to confer with the citizens of both towns "on the practicability and expediency of opening schools and erecting buildings as soon as circumstances shall justify" and it also expressed its willingness to extend to such schools its patronage when they were properly organized.

Appointed to the committee to confer with the Bloomington "friends of education" were Magee and Barger and, according to the latter, soon after the Quincy conference adjourned, a number of these Bloomingtonians "met, organized and elected a board of trustees under the name and style of McLean College. In this board all the

churches of the place were represented and several gentlemen not connected with any church but of high standing in society were elected trustees. At this primary meeting but one of the Conference committee was present.”¹⁰

This primary meeting undoubtedly was the same gathering referred to so laconically by Haskell. Unfortunately, neither he nor Barger give any specific information as to who attended the meeting. (Barger doesn't even say whether he or Magee was “one of the Conference committee present”). It is logical to believe that the five sponsors of the “teachers' institute” were there, and it seems equally certain that James Allin, who had a hand in almost every new public enterprise in Bloomington in its early days, participated in this one also, and was named a trustee. Who the others were can only be guessed.

Barger's statement that all of the churches of the place were represented suggest that they may have included Dodge, the Baptist; Minier, the “Campbellite”; and some member of the Presbyterian church—possibly James Miller, who was the grandson of a minister of that faith. As for the others, they were probably Merriman, Dr. Ezekiel Thomas, William C. Hobbs, J. E. McClun and John Magoun. But whoever they were, we do know that not long afterwards Barger and Magee met with them and reported the action that had been taken at the Quincy conference. Subsequently both were elected to the board and “thus were called upon to confer with the citizens of Bloomington in the two-fold relation of a committee from the Conference and members of the board of trustees.”¹¹

Probably there were several such conferences during the winter and spring of 1850 but not much progress seems to have been made toward establishing the McLean College. Finally, at the request of Barger, a meeting of the trustees was called for the evening before the opening of the fourth quarterly conference of the “Bloomington station” the first week in July. However, only the president and secretary of the board appeared for this meeting, and having failed to obtain a quorum, Barger was forced to admit that “the projected enterprise was considered defunct.”¹²

When the conference opened on July 6, Barger and Magee reported that, acting as a committee from the Illinois Conference, they had met with the McLean College trustees and explained to them “the position of the Conference with reference to the subject.”

However, "from some cause the trustees have failed to perfect their organization or at least to complete the foundation on which to erect a college."¹³ Since Barger does not record what explanation he gave for the failure of the trustees to act, we can only guess what "from some cause" means.

Undoubtedly the promoters of the McLean College had visualized an institution "free from all political bias," as had Merriman and Dodge in their proposed McLean Collegiate Institute. Possibly some political difference may have caused a schism in the board, for the issue of Whig vs. Democrat was as strong in Bloomington as anywhere else in that era. But it seems more likely that it was religion, rather than politics, which caused the rift. To those of some other church affiliation, it may have seemed that the project was becoming too obviously a Methodist affair, especially with the addition of Barger and Magee to the board, and for this reason their interest in it waned.

But, undaunted by this failure, the two Methodist ministers declared that since the Illinois Conference at Quincy had said it was "ready to encourage the erection of the Seminary of Learning in Bloomington and establish it, as far as their patronage and influence will do it, upon a firm foundation" and since they considered it "practicable and expedient to open a school and provide suitable buildings," they recommended to the quarterly conference that it organize its own board of trustees and present the matter to the next meetings of the Illinois and Rock River Conferences for their support.

This suggestion was referred to a committee composed of Dr. E. Thomas, Linus Graves and James Allin, which on July 8 recommended that such an institution be established in Bloomington under the patronage of the Methodist Church and that this quarterly Conference appoint a board of nine trustees who "shall take the necessary steps to perfect their legal organization under the laws of the state." Upon the recommendation of a nominating committee composed of Barger, Magee and Allin, the nine trustees named were Allin, Barger, Graves, Hobbs, Magoun, McClun, Merriman, Miller and Thomas. The name "Illinois University" was selected for the new institution and Magee and Barger were authorized to solicit the cooperation of the Rock River Conference as well as the Illinois Conference and seek the support of both.¹⁴

Accordingly, on July 19, the two ministers journeyed to Plain-

field where the Rock River Conference was to meet. Their mission was only partially successful. They reported what had been done at the Bloomington quarterly conference, the expectation that the Illinois Conference would place the college under the control of the church at its next meeting and invited the Rock River Conference to participate. The committee to which the matter was referred expressed their interest in the project, gave it their blessing, but made it clear that the backers of the new institution could expect no "pecuniary aid" because the Rock River Conference was pledged to the financial support of another new Methodist institution—the North Western University at Chicago.¹⁵

But better success was ahead when the Illinois Conference opened its 27th annual session in Bloomington on September 18, although the project encountered some unexpected difficulties before it became a reality. Barger and Magee, acting as a committee appointed by the Quincy conference the previous year, presented a report on the result of their meetings with the citizens of Bloomington "on the subject of a seminary of learning at that place" and this report was referred to a special committee of five that was named to confer with the delegation from the Rock River Conference and the trustees of the newly-created Illinois University. Again the Rock River delegates made it clear that, while they approved of the idea, they could not guarantee financial support of it.¹⁶

Then a report from Barger and Rev. James C. Finley, as representatives of the trustees, was laid before the Conference. From the somewhat florid style of this communication there is reason to suspect that the Rev. Mr. Barger was its author, and in the light of events during the next two or three years, it would seem that his enthusiasm for the project made him a bit over-optimistic as to its success. For in it the writer declared:

A variety of circumstances have combined to fix the attention of the surrounding country upon this location. The salubrity and beauty of the situation—its position in the midst of a country of unrivalled fertility and destined soon to be the abode of innumerable inhabitants—the intelligence and morality of its inhabitants—all these considerations combine to fasten the attention of all upon this location. And we think that the zeal and liberality of the people are ready to respond to the responsibilities which public opinion is throwing upon them.

We will just say to the Conference that the extension of their patron-

age to the Institution will not for the present involve them in either expense or harassing responsibility. Buildings fully adequate to conducting a large High School are now ready. The facilities will be greatly increased with the present Conference year. Teachers of a high character and enjoying to a very great degree the confidence of the community are ready at a proper time to embark in the enterprise.

We cannot begin too soon. The increase of our own population—the ingress of foreigners are pouring upon us. The tide of emigration is rolling its ceaseless current through us—and the great highway of nations uniting the extremes of Europe and Asia will soon pass by our door; and the wealth of the world will be poured into our treasury: by the time we can acquire the experience necessary for the conduct of a college, the liberality of our people will have furnished the means and the youth of our Country will be pressing to our halls for that instruction which it is our duty to provide for them.¹⁷

This glowing report was referred to the committee on education and again there is reason to suspect that the enthusiasm of the Rev. Mr. Barger for the project had caused him to overstate his case. For in one of his letters to the *Whig*, recalling the events of that conference, he says with some asperity:

All these various reports and communications were referred to the Committee on education and here it seems they intended to remain forever committed to the *oblivious calm of indifference* for they were all passed by in their report with *the unmeasured contempt of silence most profound!* If the report said anything concerning any one of these papers I have forgotten it. If it had one paragraph devoted to the construction of Illinois University it was so extremely meager to have eluded my discovery. The report was not published in the printed minutes and if it has been published in any of the periodicals of the church I have not seen it.¹⁸

Who the members of the committee on education at this conference were is unknown but it is not unlikely that one or more of them may have been the same men who remembered the proposal made at the Quincy conference, to remove McKendree to Bloomington. Because of this they opposed, or at least reluctantly consented to, the establishment of the projected Illinois University under the patronage of the Illinois Conference. At least, Barger hints that there was such opposition, but states that it was not strong enough to make itself evident on the floor of the conference.

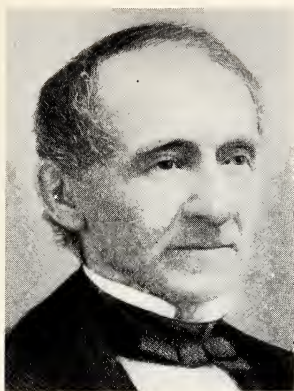
But despite this opposition, the dream of the five Bloomington schoolteachers and of John S. Barger neared realization when the Conference adopted a resolution "That the Illinois University be received under the patronage of this Conference in accordance with the request of the Trustees and committees of the Conference." Immediately two other important steps were taken. The board of trustees was increased from nine to thirty members and, since the new university was now a Methodist institution, its name was changed from Illinois University to Illinois Wesleyan University.

Before the Conference adjourned these thirty "Founding Fathers" of Illinois Wesleyan met in the little Methodist church to "subscribe their names and affix their seals to an instrument of writing" for the purpose of "permanently establishing at or near the city of Bloomington an Institute of learning of Collegiate grade". . . which "shall be known in law and equity or otherwise by the name and style of Illinois Wesleyan University."

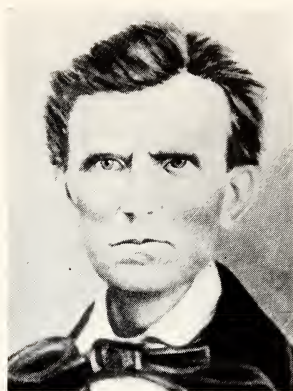
Well might the Rev. Mr. Barger feel a sense of triumph in a hard-won victory as he signed his name—the fourth in the list—to that document. Seven months later he would be writing:

Success to every institution of sanctified learning in all the land; but especially to McKendree College at Lebanon in Southern Illinois; to North Western University at Chicago in Northern Illinois; but most especially and emphatically I say success to Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington in Middle Illinois. May the last be not the least among her sister Colleges of the far-famed, fertile Prairie State—the glory of the West. May her endowments and facilities, and buildings and apparatuses and libraries, and cabinets, all, under the blessing of a kind and munificent Providence be speedily and abundantly enriched with every means, and quality, all power of usefulness through all future time. May hundreds and thousands of the best and brightest of the ransomed race graduate at Illinois Wesleyan University and go out from the halls of sanctified learning with all the light and grace of a finished Christian education, to bless the world in all the relations of man to his fellow man.²⁰

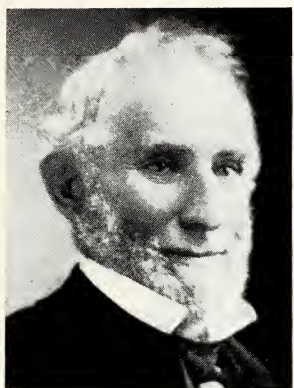
Ahead of this new "institution of sanctified learning" in the "far-famed fertile Prairie State" were the years in which his dream would come true.



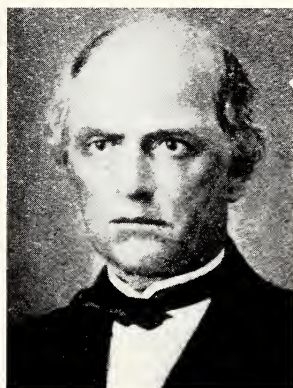
John Magoun



John W. Ewing



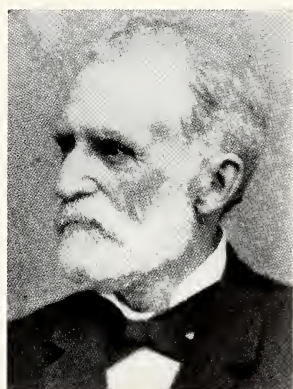
John E. McClun



William H. Holmes



William H. Allin



Kersey H. Fell

WESLEYAN FOUNDERS



CHAPTER 2

THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF ILLINOIS WESLEYAN

September 23, 1850. Thirty men—twelve Methodist ministers and eighteen laymen—have gathered here in the little Methodist church in Bloomington to bring a university into being.

Look at them carefully as they come to the table to sign their names to Wesleyan's birth certificate, for they are worthy of more than a casual glance. As a group, "substantial citizens" would be a fitting characterization because virtually all of them have been prominent in some phase of life in Central Illinois for two decades. But they deserve something better than a group portrait in which the sharp lines of individuality become blurred and indistinct. For there are among them "rugged individualists"—and this in an era when that concept is a stern reality rather than a well-worn phrase.

* * * * *

Outstanding among these rugged individualists, and appropriately his name appears first on the list of signers, is Rev. Peter Cartwright, a man whose fame already has extended far beyond the boundaries of Illinois. He is not only nationally known, but his name has even been carried across the Atlantic and "for the French, 'Oncle Pierre' possessed much of the picturesque which they admired in Benjamin Franklin."¹ The apotheosis of that striking frontier type, the circuit rider, he is a "muscular Christian with a keen sense of humor and a shrewd, homely resourcefulness that won his way in the face of every difficulty . . . a man perfectly fitted for his peculiar task."²

A native of Virginia, Cartwright had grown to manhood in a region in Kentucky that was such a haunt for fugitives from justice, "murderers, horse thieves, highway robbers and counterfeiters," as to be called "Rogues' Harbor."³ It was virgin soil for the labors of a man who, as an exhorter, traveling preacher and presiding elder of the Methodist church, would be called upon to prove himself a stronger man among strong men in physical encounter as well as in the rough and tumble of theological debate.

By the time Cartwright had removed to Illinois in 1824, he was already on the way to becoming a legend, "a sort of Paul Bunyan of Methodism, a Don Quixote battling with equal success the bad men from Rogues' Harbor and all the physical hardships of frontier life."⁴ On this September day in 1850 he has just passed his 65th birthday, a man "five feet, nine inches, in height, weighing about 180 pounds, muscular, erect, with dark grey eyes with that flashing characteristic peculiar to men of intense natures, a well poised head and with the firm set of lips of a man having great resolution."⁵ For he is still as much the churchman militant as he had been in his earlier years when, so the stories ran, he had soundly thrashed the renowned Mike Fink, "King of the Mississippi Flatboat Men," or had forcibly ejected the rowdies who tried to break up a revival meeting he was conducting.⁶

Perhaps some of his colleagues here at this Bloomington gathering smiled to themselves as they recalled such incidents in his turbulent career, although it is more likely that those, who had attended sessions of the Illinois Conference with him, remembered how his "exhibition of rollicking fun" once had brought down upon him the displeasure of the pious and austere Bishop Hamlin. With some asperity that dignitary had asked "Brother Cartwright, are you sanctified?" whereupon "Uncle Peter" had replied, "In spots, Bishop, in spots!"⁷

Perhaps, too, they may have felt that, at this meeting to found an institution of higher learning, there was a certain incongruity in the presence of a man who had once been considered an opponent of education. For he had once declared, "I do not wish to undervalue education, but really I have seen so many of the educated preachers who forcibly reminded me of lettuce growing under the shade of a peach tree, or like a gosling that had got the straddles by wading in the dew, that I turn away sick and faint."⁸

But, despite this apparently cynical attitude toward education, Cartwright would later be quoted as asserting that he had "given more to educational institutions and colleges than any other preacher in the State of Illinois"⁹ and there was good evidence to support this claim to pre-eminence as a patron of education. During his two terms in the legislature, he had actively promoted the cause of both common schools and institutions of higher learning.¹⁰ As chairman of the committee on education in the lower house, he had introduced a

bill providing for a "state seminary" and, even though the measure failed to pass, to Cartwright belongs the credit for an idea which eventually became the reality of the modern state university.¹¹

Even more important was his role in the educational activities of the Methodist church. He had been one of the leaders in favoring support for McKendree as a Conference college and he had served that school as financial agent, trustee and Conference visitor. He was chairman of the education committee which made its historic report in 1836, advocating the founding of grammar schools in every county and circuit, and he had aided in establishing many of these academies. Ten years later he had approved the establishment of the Illinois Conference Female Academy at Jacksonville and during the years ahead he would serve it as well as Illinois Wesleyan in various ways—as a member of its board of trustees, as president of that board and as Conference visitor. In view of this record no other man of the thirty better deserved the honor of being first on the list of founders of a new Methodist-supported school than "Uncle Peter" Cartwright.

If any of the other twelve preachers present could measure up to Cartwright as a minister and educator, it would be his son-in-law, Rev. W. D. R. Trotter, or possibly Rev. James Frazier Jaquess. Trotter, "one of the brightest minds in the Illinois Conference and a man who stood next to Cartwright and Peter Akers as an educational leader,"¹² was born of Presbyterian parents in Kentucky, had served in the navy two years and for a short time was a law student before deciding to enter the ministry. He had come to Illinois in 1830, married Maria Cartwright three years later and became a teacher in the Pleasant Plains Academy at Ebenezer of which Cartwright was then superintendent.

In 1840 Trotter had received the first bachelor of arts degree conferred by McKendree College—given him not for work in residence but by special examination covering the entire course of study.¹³ Thereafter he divided his time between education and religious journalism. He would become the first editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, established in St. Louis in 1852 as a journal of general news and opinion as well as an organ of the Methodist church, and under his editorship it would exert a profound influence upon the thinking of its readers. He would leave the editorship in 1854 to become professor of Greek and ancient literature in the female academy

at Jacksonville ¹⁴ and subsequently to serve that institution as financial agent, business manager and for 10 years as a member of the board of trustees.

Jaquess, a native of Indiana, also had intended to make law his career but, like Trotter, had given it up for the ministry.¹⁵ Holding an A.B. degree from Indiana Asbury University (now DePauw) and an M.A. from McKendree, he was one of the best educated men of his day. He was also a brilliant and popular preacher, first in "Little Egypt" (Southern Illinois) and later in Springfield. Only 29 years old when chosen the first president of the Illinois Conference Female Academy, he had proved an able administrator and an excellent choice by the Methodists for inaugurating and developing that experiment in education. It was in the midst of his administration, described as "the golden age of the ante-bellum seminary," ¹⁶ that he journeyed from Jacksonville to Bloomington to aid in founding another Methodist-sponsored college whose career was destined to parallel in many ways that of the institution he headed.

In contrast to the educational backgrounds of Trotter and Jaquess was that of Rev. Reuben Andrus. His is the story of a farm boy with an insatiable thirst for knowledge whom no hardship, no amount of hard work, could daunt until he had reached his goal. To satisfy that thirst he had attended for seven weeks a "common school" in a log cabin near the village of Havana, Ill., "going on foot something more than two miles and crossing Spoon river en route, sometimes on the ice—oftener in a skiff which my father had provided."¹⁷ For six weeks he attended an academy at Canton, Ill., where he "reviewed arithmetic, geography and algebra which I had picked up at odd snatches of ½ hours and on rainy days."

Then had come the great day in 1843 when he had gone away to college in a wagon containing 30 bushels of corn which he had husked and which would be sold for ten cents a bushel to help pay the expenses of his trip to Jacksonville and Illinois College, his destination. There, after giving his note for \$24 for the year's room rent, tuition, contingent fees, etc., he had begun three years of "hard work, deep poverty, high hopes, great cheerfulness and some success." All this had brought him to the beginning of his senior year when the opportunity to become a tutor at McKendree and principal of its preparatory department had enabled him to graduate in 1849.

He had left college with a debt of \$400 which he set about paying

off by teaching school at Greenville, Ill., but resigned that position in April, 1850, upon invitation of the presiding elder of the Bloomington District to become a circuit rider and for the next five months a "supply" in the Decatur circuit. On September 22 he was admitted to the Illinois Conference and the next day this 26-year old preacher, who had got his education the hard way, became one of the founders of a new institution of higher learning. Then, as principal of its preparatory department, Reuben Andrus would soon get this new educational project under way.

The presiding elder who had brought him to Bloomington was Rev. John S. Barger and if any one man deserves the title of "Father of Illinois Wesleyan" surely that accolade should be conferred upon him. For, as has already been chronicled, it was the indefatigable Barger who had revived the project when it was "considered defunct" and it was his persistence in the face of both indifference and opposition which had undoubtedly persuaded the Illinois Conference to take the embryo university under its wing.

Like Cartwright, Barger was a Virginian who had emigrated to Kentucky in his youth and there in his 19th year he had been converted, decided to enter the ministry and two years later was received on trial as a circuit rider in the Kentucky Conference. In 1831 he was transferred to the Missouri Conference and the next year to the Illinois Conference. During the next 14 years he was a presiding elder in half a dozen districts; Kaskaskia, Wabash, Quincy, Lewiston, Bloomington and Jacksonville. He would serve two years as financial agent for McKendree and the same period for Illinois Wesleyan. Although born and reared in commonwealths whose citizens believed in slavery, Barger became a violent opponent of that evil and, when the dispute over it resulted in a civil war, this Virginian who served a year as a chaplain in the Union army could pray, as Peter Cartwright once prayed, "O, Lord, if slavery be the cause of this cruel war, remove it!"¹⁸

Another native of the Old Dominion was Rev. William J. Rutledge who could have called himself an "F.F.V.," for he was born of a famous Virginia family and was a grandnephew of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.¹⁹ But there was nothing of the haughty aristocrat in his character. Baptized in the Presbyterian faith, he had later become a Methodist, attended Akers' "School of Prophets" at Ebenezer and had been active in founding the female academy at

Jacksonville which he served at various times as trustee, financial agent and Conference visitor. He was a "dispenser of hospitality and good cheer" and a "jovial man and true, always bristling with ideas which seemed to be dancing and prancing, impatient for utterance."²⁰ So it is not unlikely that this genial Virginia gentleman lightened the solemnity of the occasion that September day with some such comment as he had made four years earlier at Jacksonville. Looking out over the five acres which he and the other trustees had bought as the site for the female academy, he remarked whimsically, "It is a good crop of corn and ought to produce a good crop of young ladies."²¹

Whereas two of Wesleyan's preacher-founders had started out to be lawyers, Rev. James C. Finley had originally chosen medicine for his profession. Born in a Presbyterian home in New Jersey, he had attended Princeton College and after his graduation there had studied under the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia.²² He had practiced for a short time in Cincinnati, then migrated to Jacksonville, Ill., where he became a member of the Methodist church and soon afterwards decided to become a preacher. Admitted to the Mississippi Conference in 1837, he was transferred to the Illinois Conference four years later and made president of McKendree College where he served for four years before returning to a pastorate. A classical scholar who "saw truth so clearly that it fascinated him and absorbed his entire being,"²³ he had a distinguished career as an educator—as president of McKendree, and later as professor of Greek at that college, as head of the Bloomington Female Academy, as president of Olney Seminary and as a member of the faculty of the Illinois State Agricultural College at Irvington.

About the same time young Dr. Finley was practising medicine in Cincinnati, a fellow-Jerseyman named John Van Cleve, was serving as an apprentice in that city. He had come to Ohio by way of New York in 1815, had joined the Methodist church and in 1825 was licensed as an exhorter. Three years later he had been accepted on trial in the Illinois Conference and during the next 40 years while Van Cleve was serving as circuit rider, pastor and presiding elder in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, the trails of these two men would often cross.²⁴

In contrast to Finley who had gone from the ministry to teaching was Rev. James Leaton who had done just the opposite. Leaton has

the distinction of being one of the two "foreigners" among Wesleyan's founders. Born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1817, he was the son of "a gentleman farmer of considerable estate" and a mother "decidedly pious and profoundly interested in the spiritual welfare of her family."²⁵ They had sent him to Crownland Abbey to educate him for the ministry in the Church of England, but young Leaton, rebelling against parental shaping of his career, became a teacher instead of a minister after his graduation. However, when his teaching activities had been transferred to America and Springfield, Ill., he had come under the influence of Rev. Peter Akers and in 1843 he was admitted to the Illinois Conference. From that time on he had been active in Methodist affairs and not the least of his service to the church was his work as historian of the Illinois Conference.

The other "foreigner" among the founding fathers and the man who had the additional distinction of being the youngest there was Rev. Thomas Magee, a 28-year old Irishman whose widowed mother had brought him to the United States when he was nine years old. While working in a drug store at Whitehall, Ill., in 1841, he had been converted at a camp meeting and two years later he was licensed to preach and received into the Illinois Conference. Beginning as a junior preacher at Nashville, he had served in the Mt. Zion, Sparta and Upper Alton districts until 1847 when he was sent to the Bloomington East Charge where another Methodist church was built through his efforts. He had been a loyal lieutenant of Barger in keeping alive the project of a university in the McLean county seat and he would be made its first financial agent but would live barely long enough thereafter to see the infant institution he helped found take its first faltering steps.²⁶

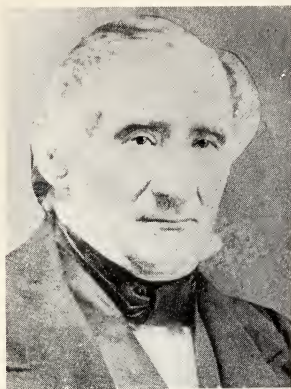
Two Kentuckians—Rev. Calvin Wesley Lewis and Rev. Charles M. Holliday—complete the roster of clergymen-founders. Lewis, after a successful career in Kentucky, especially on the Minerva circuit which included Augusta College, the pioneer Methodist school west of the Alleghanies, had come to Illinois in 1847 and thereafter would be a stalwart in the Illinois Conference.²⁷ Holliday had followed closely in the footsteps of his father, Rev. Charles Holliday, a pioneer circuit rider in Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois and a close friend of Peter Cartwright. Licensed to preach at the age of 18, thus making him one of the youngest ministers in the history of Methodism, the younger Holliday had become a circuit rider and had been

admitted to the Kentucky Conference in 1825. Transferred to the Indiana Conference nine years later, he also had come to Illinois in 1847 and been stationed in Bloomington for two years before being assigned to a pastorate at Jacksonville. So he was returning to familiar scenes when he came back to the McLean county seat in September, 1850, to help found a university there.²⁸

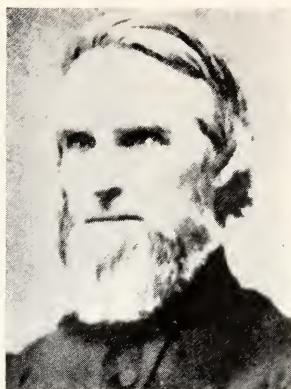
If Peter Cartwright was outstanding as the rugged individualist among the clergymen-founders, he had his counterpart among the laymen in James Allin. Although history has called John Hendrix, the first settler in McLean county, the "Father of Bloomington" that title might well be claimed for the North Carolinian who had reached Blooming Grove seven years after Hendrix. Allin has an impressive list of "firsts" to his credit. He was the first merchant in the new settlement and later its first real estate dealer; he helped establish the first newspaper and the first library; he had led the agitation which resulted in the organization of McLean county and in making Bloomington its county seat; he had laid out the Town of Bloomington and the first court held in it convened in his log cabin. He would soon be providing a site for the new university just as he had provided the land for the site of the new county seat. His fellow citizens had twice honored him by electing him to represent them in the state senate.²⁹

Physically he was the antithesis of Cartwright for "in build he was slim; his hair was light brown; his eyes were gray and penetrating,"³⁰ but his was the same tough pioneer fiber as that of "Uncle Peter." Once when he was critically ill and a consultation of doctors was called, he noticed that their solemn faces and whispered tones clearly indicated their despair of saving him. Thereupon he exclaimed, "I know what your decision is. It is that I am going to die, but I *won't* die."³¹ And he didn't, until he had exceeded by 11 years the proverbial life span of three score and ten.

On another occasion when his son was seriously ill, Allin said to him, "William I would not die if I were you. I would not give way!" Something of the father's indomitable spirit must have been transmitted to the son, for William did not "give way." Instead he lived to become clerk of the circuit court and in that official capacity to certify, on December 3, 1850, that Illinois Wesleyan University had been established by 30 trustees, including a father-son combination of James and William H. Allin.³²



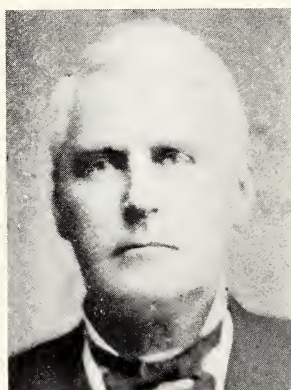
William Wallace



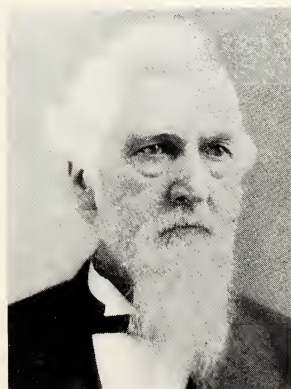
James F. Jaquess



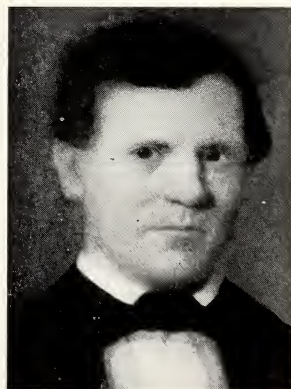
Silas Watters



William J. Rutledge



Thomas P. Rogers



Lewis Bunn

WESLEYAN FOUNDERS



If Peter Cartwright and James Allin were typical products of a rough frontier environment, then both their appearance and character accentuate the contrast between them and another of the Founding Fathers who was probably the most picturesque figure of them all. On July 22, 1837 the *Bloomington Observer* and *McLean County Advocate* had printed an announcement that "W. C. Hobbs, Dentist, proposes to practise his profession in Bloomington for a short time. He would feel gratified for the patronage of the public. Rooms at Mrs. Killip's Hotel." Back of this modest announcement was a romantic story which the gossips told with relish as they saw the darkly handsome young man striding down the dusty streets of the little frontier village, wearing a circular blue cloak and a tall white hat with a broad band of black crepe around it.

"That black crepe band represented a great sorrow." For this young Marylander, who had been "educated as a Catholic in Georgetown, D.C., was engaged to be married but the young lady died before the wedding day arrived. He, like many others, sought to drown his trouble in the wine cups and became very dissipated and squandered quite a fortune." He had drifted west to Louisville and when "he came to Blomington he had just begun a life of reform. But he lived true to his first love and never married."³³

Dr. Hobbs (the "Doctor" was a self-conferred title) wrote truly that he would practise his profession for a short time because "he did not make a success of it, owing probably to the fact that he was not a professional dentist . . . He did not extract teeth but twisted them out. People thought more about securing homes at that time than they did about taking care of their teeth, and dentists were not a successful class of business men." So Hobbs found it necessary to change his occupation and opened a subscription school, the second in Bloomington. In this he was more accomplished, although his teaching methods were decidedly unorthodox.³⁴

As an educator and a "man of ripe culture" Hobbs' advice was sought when in 1840, James Allin and other leading citizens had established a free library. It was called the McLean County Library and it "would have grown into a large and flourishing institution had not its chief management fallen into the hands of Dr. Hobbs, one of the best and kindest men in the world, but destitute of all business ability. He let the subscribers keep books out as long as they pleased, return them as they pleased, or not at all, and he could not bear to

fine anyone for keeping books over time. The consequence was that the books got scattered and in a few years the library collapsed simply through bad management.”³⁵

But if Hobbs was none too successful as a dentist, a teacher and a librarian, there was one field in which he excelled. “He was the sole authority, from whose decision none ever presumed to take an appeal, upon every social question. If a gift was to be purchased, he was the first to be consulted. The laws of etiquette in his little empire were fixed by him. A wedding was hardly considered valid unless he planned the details and then gave his presence to the occasion.”³⁶ Moreover, he fitted perfectly the picture of “the *social arbiter elegantarium* of the village. He was a large, handsome and elegant gentleman. While most other citizens dressed in blue jeans, tow linen and linsey woolsey, he wore broadcloth, silk hats, immaculate linen and silk-lined cloaks.”³⁷

But lest such a word picture of Hobbs give the impression that this Wesleyan founder was no more than a frontier fop or village dandy, let it be recorded that beneath his polished exterior were solid qualities of character which made his presence among these earnest-minded Christians not inappropriate. At least, they regarded him highly enough so that, three months later when the trustees organized, they elected him president of the board and twice later re-elected him to that position. In his last years when, reduced in circumstances because “he had kept himself poor by his constant benefactions” and had become a clerk in R. O. Warriner’s store, his fellow-citizens took note of his plight and elected him county clerk.

In those last years, too, when Bloomingtonians began talking about making a former circuit-riding lawyer the new Republican party’s candidate for President of the United States, Dr. Hobbs would oppose the nomination of that man as “not possessing in sufficient degree the courtly style and severe dignity requisite for that high office.”⁴⁰ He lived to see his judgment overruled by several million Americans in November, 1860, and thereafter became a loyal supporter of the Republican nominee. The day before Abraham Lincoln left Springfield to assume the duties of his high office, the Bloomington “*social arbiter elegantarium*” died in his lonely bachelor quarters, “leaving no enemies, a good many debts and 27 satin vests.”⁴¹

If the somewhat flamboyant Hobbs erred in his estimate of one of the world’s immortals, that was not true of one of his fellow-

founders. He was Kersey H. Fell, a quiet, soft-spoken Quaker from Pennsylvania who would one day be credited with being "the first man who thought seriously of making Abraham Lincoln a candidate for President."⁴² Fell had followed his two brothers to Bloomington in 1836 and became a clerk for Messrs. O. Covell and A. Gridley, merchants. One day his employers sent him on a business errand to Springfield where he visited the office of Attorney J. T. Stuart. "Here he met Abraham Lincoln, a young law student. After some conversation with young Abraham, Mr. Fell came to the conclusion that, if Mr. Lincoln could study law with as little education as he had, Mr. Fell would do the same, and he hesitated no longer." He began reading law in his spare time while serving as clerk in Clinton, the town which his brother, Jesse W. Fell, and James Miller had laid out as the county seat of the new county of DeWitt. After serving there for two years he had returned to Bloomington in 1840 to become deputy clerk of the circuit court under Covell, passed his bar examination and from that time until his retirement in 1856 would be one of the leading lawyers in the bustling little city.⁴³

Two other Wesleyan founders shared with Kersey Fell the friendship of Lincoln while he was still an unknown country lawyer. They were Linus Graves, a Vermonter, and William H. Holmes, a native of New York. Graves, like Fell, had arrived in Illinois in 1836, taught school for a time and then began to study law in the state capital which brought him into contact with the "Rail-Splitter." Later he was in the mercantile business in Waynesville where he met a young school teacher from Bloomington—Virginia Frances Hayden. They were married in 1847 and two years later moved to the McLean county seat where, at the time of Wesleyan's founding, Graves in partnership with his brother Oliver, was operating a general store.⁴⁴

Holmes was already a practicing lawyer when he came to Illinois in 1831 and hung out his shingle at Pekin. He represented Tazewell county in the constitutional convention in Springfield and continued practicing law in Pekin until 1848 when he had removed to Bloomington and opened his law office in the old courthouse. During these years he had become well acquainted with the other lawyers who rode the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Among them was the one destined to become President of the United States. When he did so he would appoint his friend, Holmes, a federal land commissioner, and when, in the early days of the Civil War, the young men of the North

flocked to the colors singing "We are coming Father Abraham, one hundred thousand strong!" among them would be three sons and three sons-in-law of William H. Holmes.⁴⁵

Just as the legal profession was represented among Wesleyan's founders by three members, so was there a trio from the medical profession. In addition to Dr. (Rev.) James C. Finley, there were Dr. Ezekiel Thomas and Dr. Thomas Pierce Rogers. Besides being the leading physician in early-day Bloomington, Thomas had been prominent in civic affairs for nearly two decades. He was one of the founders of the first Masonic lodge there, a member of the board of trustees for the Town of Bloomington since 1844, and when the City of Bloomington was organized in his office on South Main street in 1850 he had been chosen as one of the four aldermen of the new municipality.⁴⁶

A native of Ohio, Rogers began practising in that state after completing his studies in Philadelphia. After a year he had earned enough to pay for his education and struck out for the West with \$100 in his pocket for working capital. He arrived in Illinois in the spring of 1838, started south from LaSalle to seek a good location and stopped for a short time in Bloomington. But, believing that this town of only 400 inhabitants had little future, he went on to Decatur. There he had entered politics and served for two years as postmaster before giving up that job to devote all the time to his profession.

In 1848 his friends persuaded him to accept the Democratic nomination for state senator but in the election he lost to his Whig opponent. In the same year, while visiting in Peoria, a young lawyer named Stephen A. Douglas told him that the Illinois Central Railroad would surely be built and run through the McLean county seat. So he had come back to Bloomington in 1849, this time to stay. Here he prospered and here he would try again to go to Springfield as a state senator.⁴⁷ But again he would lose, this time to the Republican nominee, a fellow-founder of Illinois Wesleyan, named Isaac Funk.

Funk, a Kentuckian, was another rugged individualist in the mold of Peter Cartwright and James Allin. He had worked as a farm hand in Ohio for \$8 a month and in 1824, with his brother, Absalom, had come to McLean county and built a little pole shanty in a stretch of timber south of Bloomington which would ever after bear the name of Funk's Grove. The two brothers, first of a family whose name, synonymous with the growth and advancement of agriculture,

would become nationally famous, then began breaking the prairie and buying and selling live stock. Thereafter Isaac Funk would travel all over the Middle West buying cattle and hogs and driving them overland to Chicago, Galena and even as far away as Ohio. It was no easy life led by this pioneer who "did not own a wagon for seven years; went to mill near Springfield, fifty miles, with oxen; took from ten to fourteen bushels of corn part of the way with a cart and sled; carried a plough thirty miles on a horse to get it sharpened, and carried a barrel of sauerkraut ten miles home on horseback."⁴⁸

Elected to the state legislature as a Whig in 1840, Funk would be sent back to Springfield 22 years later as a Republican state senator and there deliver a philippic against the Copperheads that would have delighted the heart of his blunt-spoken friend, "Uncle Peter" Cartwright. He would also become the first great benefactor and patron of Illinois Wesleyan, for by the time of his death the former \$8-a-month Ohio farm boy had amassed a fortune estimated at almost two million dollars.⁴⁹

If the homespun Isaac Funk and Peter Cartwright and the elegant Dr. Hobbs were the most picturesque figures among Wesleyan's founding fathers, undoubtedly the most versatile was Charles P. Merriam, whom we have already met in this narrative as the editor of the *Western Whig*. For his role as a journalist was only one of the several facets of his varied career. He was a sort of a "man without a country" because he was born in a part of New England which his preacher-father, who had moved there from Connecticut, supposed was within the boundaries of Vermont but which was really in Quebec. Merriam never was quite certain whether he was a native of Canada or of the United States.

It is paradoxical, too, that this founder of a Methodist-sponsored school should have been educated in a Catholic college near Montreal and in a Protestant seminary at Newbury, Vermont, where he became a professor of mathematics after his graduation. Then the wanderlust seems to have seized him for we next find him down in Atlanta, Georgia, where he established a school but left it in 1844 to come to Bloomington to found another academy.⁵⁰ After two years he had turned to journalism and revived the defunct Bloomington newspaper under a new name. Thereafter, he would be in and out of journalism at intervals during the rest of his life.

Meanwhile, he would be alternating between the roles of public

official and educator. In 1847, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Town of Bloomington. The next year he was made president of the board and three years later he would become the second mayor of the City of Bloomington. As a teacher in, or patron of, half a dozen schools, it was appropriate that he should become a member of Bloomington's first board of education, and five years later superintendent of its schools. In the meantime, he gave up civilian life for a time to serve in the commissary department of the Union army and returned, broken in health, to a life that would be shadowed by misfortune the remainder of his days.⁵¹

Two other Wesleyan founders share with Merriman the distinction of having served as mayors of Bloomington. One of them was William Wallace, a thrifty Scotsman who had begun life as a cooper in his native Philadelphia and made enough money in that trade to set himself up in the wholesale grocery business with an older brother in that city. But too close confinement to his warehouse office had undermined his health and sent him west in 1836 to Chicago where he met Asahel Gridley who told him of the attractions of the Blooming Grove settlement. So he bought 380 acres of government land on the western edge of the settlement at the current price of \$1.25 an acre, built a log cabin, cleared the land and became a farmer and sheep raiser. The market for his produce was Chicago or St. Louis and "Wallace and Isaac Funk always hauled their wheat and wool together. Returning they would bring the luxuries such as white sugar, wool dress goods, etc., since the Blooming Grove market had nothing more than brown sugar and calico."⁵²

Wallace, who had served a term as sheriff in Philadelphia, entered politics soon after establishing himself in his new home. A rugged individualist, who expressed his non-conformity by becoming a champion of unpopular causes, he was not only an ardent Prohibitionist in an era and locale where strong liquor was a commercial staple, but he was also one of the few Abolitionists in Bloomington at that time. In fact, there were only six of them all told.

Once when an anti-slavery orator, Owen Lovejoy, came to Bloomington to deliver an address, a mob gathered in front of the building where the meeting was to be held. Wallace was knocked down as he attempted to enter. Undaunted, he adjourned the meeting to the home of the Congregational minister. It was not molested, but the next day the house of every Congregationalist was stoned,

all except Wallace's. He had sent word to the leader of the rowdies that they would get a hot reception if they came near his home, and knowing that he was a man of his word, they stayed away. But if the Bloomington of the 1830's did not approve of Wallace's political views, it overlooked them in the next two decades to choose him as its fourth mayor in 1853, electing him under the so-called "Maine law" which prohibited the sale of liquor within the city limits.

Wallace's successor, as the fifth mayor of Bloomington, would be another Wesleyan founder. He was John W. Ewing, a North Carolinian who had come to Illinois, by way of Kentucky, in 1835 and settled on a farm in what is now Woodford county. He had moved to Bloomington in 1840, became a merchant and in partnership with William F. Flagg had established a factory which "did a large business and with the exception of the McCormicks of Chicago probably manufactured a greater quantity of farm machinery than any firm or company in the state." Twice named a trustee of the Town of Bloomington, this apprenticeship in public office was a preparation for his election as mayor in 1854.⁵³

Another Wesleyan founder who made Bloomington a center of the farm machinery industry was Lewis Bunn. Born in Ohio, the son of a Pennsylvania German farmer, his schooling ended when he was 17 and apprenticed to a blacksmith in order to help his father support a family of 21 children. But he was determined to get an education, so during the four years of his apprenticeship he took private lessons. Then he set up in business for himself, practiced his trade in Ohio for five years, emigrated to Illinois and arrived in Bloomington in 1833. Soon afterwards he began manufacturing farm implements in his shop.

Later in partnership with Oliver Ellsworth he began specializing in plows which "were made by hand, were in great demand, and were called for even from Texas. Bunn and Ellsworth obtained their steel from St. Louis whence it was shipped to Pekin by water and from there was brought overland to Bloomington. But when the Illinois river was low it was hauled here from St. Louis, a distance of 175 miles. It cost for hauling this distance from seventy-five cents to one dollar per hundred pounds and after all this trouble and expense the ploughs were sold for eleven or twelve dollars apiece."⁵⁴ Nine years after Bunn had helped found Wesleyan this "honest, jovial and genial blacksmith" who "could make anything from a horseshoe nail to a

mill spindle" would retire from his business. Looking back over his half century of honest toil he could remember the many good friends he had made here. Among them were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas whom he had once engaged to represent him in a lawsuit. Douglas had "come all the way from Springfield, made a first-class speech, won the case and charged for his services five dollars!"⁵⁵

Fellow-craftsman of Bunn, as well a fellow-founder of Illinois Wesleyan, was David Trimmer who, at the age of 15, had migrated with his family from his birthplace in New Jersey, via Indiana, to Illinois. They had traveled over an Indian trail, for there was then no wagon track west of the Wabash river, and they had settled at Smith's Grove in McLean county in 1826. Five years later, when James Allin helped auction off the first lots in the new Town of Bloomington, Trimmer had bought one of these lots and on it erected the first blacksmith shop in the town. He had practised his trade there only a short time before moving 10 miles north to the settlement in Haven's Grove, named for his father-in-law, Jesse Havens, Sr., where a colony of settlers had entered 20 sections of government land and were busy with plans for establishing a new town.⁵⁶

One of these settlers was John Magoun, a Massachusetts farm boy who had gone to Boston at the age of 17, learned the brick mason's trade, worked at it in the summers and taught school in the winters. He "had read Peck's Guide for Emigrants to Illinois and nothing could prevent him from making a visit to this marvelous county."⁵⁷ So with his cousin and another companion he went to New York in the fall of 1835, took a ship to New Orleans and after a journey up the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers had arrived in Jacksonville where was being formed the colony that had taken up the government land near Haven's Grove.

Arriving there early in 1836 Magoun had "assisted Mr. Dickason, the county surveyor, to survey the colony lands and lay off the colony town, which was afterwards called Hudson." The next year he went to Bloomington, resumed his trade as mason and laid some of the bricks in the new court house that was then being built.⁵⁸ There he met two Virginians with whom he was destined to be closely associated in business as well as becoming fellow-founders of Wesleyan. One of them was James Miller, whose name is perpetuated in Bloomington's largest park today. Taken to Kentucky at the age of 16, by the time Miller was 20 he was serving as collector and

CIRCULAR.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed by the board of Trustees of Illinois Wesleyan University in the city of Bloomington, to address the people more immediately interested in the success of this educational enterprise, would most respectfully invite attention to the following facts and considerations:

This is an age of improvement. Great improvements of lasting importance are being made in almost everything! The rapid advance of science under the sanctifying power of Christianity, is constantly developing latent and important principles, the application of which, to the various purposes of life, is destined to exaltate society and the world in the scale of intellectual being, and of moral and religious excellence that man shall vie with angels, and earth resemble heaven.

It is the duty and interest of every parent and guardian, as it is the safety and glory of the Church and State to provide for the education of the rising generation.

It is the certain way to usefulness and happiness, to honor, wealth and influence in the world, and to final blessedness in Heaven, for the youth of the land to secure a liberal education, and building upon a Christian foundation, erect for themselves "a tower whose top" transcending the skies, shall reach to heaven, remembering that "wisdom is more precious than rubies, and that the merchandise of understanding is better than the merchandise of silver and the gain thereof than five gold."

The friends of education in the city of Bloomington and vicinity, and the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have united in the attempt to erect the Illinois Wesleyan University in the city of Bloomington, the Preparatory Department of which has been in successful operation for more than six months.

The Institution is now exceedingly fortunate in obtaining the very efficient services of Rev. RICHARD ANDREWS, A. B., a regular graduate of Yale University, and one of her brightest and most valued sons, and whom, whether in the pulpit or in the halls of science, his *Alma Mater* will never blush to own. Under the skillful and capable superintendence of Mr. Andrews, the young men committed to his care and instruction, may make rapid advancement in their studies. And the Christian, gentlemanly, courteous and kindly intercourse of the teacher with his scholars, has gained for him a seat in the affections, which at once secures good behavior, and success in study.

The Trustees have resolved to elect at their first meeting on July 1, a convenient College Faculty, who will be prepared to meet the demand for instruction in the College course at the opening of the Fall Session. The corresponding Secretary has been authorized to open immediately a correspondence with a number of gentlemen eminently qualified for professorship in the Institution, from whom the selection will be made.

The Trustees have the use of commodious rooms in the basement of the new church edifice, which will answer all the necessary purposes of the Institution until College buildings shall be provided.

Bloomington is a remarkably healthy situation—perhaps none more so in the west. And its intellectual, moral and religious state of society, will vie with that of any other place in the State.

Students can obtain boarding at private houses, including fuel, lights, food, and laundry at two dollars per week. Boarding alone may be obtained at from \$3.25 to \$7.50 per week. Students may board themselves in their own rooms, if so preferred, at from \$10 to \$15 cents per week. The Trustees hope they will be able, at the opening of the Fall and Winter session, to furnish rooms at a reasonable rent, to students who may wish to board themselves. Washing at 50 cents per dozen. Fuel, \$1.50 per cord.

The committee having presented these facts for the general information, would say, especially to parents and guardians of the youth of the country, and to young gentlemen who would be pleased to obtain a liberal education, that the trustees had greatly desired to send out a traveling agent through middle Illinois to visit you in your various respectable households, and at your homes, and by public addresses, and private communications, lay before you the claims of education, and of the contemplated University now rising up in our midst—and soon the public more generally of the existence and capabilities of this Institution, and engage students for the fall and winter sessions, by calling to obtain a valuable agent for this purpose. The Trustees resolved to address you by means of this Circular. The committee has endeavored by the foregoing statement of facts to outline and answer all the important inquiries, which it is presumed might arise, or would have been proposed to such an agent, and in his stead, will place upon all interested, some of those numerous and commanding claims.

Our beloved sons, who, in a few short years, are to fill our places in all the relations of society and business of the world, when educated at our hands, that they may not sell their part, on the stage of life, and thus surrender the respect of the world, and secure the blessedness for which they are designed by this Creature.

The great interests of our beloved country demand that our children should be instructed. The agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, professional, civil and religious interests most unequivocally demand it at the hands of parents, of the State and of the Church. And there is no discharge from the obligation, only by prompt, persevering and untiring attention to it according to opportunity and ability.

But such are the educational facilities of the country—the low price of tuition, and the great demand for labor in all the departments of life, that any young man of energy, perseverance and mind, may, by his own industry and resolution, work himself into an education; and rise to honor and distinction, and usefulness and happiness, among his fellow men. How many of the greatest Statesmen of the country, and also many of the Church, have thus succeeded by their own noble efforts to make themselves scholars and men. Let every young man in Illinois, emboldened by such illustrious examples of success, and exulting their immemorial efforts, go and do likewise.

We invite the young men of the city, and surrounding towns, villages and counties to our institution of learning, where they may by the foundations of greatness and goodness, be prepared for a useful and happy life. We invite the young men of the country, to prepare for their sons, and qualify them for the business, civil and religious relations of the world. Better forego their help upon your farms, and in your shops, and hire the necessary labor

in which you now have them employed, and bear the expense of their education, than when you leave the world, leave them uneducated and unqualified to manage your estates, or accomplish your more than one purpose of life. Better that you should spend the half of your estates in giving them a good education, than that they may the more advantage to scatter in the four winds all your possessions, in a much shorter time perhaps than you employed in collecting them. True our sons should be taught to labor in some way—on the farm, or at a trade. The scientific, creative soul of Tartus was "by occupation soon to be so directed as to give strength, health and vigor to the entire nature, and qualify them for the elements of Providence and the contingencies of life."

By our passage to Illinois Wesleyan University, we not only bestow upon those we send to her halls of science the irreplaceable loss of a scientific education; but we send in erecting an Institution of Learning, which shall shed brightness on all the land around, and send down floods of light and blessedness upon generations yet to come.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

MR. WM. C. HOBBS, President.
MR. JAMES ALLEN, Vice President.
MR. CHARLES P. MERRIMAN, Recording Secretary.
MR. RYBEN ANDRUS, Corresponding Secretary.
MR. JOHN E. MOTTEN, Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. Wm. J. RITCHEL, K. H. FELL, Esq.
Rev. JAMES EATON, Rev. JAMES F. JACQUES,
Rev. THOS. F. BODGERS, Rev. LINAS GRAYES,
Rev. THOS. MUGER, DR. J. E. MULLIN,
Wm. H. ALLEN, Esq. LEWIS BURN, Esq.
Rev. JOHN VAN CLEAVE, Rev. JOHN EWING, Esq.
Rev. JOHN S. HARGR, WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq.
Rev. PETER CARLWRIGHT, Rev. CALVIN LEWIS,
JAMES ALLEN, Esq. Rev. RICHARD ANDRUS,
Wm. C. HOBBS, Esq. ISAAC FUNK, Esq.
SILAS WATERS, Esq. Rev. JAMES C. FINLEY,
C. T. MERRIMAN, Esq. Rev. W. D. R. TROTTER,
Rev. C. M. HOLLEMAN, Rev. DAVID TRIMMER,
JOHN MUGER, Esq. Wm. H. HOLMES, Esq.
JAMES MILLER, Esq.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

P. CARLWRIGHT, D. D. J. S. BARGER, W. D. R. TROTTER, A. M.
J. C. RUCKER, W. J. SAWYER.

CATALOGUE

of names enrolled during the last term.

Wm. McAndrew Barger, John N. Berger, Abram Robinson, James Miller,
Deacon Walker, Wharton Lottens, John Miller, Henry Daughy,
James Fearing, John Pease, Daniel Daughy, John B. Perry,
Richard Norcross, James H. Hays, Wm. Brooks, John H. Henman,
Thompson Wilson, Wm. Post, Jr., Samuel Moore, George Kinser,
Henry Jacoby, Leonard Rice, Thos. J. Noble, Tim. Lavery,
Alfred Davidson, Peter B. Price, Lee Smith, Edward Miller,
John S. McLean, John Jackson, Edward Flege,
James McFarlane, Mildred Lally, David Freeman, Oscar Butler,
Wm. Grilly, John R. Stone, S. S. Randolph, Henry Thompson,
Wm. Enley, S. S. Kneir, John Bowman.

CLASSICAL.

James F. Miller, Archibald Stenard, Edward Fall, Richard Lander,
Fletcher Wilson, John H. Luder, John Humphrey, John R. Barger,
Tanner May, John Paine, John Paine.

Rates of Tuition per Quarter, payable in Advance.

Scientific Preparation,	\$1.00
Classical,	5.00
Common English,	3.00
Scientific Proper,	5.00
Classical,	5.00

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be on the Tuesday preceding the 23 Thursday in July. Commencement on the 23 Thursday in July. The Institution will open on Thursday October 1st, 1851.

JOHN S. BARGER,
W. C. HOBBS,
C. P. MERRIMAN.

P. S. Since the writing of the Circular, the Board of Trustees have elected Rev. Wm. C. HOBBS, President of Natural Science; Rev. RICHARD ANDRUS, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Rev. JAMES F. JACQUES, Professor of Divinity; and Rev. J. E. MULLIN, Professor of Natural Science. The last, first mentioned, have accepted. And it is strongly hoped that Dr. Westworth will accept.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY ADVERTISES FOR STUDENTS

Circular issued in 1851. (For complete text see Appendix E)



sheriff, probably the youngest man in the history of Kentucky or any other state ever to hold those responsible positions. Although reared and educated in two Southern states, Miller disliked the institution of slavery so much that he decided to move to the free soil of Illinois, which he had done in 1835.⁵⁹

That same year the other Virginian, a 23-year-old Quaker named John Edward McClun, arrived in Springfield. He had secured part of his education by studying at the tail of a plow while working as a farm hand for seven dollars a month, and after teaching for three years in a log cabin school, he struck out for the West. After several months of poverty in the state capital, McClun became a clerk in a store in Waynesville but remained there only a year before moving to Bloomington to set up a mercantile business of his own. He had prospered in this, as he had in the mail contracts for all the routes leading into Bloomington which he had secured in 1842.⁶⁰

In the meantime Magoun and Miller had gone into the mercantile business together in Clinton and soon after they moved their enterprise to the McLean county seat they joined forces with McClun. It was a business association that continued and prospered for a decade but eventually it proved disastrous to Magoun. However, through adversity as well as prosperity, he would be a loyal supporter of Illinois Wesleyan and he was destined to serve it as a trustee for nearly a quarter of a century, longer than any of the other founders.⁶¹

During this business association of Magoun, Miller and McClun, the latter had embarked upon a successful political career and had been elected county judge. Serving under him as associate judge was another Virginian named Silas Watters who, like Miller, had come to Illinois by way of Kentucky.⁶² He had been a farmer in Empire township ever since his arrival in McLean county in 1830 and, as a "member of the Methodist church since 1835 who held every position in it given to a layman" he was now called to Bloomington to help establish a new university under the auspices of that church.

* * * * *

Such were the founding fathers of Illinois Wesleyan—lawyers, doctors, teachers, tradesmen, mechanics, farmers, ministers—pioneers and typical citizens of a typical American community that had just passed through its frontier phase. As diverse in their cultural and educational backgrounds as in their interests and occupations, they

must have had in common a sense of their manifest destiny in furthering the cause of higher education in this new land of opportunity on the prairies of Illinois.

Although that feeling is somewhat obscured in the legalistic phrases of the document⁶³ which they signed on September 23, 1850, it must have been as strong in them as it was in the Methodist ministers who, four years later, would write the report of the Illinois Conference's committee on education, of which Trotter was chairman. Declaring that "the Methodist Church in the West and Southwest stands in a position of incalculable responsibility to the great wave of population overspreading the Valley of the Mississippi," the report continued: "Destiny seems to point out the Valley as the depository of the great heart of the nation. From this center mighty pulsations for good or evil must in the future flow, which shall not only affect the fortunes of this republic but also reach in their influence other and distant nations of the earth. The advances herein reported, which are being made by the Methodists on the subject of education in the bounds of the Illinois Conference, flatter the idea that, in so far as our section of the Church is concerned, and especially the division of it embraced in the Illinois Conference, cheering success will still attend our future efforts to contribute our share toward the general education of the great masses. In addition to all other motives conspiring to lead us forward in this noble work, patriotism or the love of country is not the least. The nature of our constitutions and laws demands it. The tenure and price of our liberties are involved in it. The sovereignty in the whole people imperiously requires it and recent events, as they have been connected with the civil questions which have agitated the nation, some of which questions have sprung from the tide of foreign immigration setting in upon our American soil, call loudly for the work of education to go forward—the education of nothing less than the whole American mind; an education, too, that shall be American in all its essential principles."⁶⁴

CHAPTER 3

THE NEW UNIVERSITY IS CHRISTENED

Although the founders of Illinois Wesleyan had announced their intention of establishing "an Institution of learning of Collegiate Grade," its actual beginning was on a slightly lower educational level—that of a preparatory school. In the October 19, 1850 issue of the *Western Whig*, Editor Merriman printed a news item which was not conspicuous for complete journalistic accuracy. It read:

"The Trustees of the University of Illinois have secured the Reverend Reuben Andrews to open a preparatory Department in the M.E. church on Monday, October 21. The purpose is to teach all branches of Education necessary for entering college.

"Andrews is a graduate of McKendree college and has been engaged in teaching for some time. He has a desirable reputation as an eminently successful practical teacher.

"The terms are as follows: Language, \$5.00 per quarter; Geometry, Algebra and Philosophy, \$5.00 per quarter; English Grammar, \$4.00 per quarter; Orthography and Arithmetic, \$3.00 per quarter."

Mr. Merriman proved to be as inaccurate in the date of the opening as he was in the name of the institution and the spelling of its principal's name. For it was not until October 28 that "at nine (9) o'clock in the morning, seven (7) youths from 14 to 22 years of age were present and enrolled as students—notable as the first of a long list who have since been in the University." Thus, the Rev. Mr. Andrus, writing 28 years later, recalled the beginning of Wesleyan's first academic year. He continues: "It is gratifying to be able to retain their names and to write them with certainty, to wit: Edwin Miller, Archibald E. Stewart, Edwin Fell, Fletcher Wilson, John Perry, George Stubblefield, James Ewing."¹

The parents of these seven (7) youths had been notified that "no student is permitted to settle bills for less than one quarter but there will be a deduction in case of absences caused by protracted sickness." They could "board near the Institution" and "Books may be purchased at the city schools."²

After this modest beginning, "the list of students was gradually enlarged until in January, 1851, there were present in the classes Forty Five (45) persons—the maximum number for the year. There were classes the year through in Arithmetic and English Grammar, in the Elements of Latin and Greek, also in Algebra and Geometry, together with Elocutionary and Rhetorical Exercises. The Principal did all the work of management, keeping accounts and teaching without assistance. The preparatory year's work closed in June, 1851—nearly Thirty (30) young men remaining to the close."³

Meanwhile the founding fathers, acting as a board of trustees, had been holding frequent meetings to start the infant institution on its way. On Monday evening, December 2, 1850, they met, called Dr. Hobbs (wearing, no doubt, one of his 27 satin vests!) to the chair as presiding officer, named Editor Merriman secretary and instructed William H. Allin to have the declaration of September 23rd entered "on the records of McLean county and forwarded one copy of the same to the Secretary of State at Springfield."⁴

Nine days later they met again, elected Hobbs president of the board; James Allin, vice-president; Reuben Andrus, corresponding secretary; C. P. Merriman, recording secretary; and John E. McClun, treasurer. They also appointed Merriman, Dr. Ezekiel Thomas and Dr. J. C. Finley a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws and present them at a future meeting. Next they divided the trustees into three groups—first class to serve one year, second class to serve two years and third class to serve three years.⁵

On December 18 the committee presented the fruit of its labors and the constitution which they had drawn up was adopted. Management of the "Illinois Wesleyan Institution" (*sic*) was vested in a board of 30 trustees "a majority of whom shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a board of visitors to be annually appointed by the Illinois Annual Conference of the M.E. church, and such other annual conferences of said Church as may be united in the patronage and support of the Institution—each of such conferences having the power to appoint a board of nine visitors."⁶

A month later the trustees gathered in the court house for the first meeting of the New Year. Ahead of them was a formidable task which, in the light of the difficulties they were to encounter for the next decade, must at times have seemed well-nigh insuperable. In-

cluded in that task were the problems of acquiring a site for the new university, erecting the necessary buildings to house it, choosing a president and assembling a faculty, publicizing the institution to attract students to it and, most important of all, placing it on a firm financial foundation.

One of their first steps toward accomplishing the latter was to appoint Magee as "Agent for the soliciting of funds, scholars, books, specimens in geology, etc." ⁷ Next they named a committee to supervise his work and to design the notes which he would use in securing money pledges. For publicizing the new school Barger was asked to "prepare an article or articles, for the *Whig*, giving the rise, progress, etc. of the university" (his lengthy epistles, previously referred to, were the result) and it was decided to print 500 circulars to be "circulated extensively through the Presiding Elder's district, setting forth the fact that the school is now in operation, the branches taught, terms of tuition, etc." Later this order was increased to 1,000 circulars for the printing of which Messrs. Underwood and Johnson who, by this time, had succeeded Merriman as publishers of the *Whig*, charged them the modest sum of \$20.

Almost immediately the tasks of acquiring a site for the university-to-be and securing a president and faculty to put it into operation became troublesome problems. The former was destined to drag along for four years before Wesleyan had a permanent home and no sooner would the university be installed in it than financial difficulties would force the school to suspend operations. Meanwhile the problem of locating a campus was complicated by the rivalry between two sections of the city for the honor of having the new educational institution in their midst, a rivalry in which Allin and Miller seem to have been the leaders. ⁸

At a meeting of the trustees on February 3, 1851, each offered a tract of 10 acres as a site for the college and a balloting on the two proposals resulted in accepting Allin's offer. But when a committee, appointed to acquire title to this tract, three months later reported the conditions of Allin's gift, presumably these conditions were unsatisfactory to his fellow-trustees and his offer was rejected. Subsequently they passed a resolution that "all proposals to donate lands for the college therefore made be considered as withdrawn and that the committee on college grounds be instructed to receive proposals de

novo." They also instructed the committee to receive proposals for donations of land of "not less than five acres within one mile of the court house."

In June the committee reported that Miller had offered to sell them a tract of eight acres in the southwest part of the city for \$200 an acre. No action was taken on this proposal, however, and two months later they were considering propositions "submitted by Messrs. Allin, Dimmit, K. H. Fell and Wm. Evans and McClun" and accepting Allin's proposition of "Ten acres north of the city and immediately north of his residence, said lands to be surrounded by streets each four rods wide." But as it turned out, this was only the beginning of another period of uncertainty about the site of the university-to-be before a final decision was made.

Equally inconclusive during this first year were the attempts to secure a president and faculty. Either well-qualified educators were scarce or those who might have been available were reluctant to risk their careers with a new institution whose future was uncertain. The quest had begun in March, 1851, when Andrus, as corresponding secretary, was instructed to "make inquiry for teachers." A month later he was authorized to "correspond with B. F. Taft, President Wentworth, Professors Goodfellow, Herrick, Crow, Clark, Leager, Sears and Brunk" and soon he was reporting that "the Rev. Messrs. Brunk and Crow could not allow their names to be used in connection with the Presidency or professorship of the Illinois Wesleyan University."

At about the same time Barger and Magee had been instructed to write to "Dr. Tomlinson and Dr. Wentworth on the subject of the Presidency" and presumably their correspondence, or Andrus' with President William Wentworth of McKendree college, had resulted in a suggestion as to the availability of his brother, Dr. Erastus Wentworth of Dickinson College. At the annual meeting of the board in July, 1851, "Prof. Erastus Wentworth was elected to the Presidency of this institution." There must have been some doubt in the trustees' minds as to Wentworth's assuming the presidency, for at this same meeting, after naming Rev. William Goodfellow, professor of natural science, and Andrus, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, they voted that "the school connected with Illinois Wesleyan University be placed under the superintendence and control of Prof.

Goodfellow and that he, together with Prof. Andrus, arrange the different branches to be taught as should to them appear advisable."

Soon afterwards an article, written by Barger and reviewing Wesleyan's first year, appeared in the *Whig*.⁹ It told how the preparatory department had been in successful operation with 50 students in attendance, how two professors had been chosen for the coming year and how the trustees were making plans for the future growth of the institution.¹⁰ They were, Barger wrote, seeking funds for the erection of buildings, getting an apparatus and a library and endowing professorships—\$10,000 for each professor. If a surplus accumulated it would be used for equipment and the trustees had promised to make up any deficit in the professors' salaries if tuition didn't cover that expense, although they hoped that it would.

In contrast to the somewhat rosy picture which Barger had painted were the stern realities of the situation. For the fact was that there was not enough money available even to pay the \$156.75 still due on Andrus' salary, and a committee appointed to deal with that problem recommended that this deficit "be paid out of the moneys brought into the Treasury of the University by the Agent as soon as practicable." However, in addition to voting Magee "a Methodist Preacher's salary" for his services as agent, they had allowed him \$150 "to procure himself conveyances in traveling as agent and his traveling expenses." The committee then appointed another committee to "raise by loan the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to be used by the college agent as an out-fit, which sum is to be refunded out of the first funds raised by the agent."

This ambiguity must have presented something of a problem to Treasurer McClun. Which should he pay first: the deficiency in Andrus' salary or the cost of Magee's "out-fit"? Evidently he decided in favor of the teacher for Andrus later recalled that his salary that year was "Four Hundred and Fifty dollars (\$450) all of which he received. In addition he had the present of a good broadcloth cloak from Mr. James Miller, then a dry goods merchant of the town and he also received a present of Twenty (20) dollars from Mr. John Magoun."¹¹ As a matter of fact he had to wait six months for his money and it was finally paid him on Christmas Eve only because Treasurer McClun had been authorized to "raise the money by allowing a liberal per cent to any one who will advance on his notes."

CHAPTER 4

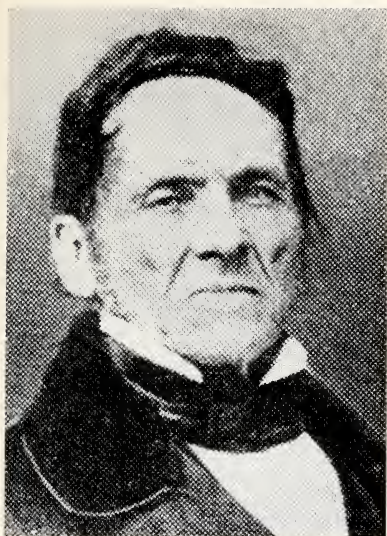
A PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

During the summer of 1851 Andrus, accompanied by Barger, the presiding elder of the district, visited many parts of Central Illinois, "delivering educational lectures and distributing circulars everywhere—at quarterly meetings, camp meetings, etc., etc.,"¹ to attract students to the new university in Bloomington. Barger also continued his publicity efforts through the columns of the *Whig*, suggesting to the youth of the Corn Belt region that they prepare for action in the learned professions or in business, pointing out to them and their parents that it was a "good speculation of capital" to invest in education and issuing a formal invitation to them to enroll at Wesleyan.²

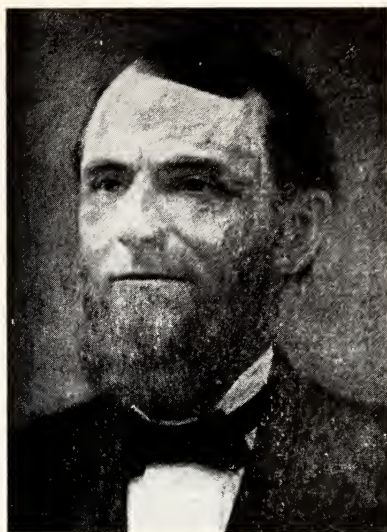
The results of this effort were not particularly encouraging for only seven students responded when the bell rang in the steeple of the Methodist church on October 2 to summon them to the opening of Wesleyan's second academic year (1851-52). However, that number was later increased to 80 and by the end of the year a total of 135 "orderly, studious and respectful young gentlemen . . . entered upon a systematic course of study."³

This represented a 200 per cent increase over the maximum enrollment of the first year and although 101 of these "young gentlemen" were in the preparatory department of which J. W. Sherfy was principal—20 in the classical course and 81 in the scientific—the promise to establish an institution on the collegiate level had been kept, with seven freshmen and one sophomore in the classical course and 16 juniors and 10 seniors in the scientific, making a total of 34 students taking advanced work. Seventy-eight of the 135 were residents of Bloomington and the remainder from other communities in Central Illinois with only one out-of-state student—J. Mayfield of Terre Haute, Ind.

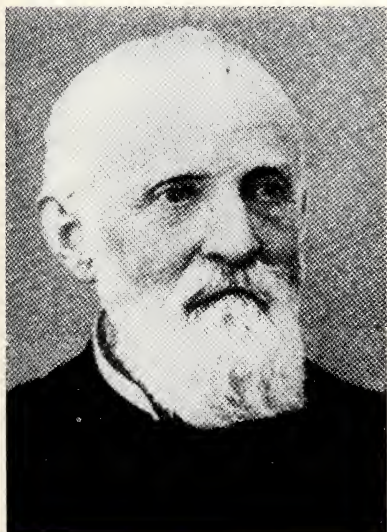
Tuition rates were low even for those days. In the preparatory department, students in the primary courses were charged \$3 per quarter; in the scientific course, \$4; and in the classical, \$5. In the collegiate department the tuition in both the scientific and classical



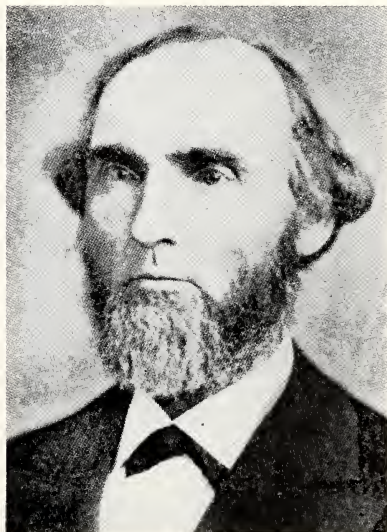
John Dempster
President *in absentia*,
1852-1854



Reuben Andrus
Founder and First Teacher,
1850-1852



William Goodfellow
President *pro tem*, 1852-1854



Charles W. C. Munsell
Financial Agent, 1856-1873

WESLEYAN PIONEERS



courses was \$6 a quarter and there was also a 50-cent fee for "contingent expenses." Obviously it would require a much larger student body than was enrolled during the first part of the year if the income from tuition was to supply even a fraction of the money needed to keep the infant institution going. There seems to have been some talk among the trustees of opening Wesleyan's doors to women students, but early in the year this idea was abandoned when "on motion of Dr. Thomas it was resolved that it is inexpedient to introduce ladies into the University as students."⁴

Possibly one reason for the inexpediency was the feeling that the presence of young ladies might be a distraction to the earnest young gentlemen who were there to "form correct mental and moral habits and to cultivate a taste for intellectual pursuits."⁵ To aid them in doing this the Rev. Messrs. Goodfellow and Andrus had laid down certain rules which were "few and simple but sufficient to secure quiet and order." They stated:

"Punctuality in attendance at all college exercises, and careful observance of study hours, and gentlemanly deportment, are required of every student. Visits of pleasure, gathering in groups, taking amusements on the sabbath day—absences from rooms at improper hours, or unpermitted absences from town—writing upon or defacing the furniture or rooms of the college or other public buildings—wearing fire-arms or other weapons—drinking intoxicating liquors, or keeping them except by the prescription of a physician—contracting debts without the knowledge or consent of parents or guardians—using obscene or profane language—refusing compliance with any requirement of the Faculty—and all other breaches of morals or good order or violations of gentlemanly demeanor are strictly and totally forbidden.

"No student who occasions trouble in any of these particulars shall be suffered to remain to exert on others his corrupting influence."⁶

As a further aid to forming the correct habits desired, "prayers with reading of the Scriptures, are attended in the chapel, by every student, morning and evening of every day, except Saturday and Sunday, when the evening service is omitted. The students are also required to attend public service twice on the Sabbath, at such church as the faculty understand to be preferred by parents or guardians. There are in the city seven houses of religious worship, belonging to as many

different denominations." Thus it was certain that every student would be able to attend the church of his parents' or guardians' choice.

If this rather full program of study and religious instruction permitted the student any leisure time, he still had an opportunity to employ it usefully in other ways. Living expenses also were low for "boarding may be obtained in the city for from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week. This charge includes room rent, furniture and fuel, but does not include washing or lights. Many young men greatly lessen their expenses at college by boarding themselves, which can be done for from 60 to 80 cents per week. Others accomplish the same object by laboring a part of each day or each week. *This plan profitably occupies the student's vacant hours, and affords him healthful exercise.* The Faculty desire to encourage such praiseworthy effort, and the rapidly progressing improvements of all kinds, in the city, furnish an abundant demand for all kinds of labor."

If the student had any vacant hours not profitably occupied in the healthful exercise of laboring to lessen his college expenses, there were certain student activities in which he could participate although these were rather limited. He could join the Rhetorical society or the Adelpia Literary society which provided an opportunity to listen to "masterly addresses" by such speakers as Rev. Mr. Goodfellow and Jesse Birch, Esq., a new member of the board of trustees, both of whom were capable of a "display of literary taste and use of eloquent passages."

Thus the *Whig* described Goodfellow's and Birch's speeches given during Wesleyan's semi-annual examination and "exhibition" on February 19, 1852.⁷ The exhibition was enlivened by the presence of a brass band and all the students gave essays whose topics dealt with the questions of the day. Special honor was given to Howard Wilkinson of Jacksonville, a precocious youth who, although he was only in the eleventh year of school had a "mature intellect" which presumably qualified him for a prophetic utterance on "The United States of 1900." As for the examination, the results were declared highly satisfactory, reflecting "great credit on the professors and students and showing the results of work especially since it is realized what material they had to begin with."

If the students were kept busy, that was also true of the two faculty members, as witness these words of Andrus: "There was no

Professor of Greek employed and I volunteered to unite that department with my own, doing for the period double work. Prof. Goodfellow supplied the Department of Latin in addition to his own. The work of teaching went on all day, having classes in both departments in nearly a full collegiate course."⁸

Early in December, 1852, the trustees named a committee to "employ an assistant teacher" and Andrus mentions a Rev. Harrison and a Mr. Stansberry serving as "tutors." But even with this help the burden on the two professors, especially Andrus, must have been heavy. "Recitations from six to eight hours per day and the remainder of the time given to reviews, collections of money and general management were more than could be borne." So it is understandable that "under the continued stress my health gave way."⁹

Adding to that stress, no doubt, were Andrus' duties as corresponding secretary of the board of trustees and trying to help his colleagues solve the multifarious problems that constantly confronted them. The most harassing, of course, were those of gaining financial support for the new institution. Magee's activities as agent had resulted in securing \$15,000 for the university in Central Illinois before he made a trip east where the "liberality of friends in Boston, New York and Philadelphia" had made it possible to procure a "philosophical and chemical apparatus" and add 500 volumes to the library.¹⁰ By the end of the year he had raised nearly \$17,000 but most of this was contributed for buildings which were to house the university. Moreover, nearly all of this was in notes and did not represent available cash for the current needs of the school. So in order to keep the school solvent the trustees were forced to give their joint note for money which they borrowed, and later to borrow more to pay the first lender.

At the semi-annual business meeting in December, when new officers and four new trustees, including Kersey Fell's brother, Jesse W. Fell,¹¹ were elected, Linus Graves, who had succeeded McClun as treasurer, reported that he had on hand exactly \$38.90. However, they were still in debt for equipment, so, in addition to passing a resolution instructing Andrus to thank "the gentlemen who have so kindly aided us in obtaining an apparatus and library" they instructed Graves to "raise funds to pay our indebtedness for our apparatus and Judge McClun be politely requested to act as such agent in the case."

Despite this unfavorable financial situation the trustees proceeded with plans for the expansion of the university. This included appointing a committee to prepare a new charter, naming a building committee and passing a resolution that "in view of the wants of the Institution for buildings we instruct our Agent to obtain at the earliest possible day, \$40,000." In addition "the amounts due the Trustees for Buildings should be promptly collected as they become due." They instructed Andrus to "open a correspondence with Gentlemen abroad with the design of filling the chair of Ancient Languages next year and also for the purpose of filling the Presidency of the institution by a man whose name shall be on the list of the Board of Instruction next year and who shall enter upon service when his presence shall be deemed necessary."

The result of this correspondence was the election at the annual meeting of the trustees on June 7, 1852 of Rev. John Dempster as president and professor of natural science. Andrus, worn out by his exertions of the last two years declined a re-appointment despite the earnest pleas of his fellow-trustees that he continue as a teacher and fiscal agent. As his successor on the faculty they named Rev. William D. Godman and elected Rev. Clinton W. Sears to the dual position of professor of ancient languages and literature and fiscal agent.

The *Bloomington Intelligencer* (the new name given the *Western Whig* by Publishers Merriman and Kersey Fell), in reporting these appointments, stated that Sears was coming from Columbus, Ohio, where he had proved his "abilities as a scholar and superior minister" and that Godman had been the principal of the Worthington (Ohio) Female seminary "which is indebted to him for its present rank among our present seminaries." As for Dempster, he had won a "world-wide reputation" as president of the Methodist Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., and had "contributed much to the cause of education especially in the department of the Bible."¹²

Andrus has stated that "Dr. Dempster's appointment to the Presidency was understood to be only nominal. He was not expected to have any actual connection with the institution and to this arrangement he consented in deference mainly, it was believed, to the wishes of his son-in-law, Prof. Goodfellow."¹³ So the board appointed Goodfellow to "act as President pro tem in the absence of Prof. Dempster" but they also resolved that the latter be "respectfully

requested to obtain such assistance as he can for obtaining for us a more extensive apparatus."

At this meeting the trustees passed a resolution thanking Magee for "the energy and success with which he has prosecuted the business of his agency" and another commending "the efforts and exertions of our Professors in promoting the interests and prosperity of our institution." But they also resolved that "the Professors' salaries remain for the year to come as they were during the last year"—possibly because Treasurer Graves reported that after paying all bills, the "Am't on hands" was exactly \$11.90. After instructing the secretary to "draw an order on the Treasurer for the amounts respectively due the Professors" (what those amounts were and how they were paid is unknown) the trustees adjourned to attend the exercises celebrating the end of the school year.

Here they listened to addresses by Goodfellow and Rev. Daniel Wilkins, the youthful principal of the McLean Female Seminary who "gained much reputation for himself with his address on 'The Responsibilities of Age.'" The next day was "commencement" but since there was no graduating class they were entertained by songs by a choir of young ladies from the seminary, directed by Wilkins, and by declamations and orations by their own students. This year it was Master P. W. Bishop¹⁴ of Money Creek, a student in the classical preparatory department, who assumed the role of prophet. He spoke on "The Future of the United States Confederacy," while J. Webb of Farmington, an erudite senior in the scientific course, disposed of one of the gravest problems of the day in his oration on "Slavery and Its Remedy." The whole program was, so the *Intelligencer* assured its readers, "a grand affair."

CHAPTER 5

A PRESIDENT IN ABSENTIA

To read the *First Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Illinois Wesleyan University for the Collegiate Year 1851-2*, a 19-page pamphlet "printed by B. Foster, Peoria, 1852" and issued soon after the trustees' annual meeting, is to gain the impression that here is a well-established institution, complete with faculty, student body, campus and extensive curriculum. Actually, Illinois Wesleyan at this time exists more on paper than in physical reality.

Although "it is the purpose of the Trustees to commence, next year, the erection of a New College Edifice," the fact is that "for the present the basement of the M.E. Church is used for recitation rooms and chapel. One hundred and fifty Students can be accommodated with the conveniences we now have, and as soon as necessary, additional rooms will be obtained for recitation."¹

Listed in the pamphlet are the names of the 135 students who attended the institution the previous year, but how many of them will be on hand on September 28, when the first quarter of the third school year begins, is problematical. Those who do so will find available for their use a

LIBRARY & CABINET

The Library consists of about 1000 volumes, the donations of the friends of the Institution: and there are on the shelves of the Cabinet about 1700 specimens. It is intended to greatly increase the value of the Library and Cabinet during the ensuing year.

Students will also make use of this

APPARATUS

The Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus and Chemicals are new and valuable, having been selected with care from the extensive catalogue of Messrs. Chamberlayne and Ritchie, Boston, and the Messrs. Carpenter, Philadelphia; and they afford ample facilities for the illustration of the Natural Sciences.

The young gentlemen who enroll will find ready for them this

COURSE OF STUDY

In order to meet the wants of our times, two courses of study are arranged, and left optional with the student.

The course of study in the *Scientific* Department is arranged with reference to the wants and wishes of a large class of young men whose time, or means, or other circumstances do not admit of their pursuing the regular collegiate course. The object of it is thoroughly to prepare young men for teaching, or for business pursuits, by a thorough course of useful and systematic training. It embraces all the studies of the collegiate course except the Ancient Languages; and upon its successful completion the student is entitled to the Degree of "Bachelor of Science and English Literature." After leaving the Preparatory Department it may be completed in two years.

The course of *Collegiate Study* is, in the main, the same as is pursued at the oldest and best colleges in the United States. After the Preparatory studies, the completion of the course requires four years, and entitles the student to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. This course is the only reliable one for making sound, practical, and accomplished scholars.

In addition to the college department

THE ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT

Will be under the immediate supervision of the Faculty, assisted by such Tutors as may be necessary to accomplish the work. It is preferred that students preparing for the college classes would make their preparation here rather than prepare elsewhere for an advanced standing. If we must be responsible for the final credentials of the scholar we would prefer laying the foundations of his scholarship.

As for the teachers who will make them "sound, practical and accomplished scholars, the faculty roll is headed by Dempster, as "President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Biblical Literature." Although he was obviously a president *in absentia*, subsequent references to him in both the local paper and the Trustees' Proceedings indicate that he may have visited the Bloomington institution several times but it is doubtful if he ever did any actual teaching.

Dempster's colleagues on the roll are Goodfellow as "Professor of Natural Science," Sears as "Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature," Godman as "Professor of Mathematics and Natural

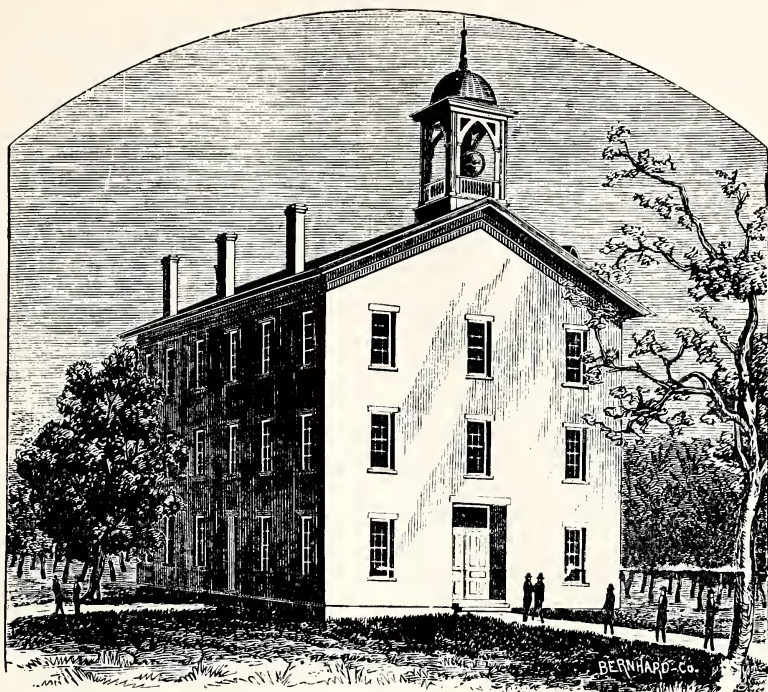
Philosophy," and William S. Pope, who is listed as "Teacher of Mathematics."

Accompanying Godman's name is this note: "The resignation of this gentleman has been received, but the name is retained to indicate that the Board intends to fill the vacancy immediately." Before school opened, it had been filled when, according to an entry in the Trustees' Proceedings, "Rev. T. A. Goodwin, A.M., of Indiana, was unanimously elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy." But there is no record of Goodwin's having accepted the appointment, and Godman seems to have reconsidered his resignation and remained. At any rate, there is a record of his serving as professor of mathematics for the next three years.² In November the trustees approved "the introduction into Illinois Wesleyan University of vocal music as a regular and daily branch of study" and appropriated "the sum of five dollars for the purchasing of 'Mason's Teacher's Instruction' for the use of said University," but who was the teacher of this course is unknown.

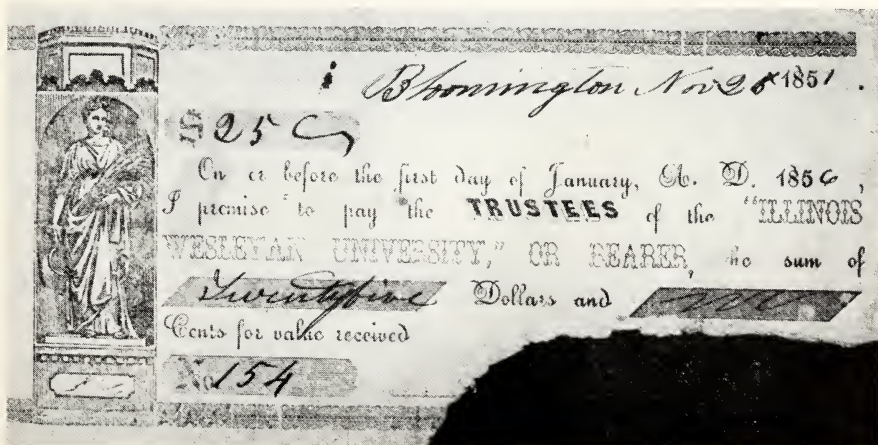
It seems clear that the principal burden of conducting the university again rested upon two men—Goodfellow, in his dual capacity of president *pro tem* and professor, and Sears, doubling as a teacher and librarian. That they were overworked and underpaid—if indeed they were paid with any degree of regularity—is indicated by several entries in the Trustees' Proceedings which reflect the precarious financial condition of the university. Early in the year 1852 they had engaged Rev. W. J. Newman to succeed Magee as agent and in January, 1853, he reported that, although he had secured notes on subscriptions totalling more than \$1,600 he was able to pay over to the treasurer only \$137.50 which made Wesleyan's total cash assets at that time \$178.18.

In May James Miller, who had succeeded W. C. Hobbs as president of the board, laid before his fellow trustees "a communication from Prof. Sears asking pay for his services as professor," also a report from the agent showing "no funds on hand belonging to the University." Therefore "John Magoun proposed to pay \$100 toward paying off the professors" and Linus Graves also made a contribution to take care of current expenses. The year ended with \$28.52 in the treasury but the university was still in debt for more than \$600 of borrowed money.

The financial difficulties that had prevailed throughout the year



WESLEYAN'S FIRST BUILDING, 1856
(Now Old North Hall)



ADAM GUTHRIE CONTRIBUTES TO THE
BUILDING FUND, 1851

(See "Notes on the Pictures", page 248)



did not prevent the trustees from going forward with plans for expansion of the university. Due largely to the initiative of Jesse W. Fell, two important committees were appointed and set to work. One was to "take immediate steps for the endowment of Professorships of this Institution" and its report, adopted at the annual meeting, resulted in the decision to seek an endowment of \$150,000 "by the sale of scholarships at the following grades: scholarships for 4 years at \$25; for 9 years at \$50 and 25 years at \$100." A provision was also made that "in the sale of scholarships, notes for the purchase money shall be executed, payable whenever \$150,000 of the proposed fund shall be available to the holders severally as soon as the purchase money shall be paid." Although this method of financing a new college was a fairly common practice in these days,³ it contained pitfalls which invited embarrassment, if not actual disaster, as the trustees of Wesleyan later learned to their sorrow.

At a meeting of the trustees in December, 1852, another notable in Central Illinois history had been elected to the board. He was David Davis,⁴ then judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit over which he rode with a group of young lawyers, among them Abraham Lincoln. Eight years later Davis would be chiefly responsible for securing the Republican nomination for Lincoln for the Presidency. At this meeting also, upon a motion by Jesse Fell, the trustees resolved that "in the erection of College buildings, we approbate the plan of having a main edifice with two wings or subordinate buildings situated on either side and at convenient distances from the main structure." They approved the erection of one of these subordinate buildings during the ensuing year (1853) "provided, however, that the expense therein shall *not* exceed \$6,000," and instructed the building committee to "use the notes only that have been or may hereafter be executed for said object." The following March, however, this committee, composed of Allin, Graves, Miller, Magoun and Ewing, was designated an executive committee and given "full power to make whatever arrangements they may deem best calculated to secure the erection of a college edifice this season."

Another important step taken this year was the drafting of a new charter which vested the ownership and control of the institution in the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist church and which was approved by the Illinois legislature on February 12, 1853.⁵ Although under control of the Methodist church one provision of

the charter declared that the "university and its preparatory department shall be open to all denominations of Christians and the profession of any particular religious faith shall not be required to those who become students."

But the high point of this year in Wesleyan's early history was reached on July 7 when it held its first Commencement exercises. The commencement address was given by Rev. G. E. Wilson, of Chicago, who, according to the *Intelligencer*, "showed himself to be a ripe scholar, a sensible man and a Christian of sound, comprehensive and enlightening views and sentiments with occasional rich humor which evidently enters into the composition of his mind." President Dempster conferred the degree of "A.M. in course" upon Rev. Daniel Wilkins, Jr., A.B. "an alumnus of four years standing of the Michigan State University" and the degree of A.B. upon Barger's son, James Hugh Barger. Young Barger's graduation oration was "worthy of commendation" and as the "first graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University" it was hoped that "his future career will be as bright and useful as his friends have a right to expect." ⁶

"The prospects of the University have never been so flattering as now" declared the *Intelligencer* in its issue of August 31, 1853. "The trustees have just completed a contract with a reliable and highly competent architect for the erection of the first college edifice. It will be commenced in the ensuing autumn and completed as soon as permanence of building will justify. Professor Goodfellow has been East and secured another professor for the mathematics department whose recommendations are of the highest character." This new faculty member was Prof. W. T. Wright, successor to Prof. J. P. Johnson, who had resigned in July.

A month later the paper announced the opening of Wesleyan's fall session and declared that "prospects are bright. President Dempster will spend much of the winter in the Institution, who in addition to the newly elected Prof. Mr. Wright will enable the faculty to devote a great deal of attention to those entrusted to their care." ⁷

Soon after school began a picnic was held on the site where the "college edifice" was to be erected "with a view of getting the public interested in the enterprise," according to Miss Mary Platt, principal of the preparatory department of Rev. Daniel Wilkins' recently established Central Female Institute. She later recalled that "everybody was invited to the picnic and, it seemed, everybody came. We went

in the afternoon and took a basket supper with us." We may be certain that among those present were the young gentlemen from Wesleyan and the young ladies from the Female Institute, and that this picnic marked the beginning of their association in the social and intellectual life of the little city.⁸

No doubt many of them were present when Dr. J. R. Freeze, a newcomer to the city and soon to be the builder of College Hall to meet the needs of the growing community for a larger place for public gatherings, spoke on "Resolution and Energy" at the M.E. Church on January 27, 1854. Later, they listened respectfully when Rev. C. C. Bonney came from Peoria to address a joint meeting of the literary societies of the two institutions on "The Responsibility of Students," which was, according to Miss Platt, "an earnest, thoughtful discourse that was long remembered." In April, Bayard Taylor, the great American traveler, came to Bloomington and "for two evenings took us o'er land and sea to the wonderful climes he had visited." The students also heard talks on "Home and Mother" by Mrs. Cutter; on "Woman's Rights" by Mrs. Emerson, on "Spiritualism" by Doctor Young, on "Clairvoyance and Mesmerism" by Dr. Henry Spencer and on "Practical Farming" by Henry Shaw of Tremont.

Indicative of the lively interest in education at that time was the appearance of large audiences to hear addresses by Prof. J. B. Turner "in the interest of the Industrial University" (later the University of Illinois) and by Ninian Edwards, newly-appointed state superintendent of education. The latter's official position was the direct result of a movement inaugurated in Bloomington in the autumn of 1853. Due largely to the initiative of Rev. Wilkins, a committee, which included President Dempster and members of the Wesleyan faculty, had been organized to plan a state educational conference or teachers' institute.

With the endorsement of Alexander Starnes, secretary of state and *ex officio* state superintendent of common schools, a call was issued for such an institute and on December 26 the delegates assembled for their sessions in the basement of the Methodist church, which had housed Illinois Wesleyan from its beginning.⁹ After perfecting a permanent organization, of which Goodfellow was one of the vice-presidents, the convention adopted several resolutions, four of which were especially significant.

One declared for a state teachers' institute which was organized the next day. This resulted in the establishment of a state teachers association which later began meeting annually in Springfield on a date as near as possible to the anniversary of the Bloomington convention. A second demanded the appointment of a school superintendent as a new state official. Within three months the legislature had enacted a law creating that office and Edwards was the first appointee.

A third called for the founding of a state teachers paper or journal and the *Illinois Teacher* was the result. The fourth demanded that the state found and maintain a normal school for training teachers and the campaign for this, carried on largely through the columns of the *Illinois Teacher*, led to the establishment three years later of such a school in North Bloomington, which later became a separate municipality with the name of Normal. In the light of the friendly rivalry existing for years between the two universities at each end of Franklin avenue in the twin cities of Bloomington and Normal, it is interesting to note that one of them is indebted, partially at least, to the pioneers of the other for its existence. Two years later when the Wesleyan trustees were trying in every way possible to raise money to keep the university alive, the first teachers' institute ever held in McLean county met at Bloomington and among the resolutions passed at that time was one asking the state to appropriate \$10,000 from its college and seminary funds to Wesleyan. Not only did the Bloomington university fail to get it but there is a bit of irony in the fact that these funds "were afterwards turned over to the use of the Normal University."¹⁰

Education, however, was only one of the problems of the day engaging the interests of the citizens of the McLean county seat and the faculty and students of its institutions of higher learning. "It seems that nearly every phase of life was presented by one or the other of those who addressed the people," Miss Platt writes. "Some of the political speakers were Ex-President Fillmore, June, 1854, in favor of the North; Cassius M. Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, on the Nebraska question, and Joshua R. Giddings, Abolitionist. Some of these addresses were delivered at the court house and some at the halls."

Nor did Wesleyan students confine their interest in current issues to listening to such political orators as those listed. Many of them belonged to the Rhetorical society, a literary club which "met on Fri-

day evening of each week and discussed the more important questions of the day: Does the slavery question interest us of the north? Should we have more strict naturalization laws? Should women have the right of suffrage? Was the war with Mexico just? Could our language be better represented by the phonetic alphabet? Should capital punishment be abolished?"

The Wesleyan students were not too busy trying to settle such momentous questions, however, to take a day off and enjoy an event which must have been the climax of their social life that year. On May 24, 1854, they assembled with the young ladies of the Female Institute at the newly-built Illinois Central depot to board the steam cars for the hour-long 20-mile trip to a grove on the Mackinaw river near Kappa, there to enjoy an all-day picnic that had been planned for them by the professors of the two schools. Miss Platt has left us a lyrical description of the simple pleasures of that day which, incidentally, seems to have resulted in the beginning of several romances, including her own with one of the Wesleyan students, Isaac L. Kenyon.

While the students were occupied with such affairs as those described, the trustees were equally busy with affairs of a sterner nature. Despite the *Intelligencer's* optimistic statement about the bright prospects of the university, the young institution was facing even more difficulties than it had yet known. The "reliable and competent architect" who had been engaged to erect the edifice was Alex B. Shaffer and soon after he had begun work it was decided that the nearness of the site to the Alton and Sangamon railroad (later the Chicago and Alton), which had just extended its lines to Bloomington, would make this location an inappropriate one for the university.¹¹ So the problem of securing a site came up again, and, after considering several offers, the trustees accepted one made by Franklin K. Phoenix to sell them for \$2,000 a tract of "8½ acres with two streets each 66 feet wide and 2 streets each 33 feet wide, including his fine grove situated a little east of Main street and north of the city."¹² This is the site on which Illinois Wesleyan stands today.

More troublesome than finding a new home for the university was the solution of the ever-present problem of how to finance the school. It had soon become apparent that there would be difficulty in raising the proposed \$150,000 endowment, therefore that plan was modified "so as to make the notes payable when \$25,000 worth of

scholarships is sold." The building fund was reduced from \$50,000 to \$25,000. In January, 1854, the trustees were considering hiring additional agents to solicit subscriptions, "the calling of a public meeting on the subject of endowment" and Barger was writing another long letter to the local newspaper, now the *Weekly Pantagraph*, appealing to the public for support of the local institution.¹³

Apparently none of these efforts was especially productive of results. At the end of the year Agent Barger reported that he had sold 104 scholarships amounting to \$5,325 but of this amount less than \$500 had been collected and Treasurer Graves reported that not only was there a deficit of \$41 in the treasury but that they still owed "about \$575" to the faculty. Thereupon a committee was appointed "to prepare a statement and expression of the sense of the Board on the subject of collection by law of the notes due the Trustees."

The repercussions of this were almost immediate, for within a week they were instructing the secretary to "write under the direction of the Executive Committee to all such persons as really feel aggrieved by being sued and inform them that it is not our intention to sue such persons as are disposed promptly to meet their obligations to our contractor and that the amount of their cost shall be credited on their next payment." They also requested Shaffer to "present to the Executive Committee all notes which he thinks cannot be collected without suit to see if they cannot relieve him" and they modified the scholarship plan so as "to secure to the purchasers of scholarships heretofore sold and those to be sold fifty years tuition free of charge for one hundred dollars; twenty years for fifty dollars, and eight years for twenty-five dollars, provided that the agents be instructed to sell the \$25 scholarship only to young men who will or desire to spend four years in college."

At the annual Commencement this year, Wesleyan had one graduate, albeit he had been "borrowed" for the occasion. During the year William Fletcher Short had come from McKendree College and entered Wesleyan "for the purpose of furnishing the university with a graduating class."¹⁴

That some friction among the trustees had developed during this trying year is indicated by the number of resignations from various posts within their organization which are recorded in the minutes of the annual meeting of July, 1854.¹⁵ Similarly there may have been

difficulties between the trustees and the faculty. At any rate, Wright resigned at the end of the third quarter, but whether it was because of non-payment of salary or for some other reason is unknown. No clue is given in the cautiously worded resolution adopted at a meeting of the students held soon after his decision to leave the university became known, and the trustees, in accepting a resolution confirming his resignation, made it a point to express their "kind feelings"¹⁶ toward him.

At the end of the year Dempster resigned and the trustees while regretting the loss of his "presence and labors in our University" took the opportunity of expressing "approbation of his course in raising up a Biblical Institute in Chicago and congratulate him in his bright prospects of success."¹⁷

Once more the trustees embarked upon a quest for a president and faculty to teach in the university which they hoped to keep alive, although at the end of the fourth year the prospects for doing so seemed extremely doubtful.

CHAPTER 6

PRESIDENT FOR A YEAR

Now that Illinois Wesleyan was finally located on the site which it was to occupy henceforth and its first building was under construction, it would be a happy circumstance if a steady and uninterrupted growth of the institution could be chronicled. That, however, was still several years in the future.

Early in the summer of 1854, "Mr. Shurfy (*sic*) was requested to do all he can during the vacation to solicit and gather students."¹ But the results must have been so discouraging that the principal of the preparatory department felt it advisable to resign.² However, there seem to have been enough young men enrolled so that school could be opened in September. It had scarcely started when it lost another faculty member. On November 6, Isaac L. Kenyon, one of these students, recorded in his diary, "Professor Goodfellow has left the school. Mr. O. T. Reeves, a young man from Ohio, has taken his place."³ Thus there came to the university a man who was destined to have a longer connection with Wesleyan in more different capacities than any other person in its history.⁴

Later in the same month Dr. J. R. Freeze formally opened the three-story brick building which he had erected on Center street west of the court house. Undoubtedly many of the young gentlemen from Wesleyan and the young ladies from the Female Seminary assembled there to hear the picturesque doctor tell how he hoped to establish in his College Hall "a medical college or an institution which would eventually grow into that" but it is doubtful if any of them remained for the dance which followed the dedicatory exercises and which raised something of a furore among the strait-laced citizens of the town.⁵

But that was probably forgotten by December 5 when Rev. F. M. Thomas, an Episcopal clergyman, addressed the members of the Philomathian society of Wesleyan in College Hall, and from that time on the auditorium which met the needs of the growing community for a public gathering place, became the cultural center of



TWO UNIVERSITY "BOYS IN BLUE"

"Private Joe" Fifer
Company C, 33d Illinois Volunteers

Later governor of Illinois

Lt. George H. Fifer
Company C, 33d Illinois Volunteers

Wesleyan's first battle casualty



Bloomington. There were lectures by professors from educational institutions, concerts by the Musical association (of which Professor Sherfy had been the first leader and in which the Wesleyan students and their friends from the Female Seminary took an active part) and tableaux, lectures and exhibitions by the Riley Family and many other visiting notables.

Goodfellow's departure presented a serious problem to the Wesleyan trustees. To meet it they chose a former teacher as his successor and instructed Barger to "Wait upon the Rev. Reuben Andrus and inform him of his election and urge him to occupy his chair without delay." They also elected Rev. Peter Akers president but when they were unable to guarantee an endowment of \$15,000 for the presidency, Akers declined his appointment, as did Andrus. By December the situation seemed hopeless but the trustees resolved "that it would be injurious to suspend school" so they made another effort to keep it going by inviting Andrus and William J. Rutledge "to take charge of the Institution at the beginning of the third quarter of the present term." They set Andrus' salary at \$400 and Rutledge's at \$300 for the half year. Although the trustees pledged themselves to pay for any deficiency in these salaries, "provided the deficit shall not exceed \$400 for the half year" the two men declined to accept such a proposition.

On January 22, 1855 Kenyon recorded in his diary that "the Illinois Wesleyan University suspended operations this morning. Several of us have made arrangements with Professor Wilkins to attend the Female College the rest of the year, and thus go on with our studies." But this co-educational experiment lasted only three months and on April 30 Kenyon reported that the 27 young men who tried it "have been thrown out of the school on account of the dissatisfaction of some of its patrons, their wish being that none but ladies be permitted to attend." ⁶

Meanwhile the trustees were having their difficulties also. They had a disagreement with Shaffer, the contractor, over certain charges in his bill for "erecting the edifice" and especially for "removing brick from the old to the new college site." This was finally settled when they voted to accept Shaffer's offer to "loan the Board for two years at ten per cent all amounts which shall be found due on final settlement and on all other amounts for the time they may become due, giving said Shaffer a lien on the college building for security

precisely the same in tenor and form as his present mechanic's lien."

The board had also become involved in what must have been an acrimonious dispute with their fellow-trustee, James Allin, in regard to the ownership of the first college site. This controversy dragged along for six months and was finally settled when they gave him a quit claim deed to the land and also resolved to "cordially invite him to co-operate in behalf of the university and, conscious of their individual liability to err, do cheerfully attribute to every member of this Board in reference to the past all purity of intention, whatsoever errors may have been committed."

This rather curious statement appears in the articles of agreement which they made with Sears in August, 1855. Declaring that "in the present depressed condition of the Illinois Wesleyan University, it is necessary that efforts be made immediately and energetically in its behalf by opening the school, by providing new buildings and perfecting the endowment," they elected Sears president⁷ and chairman of an executive committee of five trustees that was to have "the whole management of the Institution, including school building and endowment." They bound themselves to "put the college building in good condition for opening a school by finishing off the third story for the temporary occupancy of Students, providing stoves, tables, chairs, benches and desks for the school and recitation rooms, to build a substantial sidewalk from the college edifice to connect with the sidewalk in town" and to "so arrange the present indebtedness upon the Institution that it shall not embarrass the future operations and prosperity of the university."

Sears was to receive a salary of \$800 a year in quarterly installments which was to be secured by individual obligations of one or more of the trustees or other persons and, in addition, ten per cent of the money received from such scholarships as he was able to sell. In return for this he agreed to raise the money to "build an edifice for a boarding house and student rooms" to raise the endowment to \$50,000 and "to keep a good school in all the studies of a preparatory department for the space of two years without any expense (except as to the salary aforesaid) to the Trustees, looking to the tuition and room alone to pay the Board of Instruction and incidental expenses." If the trustees didn't have the building ready by October 1 and the sidewalk by October 15, Sears could withdraw from the contract "without blame." The agreement was to run for two years but if it

was found that this was not sufficient the contract could be extended for five years although in this case his salary, instead of being \$800 a year, would be a sum to be fixed by the trustees at their annual meeting.

If there seems to be undue emphasis upon the importance of the sidewalk in this agreement and in its subsequent history, it must be remembered that the Wesleyan campus, now less than a 15-minute walk from the center of present-day Bloomington, was then "out in the country," that the streets were as yet unpaved, and that after a heavy rain the rich black soil of McLean county produced a mud of amazing tenacity. So a sidewalk was a necessary part of the physical equipment of a university.

By the time the annual meeting of the trustees convened on July 2, 1856, it was apparent that their attempts to keep the university alive were doomed to failure. They had been able to pay Sears less than half of his salary, owing him in addition more than \$500 for certain necessary expenditures (including money he had advanced to build that sidewalk!). After deducting "receipts from cash collections of \$17.25" there was still a deficit of nearly \$1,000 in the operating fund and they were in debt on notes due January 1, 1857 (including Shaffer's judgment note) to the amount of \$7,000. Despite the fact that agents for the university had sold more than \$12,000 in scholarships, none of this money would be available until the total of \$25,000 had been sold.

In an attempt to keep the school going, they appointed a committee to raise \$10,000 by giving a mortgage on the college grounds and building but when they tried to raise this sum in the East, they learned that "money couldn't be obtained on Western Security." Accordingly on July 31, 1856, they resolved "that school be suspended until a sufficient amount can be raised to pay off all the indebtedness of the Board of Trustees." Soon afterwards they appointed a committee to "let the college building to anyone who will carry on a good school in the same" and instructed the treasurer to "dispose of the sidewalk between the city and the college building."

In September, 1856 the Board decided that the last hope of saving Illinois Wesleyan was to present it to the Peoria and Illinois Annual Conferences of the Methodist Church, amend the charter so that the university would be under the control of the trustees appointed by these Conferences, instead of trustees, who under the original charter

appointed their own successors. This proposition was accepted in October and at a meeting of the trustees the next month the transfer of authority took place. At this meeting Sears presented to the board this communciation:

From the present position and condition of the affairs of the University, my services as President are no longer needed. In addition my assumption of the pastoral relation will render it entirely unappropriate that I should hold even a nominal relation to the University as President. I therefore herewith offer my resignation as President to take effect after the adjournment of this meeting.

I am sorry I have not been more successful during the brief term I have held this office. A failure to meet the expectations of the Board and those of the public has been exceedingly humiliating, but I have done the best I could under the circumstances. With my present convictions it is doubtful whether I ever again assume any similar relation to our institutions of learning, believing that to be a faithful minister of Jesus Christ is the highest and noblest calling which a human being can engage. I appreciate education and the importance of our literary institutions and shall not cease to labor in all suitable ways for their establishment and promotion. And if there is any one institution for which I feel an affection and for which I am willing to labor and sacrifice it is the one whose interests have been committed to you.⁸

His resignation was immediately accepted and provision was made to pay him the balance still due him on his salary, amounting to nearly \$800. Then the trustees began another campaign to find a man brave enough to assume the formidable task of reviving an educational institution that had twice been forced to close its doors.

CHAPTER 7

THE MUNSELL REGIME BEGINS

The special meeting of the board of trustees, held in the basement of the M.E. Church, Eastern Charge, in Bloomington on Monday, November 5, 1856, was a landmark in Illinois Wesleyan history.

At this session a committee, composed of Sears, Peter Cartwright, R. J. White and Hiram Buck, reported their mission to Quincy the previous month to "tender the Institution to the Illinois and Peoria Conferences" had been successful. The two conferences had agreed to accept the offer that Wesleyan be "under their exclusive control and to be held in trust by such Trustees as they may from time to time appoint . . . provided that said property owned by the University shall not be devoted to any other than educational purposes." Furthermore, these two bodies had adopted the following resolutions:

First: That the Charter of the Illinois Wesleyan University be so changed as to be called a college and that a preparatory department be opened as soon as practicable and continued as such until an endowment is secured sufficient to establish a faculty.

Second: That the Charter be so amended so that each patronizing conference shall elect an equal number of Trustees to the Institution.

Third: That the President of the Institution shall be nominated by the Joint Visiting Committees of the patronizing conferences.

Fourth: That the Bishop be requested to appoint C. W. C. Munsell as financial agent for the University for the coming year.¹

When Bishop Simpson acceded to that request, it brought upon the scene the elder of two brothers² who had the peculiar genius for succeeding where others had failed and to them, more than to anyone else, Wesleyan undoubtedly owes its existence today. In addition to being named financial agent, Charles W. C. Munsell was also elected a member of the new board of trustees, as was another man who would play an important role in the future history of the university—Hiram Buck.³

Munsell immediately set out to raise \$75,000 to pay off the debts that the trustees had incurred, to erect additional buildings and to

provide for an endowment to keep the university alive once it had been revived. How successful he had been was indicated in a news story which appeared in the *Daily Pantagraph* the following summer.⁴ Declaring that "doubtless many of the citizens of Bloomington have been led to consider the Illinois Wesleyan University as defunct, to use a vulgar but expressive word," the paper said: "it is, perhaps, time that such a mistaken notion should be corrected." While admitting that Munsell had not raised the entire sum desired, it told its readers that "the Trustees have made arrangements for the opening of the University this coming fall and are able to assure the public that the Institution, so far as the maintenance of the school for three years to come is concerned, is upon a reliable basis. Before the expiration of that period the Trustees confidently expect to have so far completed the endowment that the University will be a fixed fact for all time to come."

It also revealed the fact that Wesleyan had a new president and that the trustees felt warranted "in assuring the public that under his supervision the school will be ably and successfully operated." He was Rev. Oliver Spencer Munsell who, after his graduation from Indiana Asbury University, had studied law and been admitted to the bar. He had chosen to enter the ministry, however, and had joined the Illinois Conference in 1851 when he was made principal of the seminary at Danville, which he had organized and conducted until 1854. He was then transferred to the Rock River Conference and was teaching in the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris when called to the presidency of the Bloomington institution.

Years later another Wesleyan president, in chronicling the beginning of the Munsell regime, wrote this gem of understatement: "the outlook at that time was not a promising one." That is readily understandable in the light of his further statement that "the assets of the institution consisted of ten acres of ground, beautifully situated in the north part of the city of Bloomington, the walls of a plain but substantial three-story brick building, and an encumbrance of nearly five thousand dollars, which was increased to \$9,853 by the contract for the completion of the building; a few old notes, practically without value, an uncompleted scholarship campaign for the endowment of the President's chair, and an uncompleted general subscription conditioned on securing \$50,000. Upon the \$4,200 indebtedness the trustees were paying twenty-two per cent." ⁵

In the face of such handicaps, Munsell signed a contract with the new board of trustees that was to run for three years. In it they agreed to furnish the grounds and buildings of the university free of charge and to lease him the furniture and equipment; to make such necessary improvements upon them as their finances permitted and to try to place the institution on a firm financial basis. In turn Munsell agreed to provide "such a course of instruction as the circumstances of the Institution demand," to be responsible for selecting and hiring the faculty and to pay them out of the proceeds from tuition and room rents.

Undaunted by the panic of 1857 which swept the country soon after he took charge, Munsell with the aid of his brother, Charles, the financial agent, plunged into the difficult task ahead. They advanced money for the completion of the building and by September had it ready for the 17 students who enrolled for the first quarter. Within a week, however, six of these 17 had left school because, as Munsell in later years recalled, "they said it was so lonesome. The students advised the faculty to leave also, but we stayed." Their faith in the future of the school with which they had cast their lot seemed better justified by the end of the year when the enrollment had increased to 60, even though only seven of these were in college classes.

Undoubtedly some of these 60 students were present when "Hon. A. Lincoln" came to Bloomington during this school year and delivered what was destined to be another "Lost Speech."⁶ On the evening of April 6, 1858 he gave a lecture on "Discoveries and Inventions" before the Young Men's Association in Centre Hall where "at an early hour every seat was filled and the aisles were crowded," according to a writer in the *Daily Pantagraph*. This anonymous reporter declared that "Mr. Lincoln is an able and original thinker, and in the department of literature fully sustains the reputation he has so justly earned at the bar." And, no doubt, President Munsell and the other reverend gentlemen on the Wesleyan faculty approved highly of their students hearing this lecture when they learned that it "displayed great research and a careful study of the Bible, evidencing that the lawyer is not by any means unfamiliar with the Books of the Great Law Giver."

The faculty, this fall, consisted of the president, another brother, Edward B. Munsell, as professor of mental and moral science; Rev. F. T. Tomlin, professor of natural science; Prof. Benjamin F. Snow,

who taught Latin; and William A. Deininger, tutor in modern languages. At the end of the year they were able to report to the trustees that "notwithstanding the difficulties incident to the opening of a new institution and the peculiar difficulties in this case growing out of the previous history of the school and the severe pressure of the financial crisis which swept over the country just at the outset of our labors, the faculty found themselves surrounded at an early period in the fall and winter with encouraging young men." The deportment of these young men had been "in general such as to merit our approbation . . . there has been a manifest and steady improvement in the moral tone and animus of the school . . . the attendance is gradually becoming more regular and the proportion of those entering for an extended course of study as compared with the number of transient students is increasing."

They also declared that "our course of study has been marked out with much care and may, we think, for completeness and scientific arrangement, challenge comparison with the best institutions of the land." They pointed out, however, that they were handicapped by some "awkward gaps in our chemical and philosophical apparatus" and suggested that "our Library and Cabinet may be greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends in gathering up such books, minerals, and curiosities, natural or artificial, as these friends of education would willingly bestow." (It is interesting to note the contribution of one of these friends which resulted in a "vote of thanks to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for a donation of books published by order of congress.")

Unfortunately the optimistic tone of the faculty's report to the trustees could not be matched by another report made by the executive committee and the financial agent of the board. In the Trustees' Proceedings that year is revealed the story of continued financial distress—of their robbing Peter to pay Paul, with new mortgages made to secure claims against the struggling little university. "The account due Rev. C. W. Sears, without any blame attaching to him has been sued by others. It will be pressed to collection, if the parties now controlling said account succeed in establishing their claims to the benefit of said claim. The claims of A. B. Shaffer remains unadjusted, as we have been unable to effect a settlement with him."

But worst of all "the financial revulsion that set in early last fall cast such a gloom over the country as to render the getting of sub-



On Sunday, April 16, 1865, Illinois Wesleyan faculty and students attended this community "indignation meeting" in the court house square.



On Wednesday, May 3, they saw the funeral train pause briefly at the Chicago and Alton railroad station before it went on to Springfield.

WESLEYAN MOURNS THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN



scriptions in adequate amounts from parties who in ordinary times might be relied upon as liberal donors to the institution, impossible. It was determined to remain quiet until Spring should bring a revival of business and a renewed faith in the financial soundness of the country. But with the Spring came the rains, the storms and floods and continued to obscure the prospects of accomplishing anything of moment until the present gloomy harvest enshrouded in greater darkness the hope of bringing to a binding point any of the endowment schemes before sessions of the approaching conferences." And if this were not enough, "during the violent storm in the early part of the Summer, the roof of the College building was considerably injured, rendering repairs necessary, which were done at an expense of \$22.75." Truly it seemed as though the forces of Nature were conspiring with man-made economic forces to overwhelm the institution.

There was, however, a brighter side to the picture for, "the financial condition of the country made it impossible to complete successfully the scholarship subscription begun by President C. W. Sears, which if completed would, in the end, have been a great disadvantage to the institution, if not ruinous. It was therefore deemed advisable to start a new subscription specifically for the endowment fund conditioned upon the raising of cash and notes of hand to the amount of \$25,000 within three years. The subscription was so drawn that if it was secured it would be available to bind the old conditional subscription for the payment of half the amount subscribed, and by means of which it was desired to liquidate the existing debt. The president, with his brothers, took the field and with untiring zeal pushed the canvass until an amount was secured which bound enough of the original subscriptions to liquidate the indebtedness upon the institution."⁷ This, however, was still in the future and would not be accomplished without a great deal of effort and many misgivings as to its eventual success.

In the meantime Munsell was continuing to build up the revived institution academically and to increase its prestige in the community. That his efforts were appreciated is indicated by various references to Wesleyan which appeared in the *Pantagraph* during this period. In the spring of 1858 an anonymous contributor, signing himself "An Educator," reviewed the efforts of the university "for the last 7 or 8 years to maintain an existence," paid tribute to the "present active and enterprising faculty who have done so much within the last year

to give character to the Institution" and declared that, "as citizens of Bloomington we ought to make the Illinois Wesleyan University all that its most ardent supporters could ever desire, not only by our sympathy and patronage, but by giving liberally of our substance as the Lord has prospered us. Then may we hope to send forth from its classic halls, men educated and prepared to battle with the realities of life, men fitted for high and noble stations, men who will honor our fine and magnanimous educational institutions."⁸

In July, the visiting committee from the two patronizing conferences who had attended the annual examination and exhibition of the students turned in a report that gave high praise to faculty and students.⁹ Even more enthusiastic was the editor of the *Pantagraph* in recording a visit he made early in September to the campus "situated in the center of a beautiful grove of locust trees," where "the 10 acres of land belonging to the University can with trifling expense be made 'to blossom like the rose.'" He approved of the high moral tone of the place ("While all sectarianism will be rigidly excluded, the faculty will on all fitting occasions strive to inculcate principles not only of a pure morality but an evangelical Christianity"), declared that the "course of study arranged by President Munsell and his colleagues would compare favorably with that of the oldest universities in this country," and earnestly recommended that young men avail themselves of its advantages.¹⁰

Evidently this favorable publicity had considerable effect, for the enrollment of the academic year of 1858-59 showed a gratifying increase. When the young men arrived to take up their work they found that they could live and eat in the college boarding house for \$2.50 a week or in private homes for \$3 a week, also that "a new building has been erected near the college edifice for special accommodations of students who may desire to board themselves." Many of the students by doing so were able to reduce their expenses to less than \$4 a month. A highlight of student activity that autumn was the organization of a new literary society. Finding the Philomathians reluctant to enlarge their membership some of the new students founded the Belles Lettres Society with the imposing motto of "*Veritas et Justitia Semper Vincent.*" (Truth and Justice Always Conquers.") During the next four years this society became an important factor in the growth of the new college.¹¹

The editor of the *Pantagraph* visited the university again in De-

cember and made it a point to pay tribute to Munsell who "has worked with greater zeal for the benefit of the Institution over which he presides than he ever worked for himself and the present condition of Illinois Wesleyan University must be gratifying to him as to the many friends he has made since he took up residence in this city." He ended with the statement that "while we do not wish to disparage other institutions of learning in this city, we will say to young men who desire a thorough education that they cannot suit themselves better than by attending Illinois Wesleyan University."¹²

Again in March the editor attended the examinations at the close of the winter quarter and was even more fulsome in his praise of Wesleyan's president, "undoubtedly the right man in the right place," who had revived an institution that was considered dormant and who "has, literally, for about a year and a half been working for nothing and boarding himself. He has not received a penny from the university since he took charge of it and he has paid his travelling and household expenses from his private funds."¹³

That this praise for the man who had saved Wesleyan from extinction was justified is indicated by the more optimistic tone evident in the reports of the faculty and administrative officers of the university at the close of the academic year of 1858-59. Pointing out that "the year has been marked by a gratifying and decided improvement both in the character and number of students that have been in attendance in our Halls," the faculty report stated that there was an increase in the aggregate attendance of almost fifty per cent over the previous year and that more and more students "who come to us designing to stay only for a temporary period have now determined to remain and participate in the advantages of a thorough education."

The financial picture was also much brighter. The university's balance sheet showed resources of \$11,700 as against liabilities of \$12,584.72. The \$25,000 endowment campaign was going well but it would require a determined effort to complete it by the time limit of October 15, 1859. That such an effort was made during the summer of 1859 is indicated by the minutes of a meeting of the board held on October 12, when Agent C. W. C. Munsell reported that only \$1,250 of the \$25,000 remained to be raised. At an adjourned meeting the next morning he reported that \$1,050 additional had been pledged leaving only \$200 still to be raised. Who provided the necessary \$200 is unknown but it is certain that it was forthcoming and

for the first time in its nine unstable years, the financial support of Illinois Wesleyan was assured.¹⁴

The next academic year, 1859-60 started with the same faculty in charge and when it ended they could report that "the attendance for the year has been ninety-one, a slight advance upon last year. . . . With but few exceptions good order and peace have reigned in our halls and mutual harmony and confidence have marked the relations existing between the faculty and students." They also noted that Professor Tomlin was retiring from the chair of natural science, and that his place would be filled by the young educator upon whom Wesleyan had conferred its first master's degree—Daniel Wilkins. The report also called attention "to the generous propositions of Mr. Richard H. Holder of this city in reference to the formation of a cabinet of Natural History as well as to the noble contribution which he has already made to it." This, added to donations from the faculty and others, had made possible adequate equipment for instruction in that subject.

In chronicling the end of the year the *Pantagraph* of July 4, 1860 commented upon the fact that "Messrs. Munsell Bros. are laudably expending much money and labor to make their Institution what it ought to be and we trust their labors of love may early begin to meet their merited reward. They speak cheerfully of the prospects of the Institution and think the school will be large this fall, should the crops turn out favorably."¹⁵

In this optimistic statement there is no hint of a crop that would be harvested from seeds that were sown when Wesleyan trustees David Davis and Jesse and Kersey Fell had exerted themselves to bring about the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as the Republican candidate for President. Five months later his election would send South Carolina out of the Union and in April, 1861, the guns of Fort Sumter would be summoning some of Wesleyan's young gentlemen from her Halls to give their lives that "this nation of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

CHAPTER 8

WAR COMES TO THE CAMPUS

On September 19, 1860, the *Daily Pantagraph* reported that Wesleyan had begun its fall term "with indications of a more encouraging attendance than last year" and throughout the next nine months it continued to publicize the university with optimistic reports on its progress and repeated praise for the Munsells' endeavor to put it on a sound scholastic and financial basis. Although their efforts to raise money and collect funds already pledged were greatly "embarrassed by the uncertainty connected with our currency in this State and the general troubles of the country,"¹ they earned the thanks of the trustees at the annual meeting—President Munsell "for his great pecuniary sacrifice and his very efficient and successful efforts and indefatigable zeal for the cause and success of Illinois Wesleyan University," and Agent Munsell "whose services and success have surpassed our expectation and, considering the financial condition of the country, it is almost marvelous that he should have secured any portion of the endowment fund."

Both the uncertainty as to the financial structure of the state and nation and the threat of impending war were reflected in the enrollment which totaled 92, only one more than the previous year. But again the quality of the students' work earned the approval of those citizens who, in April, 1861, attended the "examinations and the first annual exhibition" of the Belles Lettres Society.² The latter, according to the *Pantagraph*,³ consisted of an "anniversary address and a scene, representing a session of the United States Senate in which the oratorical talent and genius of the young gentlemen of the university were developed with a gravity and dignity bordering on moral grandeur, deeply impressing the visitors with the value that should be attached to such an Institution in the heart of Illinois."

At its first war Commencement—held July 3, 1861, amid "torrents of rain"—Wesleyan conferred the bachelor's degree on two seniors, Peter Warner of Kappa and H. C. DeMotte of Metamora. It also gave an honorary Master of Arts degree to Richard H. Holder,

Esq., (presumably for his gift of the Natural History cabinet and other contributions) and A.M. degrees *in cursu* to its first and second graduates, James H. Barger and W. F. Short, both of whom were now Methodist ministers. Within four months Barger, its first graduate, would be dead of gunshot wounds—not on the field of battle, however, but in a hunting accident.⁴

When the next academic year opened in September, 1861, Rev. Thomas R. Taylor had joined the faculty as professor of Greek, replacing Edward B. Munsell who had resigned. DeMotte, while doing graduate work, was occupying the chair of mathematics at a salary of \$300 a year and serving as university librarian. The total enrollment was 96—one graduate student, three seniors, three juniors, 12 sophomores, 32 freshmen and 45 in the preparatory department.

There would have been four juniors this year, had not Sophomore George H. Fifer joined the army soon after school began. Appointed orderly sergeant of Company C, 33d. Illinois Infantry, he became a first lieutenant at Vicksburg and died of wounds received during the attack on Fort Esperanza, Texas, in the winter of 1863, thus becoming Wesleyan's first battle casualty. But his younger brother, who had also enlisted in Company C a month earlier, would serve until 1864 before he was discharged because of the bullet that pierced his lungs at Jackson, Miss., the previous year. Then "Private Joe" Fifer would enroll in the preparatory department at Wesleyan, graduate in the class of 1868 and start on the career that would culminate in his being elected governor of Illinois.⁵

Thus far the impact of war on the university had been scarcely noticeable and, when the regular examination and exhibition were held at the end of the second quarter, the main feature was a debate which, instead of reflecting the mighty struggle that was convulsing the nation, was concerned with the rather innocuous subject of "Resolved: that curiosity is a more powerful incentive to human action than necessity."⁶ However, the restlessness of youth in wartime is reflected in President Munsell's report that "two were dismissed, one for bad conduct, the other for refusing to attend an examination and one expelled for bad conduct," although he did not state the difference between dismissal and expulsion.

Among the President's other troubles during the year was a violent windstorm that unroofed the college building, necessitating repairs costing nearly \$1,000, and an academic storm under that same

roof a short time before it was demolished. "When the roof blew off, people thought it a misfortune, but I thought it a blessing," Munsell declared afterwards. "For the citizens of Bloomington came to our help and by their aid we got a new and better roof." As for the academic storm, it was precipitated when "complaints were made by the students in Professor Snow's Department, alleging that he injudiciously combined classes by which some were greatly retarded and others prematurely hurried forward—that the members of the Faculty had sought to induce the Professor to change his arrangement of classes, without success, and that some eight of the more advanced scholars in the Classical Department had announced their intention of quitting the institution unless there was a change in Prof. Snow's Dept." Although Snow vehemently denied these charges in a letter to the trustees, he was requested to resign and, when he refused to do this, he was dismissed from the faculty.

During the night of May 24, 1862 the ringing of the college bell heralded the fact that the war had come closer to the campus. DeMotte, hurrying to the home of President Munsell, showed him a telegram from Governor Yates of Illinois asking for 200 volunteers to report in Springfield by 9 o'clock the next morning. More than three-fourths of the Wesleyan students immediately responded to the call and "with them gone the University seemed more lonely than ever."⁷ Upon the recruits' arrival in the state capital they were assigned to the 68th Illinois Infantry which was mustered into service for three months and sent to Camp Butler near Springfield to guard Confederate prisoners. Later they served in camps and forts around Washington and at Alexandria, Va., where First Lieutenant DeMotte of Company G became assistant provost marshal. In July another three months' regiment, the 70th Illinois Infantry, was mustered in for guard duty at Camp Butler and Alton and for a trip to Vicksburg to exchange prisoners. Colonel of this regiment was Owen T. Reeves, Wesleyan trustee.⁸

At the 1862 Commencement three students received their degrees: Henry W. Boyd of Bloomington, H. N. Howell of Twin Grove and William C. Adams of Center Point, Ind., who was in camp with the 68th at the time and received his diploma there. Within a week after his graduation Boyd enlisted as a hospital steward in the 94th Illinois Infantry, the "McLean County Regiment," and eventually rose to the rank of brigade surgeon.⁹

When the fall term of the academic year of 1862-63 opened most of the students who had enlisted in the 68th were back on the campus to resume their studies in mathematics under DeMotte, in natural science under Wilkins, and in Greek and Latin under a new teacher, Rev. C. C. Knowlton, who had succeeded Taylor.¹⁰ The total enrollment was slightly less than the previous year but, despite the distractions caused by "the troubles of our country and the fact that so many of our young men are in the armies of the Union," faculty and students continued to do their work in a manner to merit the approbation of the community, according to its spokesman, the editor of the *Daily Pantagraph*.

In carrying on their work both the faculty and students were greatly aided by additions to the museum of "expensive and valuable collections of specimens in the fields of ornithology, geology, botany, entomology, mineralogy and one of marine shells from the Smithsonian Institution," as well as a complete set of their valuable publications—"the first fruits of President Munsell's last visit to Washington." Other improvements consisted of "a good bell weighing 750 pounds" to summon students to class, and a "good sidewalk connecting the College grounds with the city . . . constructed by the faculty and students chiefly at their own expense." Also there was a "beautiful hall that is a credit and ornament to the University" which was supplied and furnished by the Belles Lettres Society at a cost of about \$250.

The elegance of their new quarters, however, did not prevent eight members of that society from withdrawing from it because they "believed that its crowded membership and entire lack of healthy emulation necessitated the formation of a similar but separate society."¹¹ On May 22, 1863, this group organized the Munsellian Society, named for the university president. That spring also the faculty started a movement to hold a meeting of all the regular and honorary alumni during commencement week and the result was a gathering on July 1, at which Rev. William F. Short, "the oldest living graduate" delivered an address, after which the Alumni Society of Illinois Wesleyan University was organized.¹²

At this Commencement the new alumni association gained four members when H. M. Ayers of Morton, J. V. W. Baumann and W. T. Collins, both of Pekin, were granted their B.S. degrees, and J. S. Millikin of Phillipstown was given an A.B.¹³ Graduate Collins,



THE ILLINOIS WESLEYAN FACULTY, 1865-1866

Prof. Jabez R. Jaques

President Oliver S. Munsell

Prof. John Wesley Powell

Prof. William R. Goodwin

Leonidas H. Kerrick

Prof. Harvey C. DeMotte



aware of the conflict which was moving to its bloody climax at Gettysburg, chose as the subject of his oration "A Vindication of War," an "eloquent and logical address," in which he pointed out that "war was a necessity and was one of the means for the purification and elevation of the human race by sweeping away old abuses and evil institutions, the basis of his deduction being taken from ancient and modern history."¹⁴

Honorary D.D. degrees were conferred upon Rev. Philander Smith, one of the bishops of the Methodist Church in Canada, and Rev. Jonathan Stamper of the Illinois Conference, because the trustees believed "the time has now fully come in the progress of the Institution when the proper use of our corporate powers will strengthen us both at home and abroad." An honorary M.A. ("Pro Causa") was also awarded to Maj. John Wesley Powell, "now in the armies of the Union at Vicksburg." Thus a name, which was to add to the luster of Wesleyan's fame, first appeared in its annals.¹⁵

At the annual meeting of the trustees held at this time they authorized the addition of a department of vocal music to the collegiate department and the organization of a Model School for Boys. So when the academic year of 1863-64 began, Wesleyan had on its faculty its first woman teacher—Miss Sarah J. Kern. She was placed in charge of the Model School which started off by enrolling 42 little boys who attended classes in a wooden school house that had been built on the east side of the campus.¹⁶ Her colleagues were DeMotte, who in addition to teaching mathematics, became instructor in the new department of vocal music, Wilkins, Knowlton, and two tutors, Rev. I. Schneider and William E. Banta.

The enrollment this year showed a gratifying increase of 50 per cent over the previous year. Sixty-eight collegians and 71 preparatory students made a total of 139, but it seemed highly probable that before long some of this number would be called upon to fill the depleted ranks of the Union army. In the spring a volunteer contributor to the *Daily Pantagraph* reported that "the sunshine of college life has been overcast" by the death of Freshman Elmore M. McKibbin at Camp Yates on March 19. "The brother of the deceased, frequently a frequenter of our hall has been in the war from its beginning and in 30 engagements has fought his way upward to honorable distinction and is now a captain of volunteers. He whose death we mourn, had he been spared, might have done likewise."¹⁷

Three months later an item contributed by Barger stated that "the Institution has shown its full share of patriotism in sending 18 of her sons into the army during the past year."¹⁸ Other evidences of the impact of war upon Wesleyan and the community this year are chronicled in the following announcements which appeared at various times during the year in the *Pantagraph*:

The Young men of Illinois Wesleyan University will give a public exhibition in Phoenix Hall next Thursday evening of a decidedly unique character. It will be a representation of the present National House of Representatives, in which will be included a discussion upon a series of resolutions concerning the French occupation of Mexico, the President's Emancipation and Amnesty Proclamations and our relations toward England. This will be an interesting entertainment conducted by young gentlemen of ability and the friends of the school will be glad to witness it.¹⁹

* * * * *

Let all dancers of the city remember the Grand Ball at Phoenix Hall on Wednesday complimentary to Companies C of the 20th Illinois and C of the Fifth Cavalry. All surplus above expenses will be used to purchase sanitary supplies for the companies.²⁰

* * * * *

Rev. Sidney H. Morse of the Unitarian Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, will deliver a patriotic lecture tomorrow at 8:00 p.m. Subject of the lecture "Out of the Wilderness, or The Lesson for Today."²¹

* * * * *

Everybody, and the rest of mankind, who love their country and dare "toss the dust" in Johnny Bull's eyes should attend the ladies' covenant meeting this P.M. in Phoenix Hall. The ladies of our sister cities have acted in this matter, and we know that Bloomington ladies are without rival for patriotism. Ladies, if you can't serve your country "clerking," you can do so "purchasing."²²

* * * * *

Phoenix Hall—Mr. Stone delivered an interesting address in this hall on "Vicksburg Within the Rebel Lines." He is an orator of more than ordinary ability.²³

On June 29, 1864 Phoenix Hall was "crowded with the best audience ever seen in Bloomington" to greet with "rounds of ap-

plause" a returned war hero who would soon become governor of Illinois. He was Gen. Richard J. Oglesby who was there to deliver the annual address before the Belles Lettres Society. At this meeting President Munsell told of the prosperity of the university and revealed the cheering news that "the debt of the board has been removed, notwithstanding the financial embarrassment of the times."²⁴ The next day an equally large crowd gathered in the Methodist church for the annual Commencement exercises, and saw degrees awarded to five graduates.²⁵ DeMotte was given the A.M. Degree ("Pro Merito") and the same degree ("Pro Causa Honoris") was awarded Dr. George Vasey of Richview, Ill., who had been a generous contributor to the collections in the museum, and to Rev. G. W. T. Wright, a member of the Minnesota Conference.

At this Commencement the title of James T. Hoblit's salutatory oration was "The Philosophy of Peace" although at that time the shambles of Cold Harbor and the desperate fighting of Grant and Lee's men in the Wilderness made it seem as though peace were a long way distant. But despite this dismal prospect for the continued existence of the Union, which became little brighter during the summer of 1864, Wesleyan started its fourth war year with the largest attendance in its history thus far. A drop in the enrollment in the college department was more than offset by an increase of nearly 100 per cent in the preparatory department, so that the total was 179 students, not including the 57 little boys in the Model School.

That President Lincoln's draft law already had taken its toll from Wesleyan's classrooms—or would soon do so—is indicated by the action of the faculty in voting that "Drafted Students will be placed upon the same footing in regard to the return of tuition with those absent on account of personal sickness."²⁶ By now, however, the war clouds were beginning to lift. Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga," had smashed Hood's army at Nashville, Sherman had started his march through Georgia and Grant had begun to tighten his stranglehold on the Confederate capital. Looking forward to the end of the war, the Wesleyan faculty on January 20, 1865 called a meeting of the executive committee "to consider the matter of raising a fund to provide for the free tuition of disabled young soldiers and the sons of needy or deceased soldiers."

The minutes of the April 3 faculty meeting include this laconic but significant entry: "Half holiday granted. Richmond captured."

It was the beginning of the end. But, although the spring of 1865 brought peace to the war-weary land, it also witnessed one of the greatest tragedies in the nation's history—the assassination of President Lincoln on April 14. On the following Sunday most of the Wesleyan students attended the “indignation meeting” in the court house square to hear Rev. H. J. Eddy read resolutions expressing the horror of the community over John Wilkes Booth's dark deed and to listen to the eloquent Rev. F. M. Ellis of the Baptist church voice the sorrow that the death of the Great Emancipator had brought to all of the 6,000 gathered there—all except one.

He was a certain John Hinzey (or Kinzey) who, so ran the rumor, had boldly declared he was glad “Old Abe” had been murdered and it is quite likely that, among the yelling mob that pursued him through the streets, were some of the “young gentlemen” from Illinois Wesleyan. After he had found refuge in the Ashley house, cooler heads prevailed and the threatened lynching was averted by his abject apology and his promise to leave town in four hours.²⁷

At five o'clock on the morning of May 3 many of these same students were among the 5,000 persons who gathered at the Chicago and Alton depot on West Chestnut street to see the black-draped funeral train pass under a large arch bearing the inscription, “Go To Thy Rest,” and halt for a few moments before continuing its sad journey to the state capital. There were no classes at Wesleyan the next day for the faculty had already voted to “adjourn college on Thursday for Pres. Lincoln's funeral at Springfield.”²⁸

A few weeks later the faculty recommended that an honorary D.D. be conferred upon a man destined for future martyrdom—Rev. Eleazer Thomas who was completing a decade of service as editor of the *California Christian Advocate* and who, eight years hence, would fall a victim to Modoc Indian treachery in the Oregon Lava Beds.²⁹ But the trustees, passing over this recommendation, awarded only one honorary degree that year: an LL.D. to David Davis, a former member of the board, now a justice of the United States Supreme Court to which he had been appointed by his good friend, Abraham Lincoln.

There were only four graduates this year and at the Commencement exercises one of them made a “neat little speech” in presenting a silver-headed cane to President Munsell and also “called out” Professor Knowlton who was leaving the faculty to become an itinerant

preacher again.³⁰ To succeed him as professor of languages the trustees elected Jabez R. Jaques, an Englishman, who had been a professor in the Collegiate Institute at Rochester, N. Y., and who would in the future become president of an Illinois institution which Wesleyan would later absorb—Hedding College at Abingdon. Rev. W. H. Daniels, pastor of the Congregational church, was chosen professor, *pro tempore*, of belles lettres and Martin A. Lapham, named tutor in ancient languages, was to relieve DeMotte of his duties as librarian. Professor DeMotte had deprived the Model School of its head by marrying Miss Kern and Joseph Pancake, an 1864 graduate, was chosen her successor.

Wilkins had declined reappointment as professor of natural sciences and when the 1865-66 year opened his place was filled by Maj. John Wesley Powell, home from the war, but minus his right arm which he had left on the bloody field of Shiloh. Upon his return to civilian life Powell had been told that he could have the nomination of clerk of DuPage county. But when President Munsell offered him the position on the faculty of the "struggling Methodist college at Bloomington . . . there was no hesitation on his part. He declined the political honor and its emoluments and accepted the professorship."³¹

Home from the war, too, had come several young men to resume their interrupted schooling and win Wesleyan degrees: Orlando W. Aldrich, Melchior Auer, Richard Watson Barger, Marion Victor Crumbaker, and two hard-riding troopers, John Wesley Denning of the Second Illinois Cavalry and Benton Valentine Denning of the Fourth. Two others were destined for future fame when they went adventuring in the West with Major Powell—Capt. Francis Marion Bishop, still bearing scars from the bullet that had plowed through his chest during the desperate assault on the heights at Fredericksburg, and Lewis Walter Keplinger, who had fought with Grant at Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, marched with Sherman to the sea and ended four years service at the "Grand Review" in Washington.³²

These, with the other returned soldiers, helped swell the Wesleyan enrollment to a new high of 198 students, 57 in the collegiate and 141 in the preparatory department. They also multiplied the problems of President Munsell and his colleagues for, whether or not the relief of these veterans at being freed from army discipline was responsible, the fact remains that the minutes of faculty meetings this year contain an unusual number of such entries as "punishment

for willful violation of college rules" and "required to acknowledge by written apology obstinate disobedience and promise obedience in the future."³³ Despite such incidents, however, a new spirit seems to have been infused into the school by the newcomers to the faculty and before long the *Daily Pantagraph* was telling its readers that "the two new instructors, Professor Jaques and Professor Powell, are spoken of so highly that it would give us pleasure to introduce them to the public."³⁴

The one-armed major was proving to be a veritable dynamo. Besides teaching courses in botany, chemistry, comparative anatomy and physiology, systematic zoology, natural philosophy, the logic of natural science, geology and mineralogy and giving lectures on cellular histology, the vertebrate skeleton and insects injurious to vegetation,³⁵ he also began enlarging and improving the museum by adding to it many of the specimens he had collected. Believing as he did that the study of science should be more than a textbook and classroom course, he led his students into the field, there to study the phenomena of nature at first hand and to collect materials for the museum and the science laboratories.

Toward the end of the year, with the aid of Jaques, Powell designed a seal for the university³⁶ and the word "scientia" in its motto "Scientia et Sapientia" reminds the Wesleyan of today that "its first scientific impulse was originally given and often quickened and guided by so distinguished an explorer, scholar, teacher and gentleman."³⁷ He must have done much else besides, for when the trustees held their annual meeting in June, 1866 he was singled out for special commendation and given "the thanks of the board for his labors in improving the college campus and for his contributions to the Museum."³⁸

The 1866 Commencement was a brilliant affair, symbolizing as it did the past four years of war and the years of peace and progress ahead. There was a tree-planting ("a large evergreen brought from the nursery of Mr. Phoenix") in front of the university hall as the first of a group of living memorials to the Wesleyan students who had lost their lives in the conflict. There were speeches by Graduates Edward W. Hamilton and Leonidas H. Kerrick at this ceremony, after which "three cheers were given" for a Bloomington war hero, Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith who "by special request had consented to act as marshal in leading a parade and march to Royce Hall" and who was assisted by Captain Bishop in forming the procession. Led by a

cornet band, it consisted of "visiting and resident ministers, faculty of the University, the college classes (in order), the scholars of the Model School, and citizens. Besides these, over twenty carriages accompanied the marchers, making in all a procession the length of five blocks." ³⁹

CHAPTER 9

POST-WAR AND PROGRESS

The year 1866 was the 100th anniversary of the founding of Methodism in America and to celebrate this event the church raised a centennial fund to be used for church extension but more specifically to pay off the debts of the churches and the church-sponsored schools. "It was agreed in the Illinois Conference that 70 per cent of this be devoted to the three conferences to pay their debts, the residue to go equally to their endowment and to church extension. . . . The hope was that an endowment of \$100,000 might be raised for Illinois Wesleyan and \$50,000 for the Female College."¹

In June Agent Petner, assistant to C. W. C. Munsell, was able to report "remarkable progress in getting funds for the University. He said that by October 1 he hoped to report \$100,000 cash for the college endowment funds, that the students themselves had raised \$2,500 towards endowing a professorship and that it was expected to increase this to \$10,000 by the time all who ever attended had made contributions."² Meanwhile Agent Munsell had been using the centennial for "awakening an interest in an offering to the University. It was under the inspiration of these offerings and the prosperous condition of the school so far as attendance was concerned that the main building was projected, toward the completion of which Mr. Munsell contributed a large share."³

The annual catalogue issued that summer mentioned the expected addition to the endowment from this centennial fund and also stated that the family of the late Isaac Funk had provided for a professorship of agriculture, that friends of the school in various Illinois cities were about to establish two chairs to be named in honor of "the late Revs. Jonathan Stamper and Isaac C. Kimber" and that liberal donations by J. E. McClun, John Magoun, C. W. Holder and C. W. C. Munsell "all of the 'Home Bank,' Bloomington" had endowed another chair yet to be named.

So when the fall term opened on September 11, DeMotte was "Stamper Professor of Mathematics, pure and mixed," Jaques was



The Young Explorers in Camp in Wyoming
(See "Notes on the Pictures" page 249)



Maj. John Wesley Powell in the Field.

WESLEYANITES IN THE WILD WEST



"Kimber Professor of Ancient Languages and Instructor in German," Rev. William R. Goodwin was professor of English language and literature and principal of the preparatory department and Leonidas H. Kerrick, the recent graduate, was in charge of the Model School. A short time later he was appointed librarian of the university and was "invited to a place in the Faculty,"⁴ the first time that this recognition had been given to the head of the Model School.

With the energetic Major Powell setting the pace, President Munsell and his colleagues started on a year of great activity. Named to a committee to organize the faculty were DeMotte and Powell and a short time later the major and Goodwin were instructed to propose a plan for adding a commercial department to the university. One of the chief concerns of the faculty was adequate space for the steadily increasing enrollment and early in January they recommended the appointment of an additional agent to solicit funds for a new building, also a committee to raise money to pay his salary.

At this time there seems to have been some talk of erecting this building "for the joint use of the college and the M.E. Church on the lot now owned by the church on Main Street,"⁵ or of relocating the university at some point "within a radius of 2 1/2 miles from the public square in the city of Bloomington."⁶ But when opposition to moving the school developed, nothing came of either proposal. In March Powell presented a plan for the new edifice to his colleagues who recommended it to the trustees. Presumably this plan was incorporated in the structure that rose on the campus three years later, so that "Old Main," which housed Illinois Wesleyan for the next 75 years and a part of which survives as Duration Hall, is, in a sense, another monument to John Wesley Powell.

Along with such important matters as urging upon the trustees "to take into consideration at the earliest practicable moment the question of erecting a new building," making changes in the curricula of the college and preparatory departments⁷ and deciding what their policy would be when "an American citizen of African descent applied for admission to our Institution,"⁸ the faculty was also called upon to handle a multitude of minor details connected with the operation of the university. Today it may seem amusing that Munsell should have to take time from his presidential duties to act as "a committee to procure a door and lock for the coalhouse,"⁹ that "the Secretary was instructed to report a leak in the roof of the University

Building and the broken grates in the furnace to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees" ¹⁰ and that "Mr. Jackson (the janitor) was instructed to buy two cups." ¹¹ But such were some of the momentous affairs with which Wesleyan professors had to concern themselves 80 years ago.

There were problems, too, created by the roughhousing proclivities of some of the "young gentlemen" or the mischievous little boys in the Model School. Therefore "Mr. Kerrick was instructed to divide the expense of repairing a broken desk among the parties engaged in breaking it" ¹² and "the price of a broken light of glass was fixed at 50 cents." ¹³ Action was also necessary in the case of "Mr. Free, residing six miles from the University," who evidently found it difficult to wade through the snow-filled country roads that cold winter of 1866-67, so he was "excused from morning prayers." ¹⁴ In October, the "request of the students for a Sociable on Tuesday evening next" was granted, but when they asked for another one in March, permission was given "*provided*" (and Secretary Jaques underlined the word in his minutes) "their plan of exercises met with the approval of the faculty." ¹⁵

What would not have met with their approval (if they had known about it) was the fact that "six enthusiastic and zealous young men" ¹⁶ had banded themselves together and on December 4, 1866 received a charter for Alpha Deuteron chapter of Phi Gamma Delta, the first Greek letter fraternity on the Wesleyan campus. These pioneer fraternity men were Charles Atherton, '69; Melchior Auer, Jr., '70; Andrew J. Banta, '67; Francis Marion Bishop, '66; Stamper Q. Davidson, '68; and Louis C. Wagoner, '69, who were "forced to keep their activities in the dark. Meetings were held in private homes, offices of alumni or any place where secrecy was possible. Minutes of the meetings were not kept and about the only endeavor seemed to be concealing their existence." ¹⁷ In fact, the fraternity existed *sub rosa* for two years before receiving formal recognition from the college authorities. ¹⁸

Undoubtedly, however, the faculty did approve of their students taking advantage of a cultural opportunity offered that year by the Ladies' Library Association of Bloomington, whose members included Mesdames David Davis, William H. Allin and J. E. McClun. This was a course of lectures, the first ever given by any organization in McLean county. During the next two years to Schroder's Opera House

or Royce Hall or Phoenix Hall went townspeople, faculty and students to see and hear such notables as Wendell Phillips and Frederick Douglass, the Abolitionists; Carl Schurz, Civil War general and statesman; J. S. C. Abbott, historian; and Ralph Waldo Emerson, essayist and philosopher.¹⁹

They also went to listen to John B. Gough in "one of his inimitable temperance lectures," to hear George Alfred Townsend ("Gath," the famed Civil War newspaper correspondent) describe "The Lands North of Us" and to be inspired by the messages of Theodore Tilton, the crusading editor of the *Independent*, and Rev. W. H. Milburn, the "Blind Chaplain of Congress." More enjoyable for the students, perhaps, than any of these learned discourses were the drolleries of "Petroleum V. Nasby" (David R. Locke) in his lecture on "Cursed Be Canaan," or the spine-tingling account of Paul Du Chaillu's adventures with gorillas in Equatorial Africa ("illustrated by a cabinet of specimens collected by Mr. Du Chaillu and by charts and drawings"), or the lecture on "Perpetual Motion" by their own Professor Powell.²⁰

Soon after the first of the New Year (1867) Wesleyan students began hearing disturbing rumors that they were about to lose this popular teacher. During the two years Powell had been building up the courses in natural sciences, he had also been active in the affairs of the Illinois Natural History society. With the aid of C. W. Holder, president of the Wesleyan trustees, and Dr. C. R. Parke, he had formed a branch of the society in Bloomington to "act as an auxiliary to the state society"²¹ and started a collection to which local members contributed specimens. Because no space was available in Wesleyan's cramped quarters, this collection was housed on the third floor of the main building of her sister institution, Illinois State Normal University.

At the annual meeting of the state society in Bloomington in June, 1866, Powell had proposed that a committee be appointed to confer with the State Board of Education about getting a legislative appropriation for this museum. This led to a request from President Richard Edwards of Normal that the Wesleyan professor make a special trip to Springfield to get the money. Powell had convinced the legislators of the value of the society's work, which included a plan for distributing specimens from its collections among the schools of the state, and in February, 1867, they unanimously passed a bill incorporating all

of his requests. One item provided for an annual salary of \$1,500 for a curator, to be appointed by the State Board of Education with the approval of the society, and an additional \$1,000 for "the necessary expenses of improving and enhancing the value of the museum."²² Soon afterwards, the officers of the society offered Powell the curatorship which he accepted.

At the close of the winter quarter on March 23 the students at Wesleyan staged a mock graduation ceremony at which J. W. Denning "caned" Professor Goodwin. "Joseph C. Hartzell then caned Professor Powell and he acknowledged his handsome present in a most excellent manner" said the *Pantagraph* which also stated that "we are sorry to learn the Institution is about to lose Prof. Powell. Be this as it may, he will always bear with him the respect and best wishes of the students of the University."²³

Years later James B. Taylor, one of Powell's students who was destined to succeed him in the chair of natural history at Wesleyan, recalled how "textbooks went to the winds with Major Powell. Ordinary views of physics and geology seemed insignificant under his broad generalization. He made us feel that we had conquered the commonplace, broken our way through the accepted and come into the heritage of free thinkers—and there was no sham in it anywhere. What intrepidity, indeed, the Major had! The same spirit, which took him along the walls of the Colorado Cañon and sent him calmly into its twilight and over its falls, made him a leader in thinking and inspired his students. How many have been nerved to brave things in the mental world and in life by the Powell that came into them in those days, who can tell?"²⁴

On March 26 Powell appeared before a special meeting of the State Board of Education in Normal for a formal acceptance of the curatorship of the museum. He announced that he had already planned an expedition into the West to explore "regions not hitherto canvassed fully by naturalists but which were known to be rich in materials and specimens, especially in the departments of geology, paleontology, etc."²⁵ He asked the board for \$500 of the museum's funds for this purpose and his request was granted. Bradford S. Potter, the Isaac Funk professor of agriculture, became *pro tem* professor of natural sciences and curator of the museum when Powell was granted a year's leave of absence by the trustees.

When Wesleyan's spring term opened on April 2, Powell's work

was divided among his colleagues²⁶ and on May 10 Kerrick was released from his duties as principal of the Model School to become mineralogist with the expedition. Mrs. DeMotte was called upon to take over his work and she served until June when the trustees voted to discontinue the school as a separate entity and merged it with the preparatory department. Presumably Goodwin, as the latter's principal, was not too pleased at being made responsible for nearly a hundred lively youngsters in addition to his other duties, for he resigned soon afterwards. The trustees also approved admission of Negroes to the university,²⁷ voted bachelor's degrees to seven young men,²⁸ awarded two honorary master's degrees to preachers in the Indiana and Kentucky Conferences and conferred an honorary D.D. upon Rev. William Crook, editor of the *Irish Evangelist* in Ireland.

When the students returned to Bloomington in the fall of 1867 they found that the university was now "directly on the line of the new Bloomington & Normal Street Rail Road, thus rendering it easy of access from every part of the two cities" and its horse-drawn cars were "running regularly."²⁹ They also found that plans were being pushed forward to erect the new building and that DeMotte had been relieved of part of his duties on the faculty to serve as special agent for raising funds to pay for the structure.

At the annual meeting of the trustees the following June (1868) DeMotte was able to report subscriptions amounting to \$28,000 and \$27,000 in pledges. "Two very neat and attractive drawings were presented, one by O. S. Kenny of Chicago, the other by Richter of Bloomington. Prof. Jaques made some earnest remarks urging the necessity of commencing on the new building immediately." Thereupon the trustees authorized its building committee to make out "plans and specifications . . . and so soon as the subscription reached the amount of \$30,000 that they contract for the laying of the foundation so that so much of the building may be completed the present season."³⁰

The graduating class in 1868 again numbered seven, including four veterans of the Civil War. One of the four would become a governor of Illinois and two, after migrating to the new state of Kansas, would become prominent in politics there. Within the next two months one of the graduates was to win renown as a member of a Powell exploring expedition in the West and in future years one of his classmates would achieve greater distinction as the first Wes-

leyan graduate to become a bishop in the Methodist church.³¹

When the school year of 1868-69 opened, the 219 students in the classes of President Munsell and Professors DeMotte, Jaques, Potter and S. S. Hamill, the new teacher of elocution, could look out of their classrooms and see a crew of masons busy at their work in a huge excavation just south of the college hall. A contract had been made with Hayes and Evans of Bloomington for the basement walls of the new building and the trustees, undaunted by the fact that the first estimate of \$65,000 to \$70,000 had now been increased to "the real cost of \$85,000 complete in all parts," were renewing their efforts to raise enough money to guarantee its successful completion.

The annual catalogue, issued in December this year, stated that "a second University Building—a model of taste and beauty—of imposing dimensions, (70 by 140 feet, five stories in height), is soon to be erected. The foundations have been already laid, and the work will be energetically prosecuted until the building is completed and occupied. It is confidently believed that this will be second to no similar building in the State, in architectural beauty and internal convenience." At the Commencement exercises in June, 1869, at which 12 seniors,³² the largest graduating class thus far, received their degrees, most of the speeches were devoted to the new structure. President Munsell gave the students the assurance that "the building should certainly go on to completion, and that even if it went slowly, it must go on and be out of debt."³³ Another year, however, was to pass before he would be able to translate that promise into a reality by laying the cornerstone of the new building.

June, 1869, was a red-letter month in Wesleyan history for a reason that is probably more important to her students than to her trustees or faculty. Although the young men of Wesleyan during its first two decades "promoted and engaged in games and contests which furnished them with plenty of fun and recreation," there was as yet no organized athletic program. "The playgrounds were the campus; the commons across the street (where the car barns once stood); the skating rink park, located in the north end of the block now occupied by Kemp Hall, and the ball grounds known as the Depot diamond, located on West Chestnut street near the Chicago and Alton Railroad station. The games played were baseball, tennis, quoits, and such running games as three-legged races, shuttle or potato races, hopping races, etc."³⁴

On June 19 the *Daily Pantagraph* printed a news item which began with the statement that "a match game of Base Ball was played yesterday between the Wesleyan club, of the Wesleyan university, and the Normal club, of the Normal school." It then gave the names of the eight men on each team, the positions they played (there was no shortstop) and the number of "Outs" and "Runs" made by each player. It was a five-inning contest "in which the Wesleyans were victorious" and the score was 22 to 10.³⁵

Thus was inaugurated intercollegiate athletics at Illinois Wesleyan and thus began a traditional rivalry which for 80 years has rejoiced the hearts of thousands of undergraduates in Bloomington and its sister city, the measure of their joy depending upon whether "the Wesleyans" (the Titans) or "the Normals" (the Redbirds) win on the diamond, the gridiron or the hardwood floor.

CHAPTER 10

THE PROFESSOR GOES WEST

Late in April, 1867, Major Powell bade farewell to his faculty colleagues and students and went to Washington to get assistance from the War Department for his Western expedition. In a letter to his Civil War friend, U. S. Grant, now General of the Army, he told of his plan to make a geological survey of the Bad Lands in South-western Dakota and then explore the mountain parks of the Rockies. He asked for a military escort from Fort Laramie to the Bad Lands and return, requested that this escort aid in transporting the scientific collections and that the party be permitted to draw rations from army posts in the regions they would visit.¹

Grant immediately issued the necessary orders and, by securing this aid from the War Department, Powell saved his expedition nearly a thousand dollars. He also applied for and obtained passes over several railroads for his party and from the express companies free transportation of shipments of specimens, thereby saving another thousand dollars or more. But even with this help the major still had to find ways of financing the expedition. From the trustees of the newly-founded Illinois Industrial University (now the University of Illinois) he obtained an appropriation of \$500 by promising to send the university duplicates of all natural history specimens the party collected, as well as duplicates from his own cabinet. From the Chicago Academy of Science he got \$100, besides tools and other materials. Added to the \$500, appropriated by the State Board of Education from the Natural History Museum funds, this made a total of \$1,100. It was about half the amount necessary for the expedition so Powell supplied the balance from his own funds.

About the middle of May four Wesleyanites reported to their geology professor at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where the expedition was being organized and outfitted for the journey across the Plains. Besides Leonidas H. Kerrick, recently released from his duties as the principal of the Model School to serve as minerologist, there were Joseph C. Hartzell, a senior, and Francis Marion Bishop, a sophomore,

PROF. W. M. LATHROP, President of the Evening.

PROGRAMME

MUSIC.—“America.”

PRELUD.

REV. GEORGE STEVENS.

MUSIC.—“Beautiful Moonlight.”

ORATORIAN.—“No Rest.”

F. M. BISHOP.

ORATORIAN.—“The Safeguards of our Nation.” A. PARTER.

MUSIC.—“What Then.”

QUARTETTE.

DEBATE.

Resolved, “That Conservatism retards National Advancement.”

AFFIRMATIVE.

I. N. PHILLIPS.

NEGATIVE.

J. B. TAYLOR.

MUSIC.—“Call John.”

QUARTETTE.

COLLOQUY.

Scenes in an Anti-Temperance Convention.

EPILOGUE.

G. C. NORRIS.

MUSIC.—“Union Battle March.”

TABLEAU.

A TRAVELLER’S CHARGE.

MUSIC.—“Wake, Wake the Song.”



as zoologists, and Martin Titterington, a junior, as herpetologist. Other members of the party were the professor's wife, Emma Dean Powell (assistant geologist), his brother-in-law, Almon H. Thompson, superintendent of schools in Bloomington, (entomologist); T. J. Burrill, a graduate of Normal who was then principal of the Urbana public schools (botanist); S. H. Huse of Evanston (assistant ornithologist); and Rev. William E. Spencer (entomologist), Edward W. Spencer (ornithologist) and George D. Platte (artist), all of Rock Island.²

During Powell's two years at Illinois Wesleyan, he had combined out-of-doors instruction with classroom and laboratory work. But this journey into the West was more than an extension of that idea. For several reasons it was an epochal event. It was the first expedition of its kind in the history of higher education in the United States and it marked the beginning of student field trips to distant places and on a large scale.³ Not only was it the beginning of Powell's own career as one of the best known explorers of his time but, more significantly, it would lead eventually to his part in establishing the United States Geological Survey and his becoming the founder of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Before the party started from Council Bluffs a warning from General Sherman that there was danger of encountering hostile Indians in the Dakota country caused the major to change his plan to visit the Bad Lands. Instead, the party followed the Platte river across Nebraska and headed for Denver, where they arrived on July 1. It had been a tedious trip on horseback and in mule-drawn wagons but it was also a profitable journey, since the major's youthful scientists had collected many specimens along the way. From Denver they went to the canyon of the South Platte, still adding to their collections, and then crossed a range of the Rockies into a mountain park at the base of Pikes Peak.

Back in Bloomington, friends of the explorers read with interest an account of their activities as chronicled in two articles which Hartzell had sent to the *Daily Pantagraph*.⁴ In the first of these, written on July 26, the Wesleyan student, viewing the splendid panorama with eyes accustomed to the flat prairies of Illinois, declared that:

"The grandeur of the Rocky Mountains is in their snowy heights and their towering peaks, but the beauty of them is in their numerous parks or inclosed valleys. A few of the most noted of these are laid

down upon the maps, and have been written about by those who have seen them, but nestled among the hills reposes in beauty and fertility hundreds of lesser parks of which but little is known.

"The mountains are usually thought to be great ridges of rocks, barren and worthless, save for their mineral productions, but nothing can be more erroneous. The valley in which I am now writing is twenty miles long and from half a mile to three miles wide, then, opening into this upon the sides are numerous others, each with its sparkling stream of the purest water, its groves of trees and broad acres of pasture land. Perhaps not less than *forty thousand acres* of available pasture is here spread out invitingly as rich as can be found in its natural state in the famous Mississippi valley. It is not so good for agriculture. The climate is too cool for corn . . . we wear our woolen clothes with comfort, and at night sleep soundly under warm covering." ⁵

His article ended with the statement that "Tomorrow we start for the ascent of Pikes Peak." But it was not until two weeks later, after the party had crossed over into South Park, that he continued his narrative of events between July 27, when the ascent was made, and August 8, the date of his second dispatch. In it he told how eight of the party had determined to make the attempt, and how one of them was Emma Dean Powell, the major's wife, who thereby won the distinction of being one of the first white women ever to scale that historic peak. Hartzell paid her this tribute:

"She has uniformly borne the hardships of the trip with a courage and a fortitude far beyond that usually attributed to her sex, but now endurance and fearlessness was to be put to the test, and I hasten on beyond the order of the narrative to say that the triumph was complete. Mounted as usual, when marching, upon her white-eyed Indian pony, which evidently is accustomed to mountain travel, she kept pace with the rest, dismounted and climbed when necessary, and in the end, bore the fatigue with hardly an equal. Few indeed of the 'weaker vessels' have ever accomplished the feat, and few ever will, till society ceases to forbend them hearty, health-giving exercise." ⁶

The conquest of the mountain was recorded as follows:

We were now at the foot of one of the spurs of the Peak itself, still, however, between two and three direct miles from the summit. We stopped but a few moments, for the day was rapidly passing away. We pressed on, hoping to eat our dinner upon the summit, and had not mis-

fortune happened us, such would doubtless have been the case. But climbing nearly to the top of one of the peaks from which the main route could be reached, we encountered what had been a great slide of rocks, lying then upon the mountainside in rough, unstable irregularity. An attempt to cross, mules stepping or jumping from rock to rock like goats, falls and bruises for both man and beast, the snow was reached, but rocks continued, the attempt was abandoned and a perilous descent began, firm footing at length gained in comparative safety, and a new place selected for the ascent—all this consumed time and muscle, but no enthusiasm, and halting by a snowbank hidden in the recesses of the rocks we ate our simple fare, mounted and were away again. This time we prospered, and at half past 2 o'clock picketed our animals upon the flat top of a high mountain, from which the snowy crest above us could be readily gained. This was the upper limit: a few dwarfed pines, the highest upon the mountain, furnished our camp with fuel. The snow in northern ravines and sheltered places extended far below us, but here we found good grass and numerous flowers. Above us, five hundred feet, extended barren rocks and snow, relieved only by an occasional light, bright-colored flower or patches of moss.

We found that we should have to pass the night upon the mountains, contrary to our expectations and preparations. Plenty of blankets and ponchos had been taken, but insufficient food. A little, however, remained, and all determined to scale the summit, doing the best we could for the night's and morning's repast. Leaving everything and starting on foot, the ascent again began. The day was beautifully clear, and we felt favored and grateful that so rare an occurrence was ours to enjoy. Among those grand old monuments of the ages, with a picturesque landscape hundreds of miles in extent spread out beneath us, the clear, blue arch of heaven above, no wonder that it seemed to our rapt vision something like enchantment. Surely the Creator intended the grandeur and beauty of the world as foretastes of the hereafter. What a prediction of the unknown! Eternity itself may easily seem short! ⁷

Soon after the Pikes Peak climb Powell led his party up the South Platte to its headwaters, camped in Lincoln Park near Lincoln Mountain, which they also scaled, then headed again for Denver via the Central City region where they added to their collections gold and silver ore and many geological specimens. Upon their return to the Colorado capital, the expedition disbanded and the teachers and students started for Illinois and their classroom duties. The Powells, however, remained in Colorado. During September and part of October, accompanied by several mountaineers, they visited Middle Park and

explored the headwaters of the Colorado river. It was during these two months that there was "kindled a desire to explore the canyons of the Grand, Green and Colorado rivers"⁸ which, two years later, would result in the Wesleyan professor's epic voyage through the Grand Canyon.

After spending some time in Denver sorting and packing the specimens the major and his wife also returned to Illinois in order to attend two important meetings. One was the regular session of the State Board of Education, held at Normal on December 17 and 18, and the other was the annual meeting of the State Natural History Society in Schroder's Opera House two days later. At the former President Richard Edwards of Normal University, reporting that Powell had "returned from his trip to the Rocky Mountains and entered vigorously upon his work in the Museum," declared that "in the exploration of the country and the collections he was successful beyond expectations. In the prosecution of this enterprise Professor Powell has exhibited indomitable energy and rare skill. The money appropriated by the legislature for this object has been most judiciously expended. It has been efficiently used in the cause of science and education."⁹

Powell then made a complete report of the expedition, including a detailed statement of its cost.¹⁰ In addition to adopting a resolution authorizing him to distribute, as he thought best, duplicates of the specimens among the principal schools of the state, the board also put the seal of their approval upon his work by appropriating \$600 to help finance another expedition the next year and an additional \$300 to pay him for his private collection which he had placed in the museum.

At the meeting of the State Natural History Society Dr. George N. Vasey, the president, was unable to be present, so President Munsell of Wesleyan presided in his place. Powell gave an account of his trip and upon his motion two members of his party—Thompson and Hartzell—were elected to membership in the society. Voted in, also, were two other Wesleyanites,—Prof. B. S. Potter, then occupying the chair of natural science, and Lewis W. Keplinger, a senior,—as well as Rev. J. B. Harrison, pastor of the Free Congregational church in Bloomington. In the annual election of officers Munsell was named president and Powell was chosen corresponding secretary, curator of the museum and "general commissioner" (an office which he later

succeeded in having abolished). John Magoun was chosen treasurer to succeed C. W. C. Munsell who, in giving the report of that office, made a statement that must have been all too familiar to him as Wesleyan's financial agent—"No money in the treasury!"¹¹

The society also appointed a committee to arrange for a public lecture by Powell in Schroder's Opera House on January 6. Although "the theme was a magnificent one and the Professor gave some very interesting descriptions of the grand scenery he visited and details concerning the vast wealth there deposited," the *Pantagraph* had to admit that the lecture was "but thinly attended, principally owing to the slippery state of the streets and sidewalks which prevented locomotion with any degree of safety."¹² However, Powell had a larger, though no more appreciative, audience when he repeated his discourse on "Peaks, Parks and Plains" in Normal a month later.¹³

In the meantime the collections made in the Rockies had arrived and Powell had been busy labelling, cataloging and arranging them. The editor of the *Pantagraph* who visited the museum expressed his "surprise at the amount of material there collected and the work being done. Huge boxes of minerals, fossils, birds, mammals, insects, reptiles, shells and plants were piled here and there while the Professor and four assistants were busy unpacking and preparing the various specimens for the cases. The Professor is emphatically 'master of the situation' and everything seems to be going on like clockwork. . . . The additions made the last year exceed in number and value all the previous collections. Some of the specimens are very rare. . . . Too much credit can not be given to Professor Powell. He works sixteen hours a day and pays his assistants out of his own meager salary."¹⁴

In the midst of this activity Powell was busy making plans for "his new trip of exploration to the Rocky Mountains" according to the *Pantagraph* which also stated that "Rev. W. H. Daniels, having resigned his pastorship of the Congregational Church for the purpose, will accompany the Professor and his scientific coadjutors in the capacity of historian of the party. As correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune and Advance*, and other prominent journals, he will keep the public fully informed of the progress of the explorers."¹⁵ A week later a news story reported that Powell "left for Washington yesterday to solicit aid from the Government in prosecuting the sci-

entific expedition to the Rocky Mountains. The professor has about made up his party and proposes to leave Bloomington about the middle of April." ¹⁶

This announced date of departure for the West was a bit premature, for late in May the *Pantagraph* editor was telling his readers that "the scientific expedition for the Colorado country, under the conduct of Prof. Powell, having received the necessary appropriation from the General Government, expects to be off some time early in June." ¹⁷ The delay, however, had its advantages, for in the meantime the Smithsonian Institution became interested in the expedition and contributed not only its endorsement of the project but also valuable instruments and apparatus for the use of the scientists. The last week in June the *Pantagraph* was able to announce that "the Rocky Mountain Scientific Expedition will start next Monday (June 29). The Company will assemble at Chicago preparatory to the start and expects to be absent for a considerable length of time. A number of correspondents will accompany the expedition so the public may expect to be well posted regarding its Progress." ¹⁸

Just before leaving, Powell appeared before a meeting of the State Board of Education and told its members of his plans for the trip, whereupon they voted to appropriate \$400 from the museum's funds for his use. His year's leave of absence from the Wesleyan faculty having expired, he presented his resignation to the university trustees and it was accepted at their meeting on June 23. This ended the geology professor's official connection with Wesleyan although it by no means marked the conclusion of his contact with, and interest in, the university he had served so well.

The 1868 party was much larger than that of the previous year and included five students from Wesleyan and one from Normal. The Wesleyanites were L. W. Keplinger, who had just been graduated and was topographer for the party. James B. Taylor, a junior, was a geologist, as was Edmund D. Poston, a second year prep student. Rhodes C. Allen, a freshman, was an ornithologist, as was Lyle H. Durley, an "irregular" in the scientific course. The Normal student was Samuel M. Garman, a sophomore, serving as an entomologist. ¹⁹

Other members of the party besides Powell (geologist) were: Mrs. Powell (ornithologist); his brother, Capt. Walter H. Powell (zoologist); W. H. Bishop of Bloomington (botanist); J. J. Aiken

and Henry Wood, both from Joliet (geologists); Dr. George Vasey of Richview (botanist); Rev. George Smith of Minneapolis, Minn. (ethnologist) and Rev. W. H. Daniels, the former professor of belles lettres at Wesleyan (historian).²⁰ Accompanying them, "without portfolio," were Rev. J. W. Healey of Chicago and Dr. Henry Wing, a member of the State Board of Education who, at the meeting just prior to the departure of the expedition had given the enterprise his blessing in these words:

"This Board regards with deep interest this expedition to the Rocky Mountains, which Professor John W. Powell is about to undertake. The general and even national interest which is felt in the expedition, and the confidence reposed in its leader, have been abundantly manifested by the cordial endorsement and cooperation of the Smithsonian Institute, and of other scientific bodies, and by prominent men of science in different parts of the country. As the expedition is undertaken in the interest of science alone, and not of any particular individual institution, state, or portion of the country, we earnestly solicit for Professor Powell and his party such facilities and favors from our liberal and public-spirited railroads, steamboats, and other transportation companies, as their generosity may prompt, and as may be necessary to promote the worthwhile objectives of this trip."²¹

Again, as in 1867, the "public-spirited transportation companies" provided "facilities and favors" and on June 29 the party left Chicago "on the Omaha train" and went via the Union Pacific to Cheyenne, Wyo., where each member was provided with a horse and pack mule for the journey south into Colorado. On July 6 Publisher William N. Byers' *Rocky Mountain News* in Denver announced that "Rev. Mr. Healy of the Powell Colorado Expedition arrived in town yesterday. Major Powell is expected by tomorrow morning's coach and the remainder of the party in a day or two." However, another week passed before the Denver paper recorded the news that "Prof. Powell arrived in town last evening. His train with a year's rations for 20 to 30 men turned off at Church's for the mountains. He designs to rendezvous in the Middle Park and to be there on the Grand and Green Rivers this fall and winter."²²

Subsequent issues of the *News* told how "many ladies and gentlemen connected with Prof. Powell's expedition, now encamped at Church's, are in town, among them several correspondents of Eastern papers who have called on us,"²³ and how Powell had engaged Ned

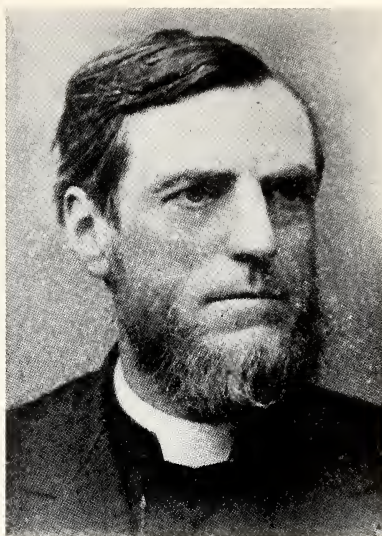
E. Farrell, Jack Sumner and other experienced frontiersmen as guides.²⁴ By July 18 Powell had moved the camp to the mouth of Bear Creek Canyon at the foot of the Rockies. There a member of the party wrote a letter to the *Chicago Journal* (later reprinted in the *Pantagraph*) that was read, no doubt, with envy by their friends, sweltering in the mid-summer heat of Bloomington. "We are grateful that Plains life is over and that we are luxuriating upon mountain water and purer air," the writer declared. "We can roll in the luxuriant grass, wander among the woods and dales, hunt and fish, drink from the sparkling stream and sing and halloo as loud as we please, without seeming unprofessional. . . . In health we are all improving, and our hardy looks, bronzed complexion, and full beards, would make us hardly recognizable by our friends."

To the young explorers, enjoying this primitive life, the classrooms and chapel at Wesleyan must have seemed very far away indeed. But this did not mean that they were to forget their religious duties even though "in this region Sundays are no better than other days and the broad church rules. This is true of all the region west of the Missouri. Nor is it confined to the red man who knows no religious distinction of days; but here all men as a rule, work Sundays as well as week days. Stages run, mule whackers drive their teams, trappers hunt, mines are dug, stores are open, stamp mills crush, and travelers journey. But our party, true to the custom of Christendom, kept a note of passing time, and religiously kept the Sabbath. . . . We had no long and formal prayers, nor cold and polished essay, but a truly common sense talk upon the adaptation of the Gospel to present needs, and an earnest supplication for the blessings upon ourselves and the loved ones far away."²⁵

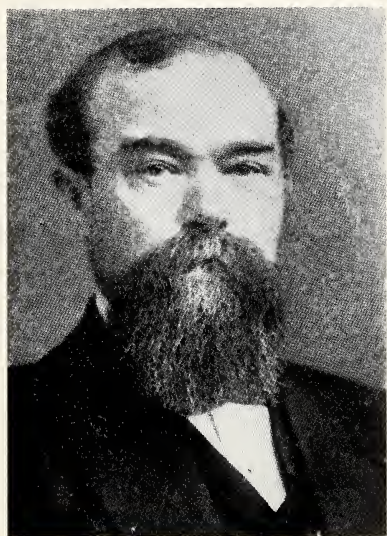
On July 23 Powell broke camp at Bear Creek and led the party over Berthoud Pass into Middle Park. There a week later he was joined by Publisher Byers "who expects to be gone several weeks," the *News* stated. The principal reason for Byers joining the Powell party was that the latter had announced his intention of climbing Long's Peak and Byers, who had been a member of an expedition that had failed to reach the summit in 1864, wished to share the honor of being among the first to conquer that towering mountain. After careful preparation seven men—the major, Walter H. Powell, Byers, Farrell, Sumner, Keplinger and Garman—set out on August 20 from their camp to make the ascent. Taylor, Allen and Durley started



Clinton W. Sears
1855-1856



Samuel J. Fallows
1873-1875



William H. H. Adams
1875-1888



William H. Wilder
1888-1897

WESLEYAN PRESIDENTS



with them but turned back after a short time and returned to camp.²⁶

Each man was mounted and led a pack mule carrying bedding, scientific instruments and 10 days' rations for the party. For two days they struggled over the rocky ground, twice being forced to turn back and seek another route. On the night of August 22, Kepingler, scouting ahead, returned to report the discovery of a trail that seemed to lead to the summit. The next morning they started at 6 o'clock for the final climb over a dangerous stretch of seven or eight hundred feet of smooth rock and by 10 o'clock had reached the summit.

There they took barometric observations, erected a small monument of rocks in which was placed a tin can containing data on the expedition. After raising the American flag, the major made a short speech declaring that they had been successful in an "undertaking in the material or physical field which had hitherto been deemed impossible" and predicted that their feat was "but the augury of yet greater achievement in other fields."²⁷ After staying three hours on the summit, the first men to climb Long's Peak began their return journey and arrived safely at their camp two days later.

Although the ascent of Long's Peak was the highlight of the 1868 expedition, this dramatic event should not obscure the less spectacular achievements of the party during the two months they spent in Middle Park. There were short excursions into the surrounding regions during which the task of collecting specimens of all kinds continued. It was a thrilling experience for the "tenderfeet" from Wesleyan to "camp on the backbone of the continent" where they could find water "that runs in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans."²⁸ But they had to learn to endure the discomfort of sudden soaking rainstorms and the bitter cold of the high peaks in mid-summer, hardships which caused occasional spells of sickness (including "homesickness"). They had to learn, too, how to track down and bring back livestock that seemed to have a positive genius for pulling up picket pins and wandering away even though hobbled. And they had to be alert while riding, lest their temperamental Western ponies begin bucking at unexpected times and dump their riders into a cactus bed.²⁹ Ever present, too, was the possibility that the Utes, the Arapahoes and the Cheyennes, who roamed over that region, might take time off from fighting each other to "lift the hair" of an unwary white man.³⁰

The expedition ended, however, with no serious mishap to any member of the party and late in October Powell started for the White River in western Colorado to set up a winter camp in preparation for his exploration of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado the next spring. With him went Mrs. Powell, Walter H. Powell, Garman, Keplinger, the four Wesleyanites (Allen, Durley, Poston and Taylor) and O. G. Howland, a member of Byers' *Rocky Mountain News* staff.³¹ By the first week in November they were established on a tributary of the White near the camp of Chief Douglass and his band of friendly Utes.³² The four Wesleyan students remained with Powell until late in the month, when they returned to Illinois, so that Poston and Taylor could resume their studies at the university at the beginning of the winter quarter.³³

Although no Wesleyan students or other Bloomingtonians accompanied Powell when he started on his historic trip down the Grand Canyon on May 24, 1869, his friends in Central Illinois read with interest such meager news as came back from the West during the progress of the expedition. For a time, they were greatly alarmed when various newspapers printed a rumor that the expedition had ended in tragedy and that all except one of the party had perished. But they were reassured by letters written to the press by Mrs. Powell and Keplinger which utterly discredited the fantastic story of the alleged "survivor." They were further reassured by a letter from Powell himself, which was printed in the *Daily Pantagraph* during the month of July.³⁴

By the end of August they learned of Powell's triumph over the treacherous Colorado and a month later he returned to his duties as curator of the museum in Normal.³⁵ With him came Walter H. Powell, to enroll as a freshman in the scientific course at Wesleyan.³⁶ No doubt young Powell's fellow students often asked him to repeat his tales of the voyage through the Grand Canyon, tales of heroism and danger which modesty would have prevented the major from relating in his lectures in Bloomington and Normal that fall and winter.³⁷

Powell was occupied most of the winter and spring of 1869-70 with his duties as curator of the museum and secretary of the State Natural History Society, but he took time off for a trip to Washington to seek funds for another exploration of the Colorado and its

tributaries. His canyon voyage had made him a national figure so he had little difficulty in persuading Congress to appropriate \$10,000 for that purpose. The proposed expedition, however, did not get under way for another year but in the meantime Powell made careful preparations which enabled him to avoid some of the mistakes of the 1869 expedition.

He engaged Almon H. Thompson as chief topographer and astronomer and set him to preparing a base-map of the river. While his brother-in-law remained in Bloomington working over the notes, maps and sketches made by the 1869 scientists, the major went to Salt Lake City to organize a small field party. In August Francis Marion Bishop, who had received his degree from Wesleyan in June, and Walter H. Graves, a sophomore, who had been engaged as assistant topographer, joined Powell in the Utah capital.

"Major Powell had three principal objectives in mind for his 1870 land exploration: first to locate several trails by which food supplies could be carried down the river to replenish a river party, and thus spare them the near-starvation which had plagued the pioneer party of 1869; second, to learn, first hand, from the Indians the true story of the murder of O. G. Howland, Seneca Howland and William Dunn; and third to visit the several Moqui (Hopi) towns of the 'Tusayan province' of northeastern Arizona, to observe and compare these people with the Utes he had studied previously."³⁸

All of these objectives were accomplished by the autumn of 1870 whereupon Powell proceeded to Washington to organize his second Colorado river expedition. That winter Congress approved an additional appropriation for the expedition, making a total of \$12,000, a sum which would obviate the necessity of Powell's using his personal funds, as he had done previously. This trip was to be made under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution but again the War Department permitted the scientists to draw rations from army posts and again the railroads furnished free transportation for members of the party and their equipment.

When the expedition set out in May, 1871, Bishop was the only Wesleyanite in the party and he kept his friends in Bloomington informed of its progress in a series of letters he wrote for the *Daily Pantagraph*.³⁹ As a result of his work that year he became known as the "man who made the first map of the Grand Canyon ever drawn

from personal observation and notes."⁴⁰ In 1872 he accompanied another Powell expedition into southern Utah and northern Arizona, as did Professor DeMotte.⁴¹

Before setting out on this expedition Powell resigned his position as curator of the museum in Normal,⁴² thus ending his residence in McLean county. Thereafter, between expeditions into the West, he made his home in Washington, D.C. but he always cherished the friendships he had made in the twin cities of Bloomington and Normal and he retained an active interest in the two universities which had helped launch him upon his distinguished career.⁴³

CHAPTER 11

THE COMING OF THE CO-EDS

In 1851, when some of Wesleyan's trustees suggested admitting women to the new university, the proposal had been immediately rejected.¹ The proponents of the new idea were at least a decade ahead of their times, but a change in the attitude of its opponents was already on the way. For, as the historian of the Illinois Female College has pointed out:

"The movement for the higher education of women gained new impetus with and after the Civil War. New colleges for women—Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, and others—organized on a more generous scale, began to raise the standard of collegiate instruction beyond that reached by the best colleges of the ante-bellum era with respect to curriculum, faculties, administration, libraries, and laboratories. The ante-bellum colleges and seminaries could not compete very long with these new institutions. . . . The western college for women had to compete, too, with the neighboring co-educational college or university. The idea of separate schools for men and women declined more rapidly in the West, for it had never taken such deep root there. The Methodists were quick to welcome the idea of co-education."²

That some of the Methodists responsible for the destiny of Illinois Wesleyan still were not receptive to that idea is indicated by their action at the annual meeting of the trustees in June, 1869. When Rev. A. C. Higgins of Galva, representing the Central Illinois Conference, offered a resolution "asking for a change of the charter so as to admit Females to the University as students," it precipitated a "spicy debate" after which the resolution was laid on the table. The idea was destined not to die there, however, for the Wesleyan faculty kept it alive.

At two of their meetings during the academic year of 1869-70 they passed resolutions endorsing the admission of women students to the university³ and in June, 1870, when the trustees and visitors again gathered in Bloomington, the report of the faculty, submitted by President Munsell, contained these two paragraphs:

"Your faculty would further recommend the consideration of the possibility of admitting ladies as students to the University and herewith beg leave to present a resolution adopted at their last regular meeting for the year, viz.

"Resolved, that we recommend to the joint Board of Trustees and Visitors of the University that the privileges of the University be extended to all regardless of Sex." ⁴

That portion of the faculty report was referred to a committee consisting of Trustees John Magoun, Jesse Birch and William M. Smith, Rev. J. N. Noble of Decatur, visitor from the Illinois Conference, and Rev. P. A. Crist of Wenona, a Central Illinois Conference representative. When this committee reported to the board that they "unanimously and heartily concur with the recommendations of the faculty," it started another spicy debate that soon became a confusing parliamentary tangle.

First, Trustee L. B. Kent offered an amendment to the report which referred the matter to the patronizing conferences with the recommendation that they take action on it. Thereupon Trustee J. S. Cummings offered a double amendment to this amendment: "Resolved 1: That we recommend that the classes of the University be opened to Ladies; Resolved 2: That if the patronizing conferences concur in this action said classes shall be opened to Ladies from and after such concurrence."

Next Rev. William Stevenson of Carlinville, visitor from the Illinois Conference, offered a resolution that "the matter lay over for a year." When this resolution was tabled, Trustee Owen T. Reeves offered as a substitute motion: "Resolved, that upon the abstract question of the admission of females as well as males to all our institutions of learning, this Board of Trustees are in favor of such admission but on account of the relations of this institution to the other educational institutions of the patronizing conferences we decline to act on the question until the conference shall have given their instruction on the subject." Reeves' motion was also tabled and the Cummings' resolution was accepted by the committee as its report.

But this did not end the controversy, for Trustee W. D. R. Trotter of Jacksonville, who had been active in the affairs of the Illinois Female College in that city since its founding, evidently believed that opening the doors of Wesleyan to women would affect the enrollment in the Jacksonville institution. To avert that possibility he

offered a resolution to "lay the whole matter on the table," thus postponing action on it indefinitely. President Munsell countered by "moving the previous question" and when the presiding officer upheld this parliamentary maneuver, the report of the committee was voted on in two parts. The first part "that we recommend that the classes of the University be opened to ladies" won by a vote of 17 to 5 and the second part, "that if the patronizing conferences concur in this action said classes shall be opened to ladies from and after such concurrence," carried by a vote of 20 to 1. Presumably the lone negative vote was cast by Trotter.

Having settled this controversial question, the trustees next turned their attention to two other matters, both of which provoked "very spirited discussions." One of these was the report of the committee which recommended six seniors for the bachelor's degree⁵ but protested against "the growing frequency of conferring honorary degrees upon persons without evidence of corresponding scholarship and thus lowering the standard of scholarship for such degrees." However, they were overruled and the trustees voted one honorary D.D. and five M.A. degrees.

The second problem was the report of the building committee which declared that it was "vital to the success of the University to complete the enclosure of the new building this fall." Although there was in sight the sum of \$45,000, only \$20,000 of this was in "unconditional *bona fide* subscriptions." But the trustees recommended accepting the bid of \$42,000 made by Hayes and Evans of Bloomington, and endorsed the idea of "making a loan by bond and mortgage upon the ground and buildings to produce the necessary funds." They could not then realize that, through future circumstances over which they had no control, this loan would nearly prove disastrous to the university. They accepted the report, appointed Rev. G. W. Gray, late president of Quincy College, professor of natural science, and named him chairman of the building committee in place of President Munsell to supervise the progress of the new structure.

Within three months there was tangible evidence of that progress for, on September 10, the *Daily Pantagraph* reported that the cornerstone of Wesleyan's new building "was laid yesterday with a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the ceremonies." Symbolic of the fact that this was a community institution rather

than a strictly sectarian school was the attendance of all the Bloomington ministers, with Rev. Dr. Morrison of the Episcopal church, Rev. C. E. Hewitt of the Baptist church and others offering prayers, reading the Scripture lesson or leading in the hymn singing.

In President Munsell's address on the history of Wesleyan, he recalled that on September 12, 1857, when he took charge of the university, it was \$10,000 in debt and "of the half of the \$32,000 to be collected when \$50,000 had been subscribed, about \$5,000 was not worth 10 cents on the dollar." He had reviewed the efforts to raise \$25,000 to endow the university, but "it was three years before that amount was subscribed and another three years before we had a dollar in the treasury." Despite such difficulties and the various misfortunes of the past decade, especially during the war years, the institution had survived and would, he promised, continue to live and grow. He then deposited a great variety of documents and mementoes in the cornerstone,⁶ it was sealed and the ceremonies came to a fitting close with the benediction pronounced by the man who had contributed so much to Wesleyan's founding—Rev. John H. Barger.

On September 28 the *Pantagraph* chronicled the aftermath of the "spicy debate" in the trustees' meeting three months earlier. "Illinois Wesleyan Admits the Ladies" read the headline over this news story:

The question of admitting ladies to the privileges of the Illinois Wesleyan university which was decided favorably by the Board of Trustees at their session in June, but left the matter subject to ratification by the patronizing conferences, has at last been settled.

The Central Illinois Conference in session at Pekin September 19 passed a resolution by almost unanimous vote ratifying the action of the Board.

The action of the Illinois Conference now in session at Shelbyville has prompted the following laconic dispatch:

Shelbyville, September 23

To Professor H. DeMotte: Open your doors to the ladies.

O. S. Munsell

To the ladies who have desired to share the privileges of the University, a hearty welcome is extended in behalf of the faculty and students, knowing the great unanimity of feeling among them in regard to this question.

FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL CATALOGUE
OF THE
ILLINOIS
Wesleyan University,



NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.—COST \$100,000.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

1870--71.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING HOUSE, 220 CENTER ST.

FRONT COVER OF THE 1871 CATALOGUE

This was the first to bear an illustration and shows the new building that "cost \$100,000".



Soon afterwards 22 young ladies were on hand to test the heartiness of the welcome. One of them, Kate B. Ross of Dover, was admitted as a sophomore; two—Delia Henry of Bloomington and Rhoda M. Wiley of Lexington—were freshmen, and the other 19 were in the preparatory department.⁷ These newcomers to the campus saw another symbol of Wesleyan progress: the rising walls of the new college hall. The annual catalogue continued to describe it as “a building of imposing dimensions” but added that it would have a “Mansard roof and five towers” and that it was “now nearly finished externally, and will be ready for occupancy the Collegiate year, 1871-72.” Moreover, the catalogue displayed on its cover an artist’s conception of this handsome structure with the statement that “it cost \$100,000.”

The coming of the co-eds this year had helped the university’s enrollment again pass the 200-mark. Coincident with a registration of 212 was a graduating class of 12,⁸ double the number who had received diplomas the previous year. Symbolic of the school’s having become a co-educational institution was its conferring an honorary degree upon a woman for the first time when Miss Esther (Essie) Finley, a teacher in the Illinois Female College and daughter of a Wesleyan founder, was awarded an M.L.A.

The college year of 1871-72 opened with Wesleyan “enjoying especial prosperity,” according to the *Pantagraph*, and this optimism was reflected in the catalogue, which addressed to prospective students and their parents these

GENERAL REMARKS

It is with peculiar pleasure that the fact is noted here that the Illinois Wesleyan University, by the complete organization of all the regular College Classes, the breadth and completeness of its Courses of Study, and the steadiness and firmness with which its Undergraduates are held to those Courses, in fact and not merely in name, has vindicated its right to the Collegiate title which it bears.

By a late decision of the Trustees and Patronizing Conferences, ladies are now admitted to all departments of the University. Some have already entered, and by their deportment and success as students, have given no occasion to doubt the wisdom of this “advanced step” of the institution.

The Illinois Wesleyan University now being established upon a firm and permanent financial basis, furnishes a safe investment for the donations, bequests and legacies of our friends who may wish to perpetuate

their names and beneficence through future generations. Considerable amounts of money and lands have lately been secured by the *Wills* of large-hearted patrons and benefactors, but large amounts are still needed to furnish such endowments, Library, Apparatus, Museum, and other facilities as are worthy of our great Church, our great State, and the great Future of our Country. Donations for founding *Professorships, Free Scholarships, Prizes*, etc. are earnestly invited, as being worthy objects of an intelligent Christian beneficence.

The enrollment this year was 216, of whom 43 were women. "The friends of co-education have as yet no reason to regret the recent action of the Board of Trustees admitting ladies to all the privileges of the University," the *Alumni Journal* assured its readers, adding "what was looked upon as a doubtful experiment by some of our best friends, including our own President, has thus far proved a success and has already won to its approval and hearty support some who at first were disposed to oppose the measure."⁹

That "the doubtful experiment" had the approval of Wesleyan's "young gentlemen" is indicated by a news item which appeared in the *Daily Pantagraph* soon after the young ladies were admitted to the university. In reporting a meeting of the Belles Lettres Society it stated that the program, in addition to the usual orations, essays and recitations, consisted of "quartette selections accompanied on the organ by Miss Ross, one of the students. The gentlemen in the quartette show much improvement. This may be attributed in part, at least, to the fact that an effort has been put forth by the members from night to night to secure the presence of young ladies. The salutary effects of the result of such effort have made themselves apparent in the care exercised in the productions rendered and in the grace and manners of the members."¹⁰

Although the faculty had suggested that the "young ladies not join the Literary Societies"¹¹ the girls evidently thought otherwise and by the time the school year of 1871-72 was well under way they were taking an active part in the affairs of both the Belles Lettres and the Munsellian organizations. On February 23, 1872 six of them (Belles Lettres members) staged a debate on the woman suffrage question which was "the first attempt of the kind in the annals of the University," according to the *Alumni Journal*.¹² "Whatever may have been the opinions of those present concerning the abilities of the debaters, all were surprised to hear them discuss the question in such a masterly

manner," observed the *Journal* reporter. "Both sides handled the question in a manner that gave evidence of thorough examination and honest convictions," he continued and then conceded that "again the ladies have proven themselves the equals of the gentlemen."

Shortly before the 1872 Commencement, the *Pantagraph* announced that the Wesleyan trustees "simultaneously with the completion and occupancy of the new building, are making arrangements to extend correspondingly the facilities for instruction within its walls. It is their fixed purpose to offer to students of both sexes facilities for thorough culture unsurpassed by those of any similar institution in the land."¹⁸ President Munsell, who for two years had "been detached from his usual duties as professor by the necessities of the building fund" would resume his place in the recitation room and devote his time and energies exclusively to the academic interests of the school. Other plans for improving the curriculum were described as follows:

The Faculty has been strengthened for the coming year by the election of Hon. R. E. Williams of this city to the Professorship of International and Constitutional Law. Of the legal ability of Mr. Williams it were idle to speak and we anticipate a rich treat to the bands of earnest students who, from term to term, will be permitted to listen to the course lectures he will deliver to the classes in International and Constitutional Law which are regular studies in all the graduating courses. It is hoped and confidently expected that this special course will develop in due season into a full Law Department.

To meet a clearly recognized want in the Institution, more especially realized since the admission of ladies to its halls, Professor F. A. Parker of the Bloomington Conservatory of Music has been elected Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music in the University, thus offering to its students in that important department facilities that are unsurpassed in any institution in the land. The University does not propose to substitute music for other and severer studies, but it does propose to add the grace, the sweetness and the moral power of music to the graver duties of mental discipline.

Finally we may just hint that negotiations are in progress looking to the election of a Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene from the ranks of the medical profession of our city who will supplement the ordinary instruction by courses of lectures illustrated by demonstrations in human and comparative anatomy to the regular classes in the University.

We hail these movements one and all as onward steps in the work of

the development in our midst of a true University, of which this or any other community may be proud.¹⁴

No doubt the citizens of the community were proud of their university when they gathered in the new building two weeks later for what the editor of the *Alumni Journal*, with rare restraint, later declared "had never before been a more pleasant and satisfactory Commencement." The festivities began on June 16 with the formal opening of Amie Chapel, named for the mother of Col. W. N. Coler of Champaign who had given \$5,000 "to finish the chapel on condition that he be allowed to select the name for it."

On this occasion President Munsell had secured the services of Rev. B. I. Ives, known as the "Prince of Dedicators" and the reason for choosing him soon became apparent. After preaching an hour-long sermon, Ives called for subscriptions to a fund of "about \$10,000 to furnish heating apparatus for the chapel, finish the passageways, etc." This seemed an almost "fabulous amount to a people who had previously given so generously of their means for the completion of the building externally." But Ives, by his "abundant humor and ready tactics firmly held the audience . . . that had been sitting for four or five hours" until they pledged more than \$12,000. Then, "owing to the lateness of the hour" the baccalaureate sermon and dedicatory exercises were postponed until that evening when Ives preached another sermon and issued another appeal for funds that netted an additional \$2,000. So it is easy to understand why "the friends of the institution consider the results of the day's efforts a grand success and look upon it as the dawning of a brighter day for the university."¹⁵

Rev. Reuben Andrus, who had started the institution on its way 22 years earlier, was there the next day to give "the Annual Address before the University" and "drew a large house notwithstanding the intolerable heat of afternoon and evening." Present also was Major Powell who looked "hale and hearty and seemingly good for a century's labor among the wild excitement and hardships of frontier life. He returns early in July to his field of labor in Colorado, his headquarters being at present at Kanab."¹⁶

The climax of the Commencement came the following day when, after the dedication of the Belles Lettres Society's "elegant and commodious" hall in the new building, degrees were conferred upon six students. In officiating, President Munsell stated "that there were two especial facts that made the occasion one of unusual interest to him.

One was that, while it seemed to him but yesterday that he stood in a like position as a student to receive his diploma, it today became his duty of President to bestow a similar parchment upon his own son. The other was that, in the history of Illinois Wesleyan University, he was for the first time called upon to confer the regular degree of the University upon a lady. The appearance of Hannah I. Shur upon the platform to receive her diploma was greeted with hearty applause by the audience, showing a genuine sympathy with the 'advance step' taken by the Institution."¹⁷

The same month the editor of the *Alumni Journal* announced that the university had "the good fortune to secure the services of C. P. Merriman, editor of *The Leader*, as instructor in French, Spanish and Italian languages," and soon after the 1872-73 school year opened, the *Journal* was pointing with pride to the fact that Graduate Fifer had been chosen state's attorney of McLean county, that Graduate Kerrick had been elected state senator, and that the fall term of Wesleyan had opened "more prosperously than that of any preceding year during the history of the Institution" with 252 students on the rolls.

In January, 1873, the *Journal* advertised six more lectures in the medical course "like the Law lectures, the entire course will be free, not only to all students of the University, but also, to the public generally." A news item from the same issue revealed that "a Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in the University which will take the place of the old 'Society of Inquiry' and, it is hoped, that this more thorough organization will continue the good work with greater effect."¹⁸

The next month the editor of the *Journal* was reporting that "the winter term of the University opens with flattering prospects. The attendance is unusually large, and both teachers and pupils are endeavoring to make the work of the present an improvement, both in quantity and quality, upon any preceding term." That the teaching load of the faculty in those days was a heavy one is indicated by this statement in the same issue:

"The following classes, twenty-eight in number, were taught during the last term in the University by six professors: Evidences of Christianity, Civil Government, Arithmetic A, Arithmetic B, Algebra A, Algebra B, Geometry, Astronomy, Greek, Grammar, Greek Prose, Composition, Herodotus, German, Anabasis, Mechanics, Physiology, Natural Philosophy A, Natural Philosophy B, Minera-

logy, English Literature, Analysis, English Grammar, Elocution, Rhetoric, Geography, Caesar, Cicero, and Latin Grammar. The faculty find their only consolation in Poor Richard's saying—"It is better to wear out than to rust out.'"

Another item recorded the fact that "Dr. Munsell's new work on Psychology was adopted by the last General Conference as a textbook in the conference course of study of the M. E. Church. This is a rare compliment." Soon afterwards the *Journal* was printing another brief item about the president, but this time it was announcing he had resigned.¹⁹ In accepting his resignation, the trustees gave Munsell a vote of "heartly thanks for his long and faithful self-sacrificing services in behalf of the University and regard the rapid and healthy growth of the University as being largely due to his labors."²⁰

At the 1873 Commencemet diplomas were given to nine graduates, one of whom, then known as William H. Wylder, would later become President William H. Wilder of Illinois Wesleyan.²¹ At their annual meeting the trustees announced that Munsell would "remain as financial agent of the University building fund this year, in which position he has been acting efficiently for some time past." Then, after appointing DeMotte as acting president, they set about to choose a new executive to carry Wesleyan through another trying period which lay just ahead.

CHAPTER 12

A UNIVERSITY IN FACT

After several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a successor to Munsell, the trustees found one in a neighboring state. He was Rev. Samuel Fallows, a native of England whose parents had migrated to Wisconsin in 1848. There he had grown up on a farm, joined the Methodist church and, at the age of 19, had been licensed to preach. A student at Lawrence University in Appleton, he later transferred to the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1859.¹

Fallows was vice-president and principal of the Galesville (Wis.) University for two years, then became pastor of a church in Oshkosh. He entered the Union army in 1862 to serve as chaplain of the 32d Wisconsin Infantry, but left the army the next year to become pastor of a Methodist church in Appleton and professor-elect of natural sciences at Lawrence. In 1864 he helped recruit the 40th Wisconsin and became its lieutenant-colonel.² The next year he was appointed colonel of the 48th Wisconsin and ended his military career with the brevet of brigadier-general "for meritorious services."

From 1865 to 1870 the soldier-churchman held pastorates in Milwaukee and in 1871, when the state superintendent of public instruction died, Governor Fairchild asked Fallows to accept the appointment to that position. He reorganized and strengthened the badly jumbled school system of the Badger state and was twice re-elected state superintendent. He could have had another term had it not been for his decision to accept the presidency of Wesleyan "where the student body, composed largely of ambitious farmer boys and girls, was the kind of unspoiled human material with which he loved to work. His creative schoolmaster's eye saw his pupils as the stuff out of which tomorrow's society would be made."³

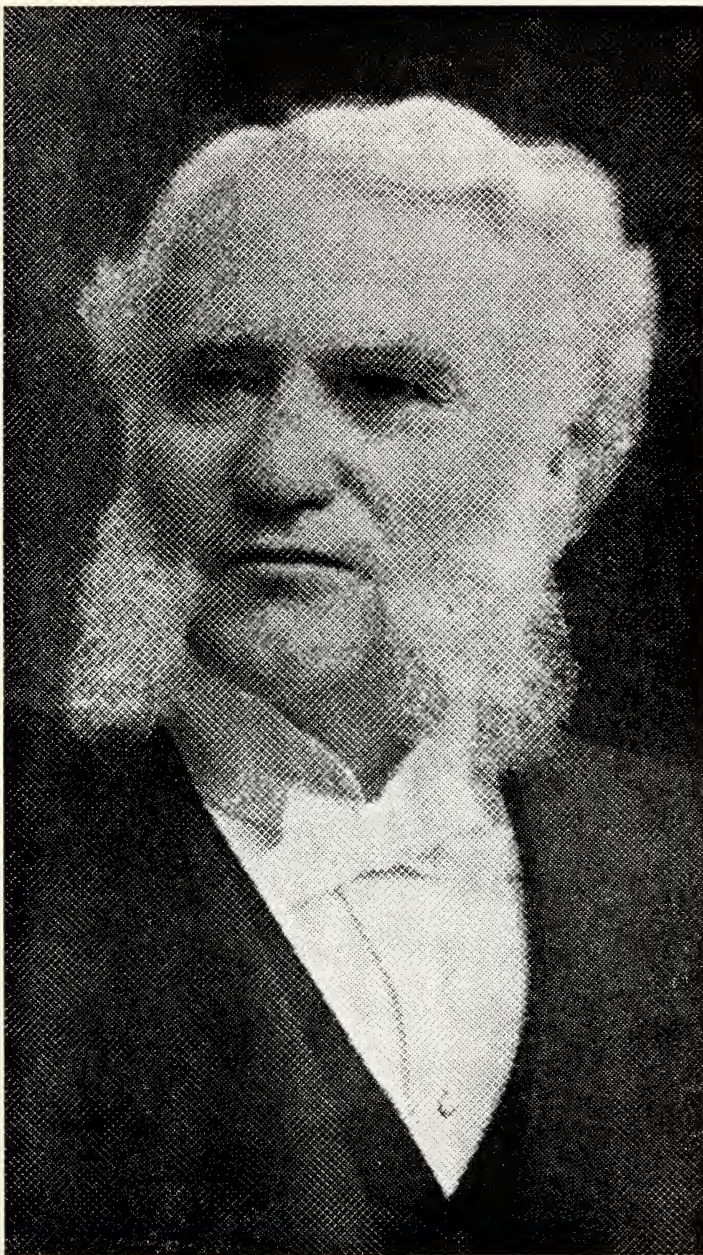
Because of Fallows' "suavity of manner, thorough scholarship, extended experience as educator and orator," the trustees hoped that "under his wise management and masterful presentation of the cause of Christian education, large gifts would be secured and money would

flow more readily into the treasury of the institution.”⁴ They may also have felt that bringing to Wesleyan such an eminent clergyman and successful educator from another state would increase the prestige of their struggling little university. That their hopes were soon realized is indicated by a statement in the *Alumni Journal* which said: “President Fallows is making hosts of friends for himself and the University as he becomes acquainted with the pastors and people of the patronizing conferences” and it added that, since “the Dr. has but one body and can consequently be in only one place at a time,” he was unable to comply with all the requests for his services as a speaker.

Besides thus serving as an ambassador of good will for the school, Fallows also set about vigorously to make Wesleyan a university in fact as well as in name. Under his direction the curriculum of the classical course was expanded⁵ and he was soon announcing the inauguration of a special course of study for ministers, leading to the degrees of Ph.B., B.S., and A.B., and a course for graduates of colleges “whether ministers or otherwise” which would lead to the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D.⁶

The new president also introduced an innovation in higher education—a series of courses that might be taken *in absentia* by non-resident students. Several British universities—Oxford, Cambridge, and especially the University of London—had offered such courses but Wesleyan was the first American institution to do so. It was an experiment in adult education, for these courses could be taken only by persons who were more than 24 years old, who were supposed to be accustomed to independent study and who had to give good reasons why they could not attend college in person.⁷

Fallows believed that offering this type of home study would fill an urgent and legitimate need of many mature persons who wished to take college work and get a degree but who, because of professional duties or financial handicap, could not enroll for resident study. Despite his optimistic hope for these courses, enrollment in them was small, matriculations averaging only six students a year for the first five-year period they were offered.⁸ Later the numbers increased materially but eventually this apparently successful experiment brought about an unhappy sequel of diminished prestige for Wesleyan, a result which Fallows, of course, could not have foreseen when he inaugurated the project.



Joseph Culver Hartzell, '68.
First Wesleyan graduate to become a bishop.



In contrast to this was the history of the Wesleyan law school which was founded during Fallows' administration, although the principal credit for it belongs to Reuben M. Benjamin, McLean county judge,⁹ and Owen T. Reeves. The first term opened on April 6, 1874, with Judge Benjamin as dean and teacher, assisted by Reeves and R. E. Williams as instructors,¹⁰ and with 23 students enrolled for the two-year course. Modelled after that of the best law schools in the United States, the curriculum was a combination of the lecture and quiz system and the quality of the work done in this new department was destined to spread the name and fame of Illinois Wesleyan far beyond the borders of the state.

The addition of the law school increased the Wesleyan faculty this year to 17 members which now included two women, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, professor of English, and Miss Mary H. Kuhl, instructor in German. Their presence was due to the fact that the admission of women to all departments of the university had "awakened greater interest in the education of young women among patrons of the college, especially among the women themselves,"¹¹ 70 of whom (41 in the collegiate department and 29 in the preparatory school) had enrolled this year. One immediate result of this was the appearance on the campus of its first Greek letter sorority, the Epsilon chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma.¹²

Another result was the organization later in the year of the Woman's Educational association, the objects of which were "first, the endowment of a woman's professorship; and second, the raising of a fund to provide a home and assist young women to educate themselves—especially such as are planning to teach or are called to missionary work."¹³ Officers of this association were Mrs. Fallows, president; Mrs. Harry G. Reeves, recording secretary; Mrs. Hannah I. Shur, Wesleyan's first woman graduate, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Jaques, financial agent, and they soon succeeded in enlisting the interest and financial aid of a number of prominent Bloomington women in the enterprise.

Besides their membership in the literary societies, women students were also taking part in other activities usually regarded as reserved for men. For instance, when it was decided that "muscle as well as brain should have a chance to develop" and, under the leadership of Prof. George R. Crow, the Latin teacher, a gymnasium society was formed, its officers included both men and women faculty members

and students. A short time later the *Alumni Journal* reported that one of the rooms in the university building had been fitted up as a gymnasium "with quite a fair supply of apparatus . . . Prof. Willing proposes to devote a portion of time regularly to the physical training of the young ladies exclusively, thereby meeting one of the great objections urged against the higher education of the gentler sex."

Except for the gymnasium society, however, athletics played a small part in the undergraduate life of the Wesleyan of that day, as witness the scant notice given some time previously to the fact that "a match game of base ball was played by the Normal and Wesleyan nines, resulting in favor of the Wesleyans."¹⁴ Much more important were debating and oratory. So the *Alumni Journal* devoted considerable space to a meeting held in the Ashley House in the spring of 1874 to organize an Illinois Collegiate association that would sponsor an annual oratorical contest, an event which was to have a particularly happy sequel for Wesleyan students.

The 1874 Commencement Week was an outstanding event, including as it did the formal inauguration of Fallows as president. For this occasion Governor John L. Beveridge of Illinois and President Richard Edwards of Normal University were on hand to give addresses, followed by Fallows' inaugural speech which the *Alumni Journal* praised highly although suggesting that, lasting an hour and 50 minutes, it did seem a bit long. The "Annual Address before the University" was given by Newton Bateman, state superintendent of public instruction, and at the alumni reunion and banquet "several gentlemen identified with education in different parts of Illinois" were present, proving that "Illinois Wesleyan university has taken a high place among the rank of Institutions of Learning."¹⁵

Among the 13 who received their diplomas at this commencement were two women—Martha Benjamin and Kate B. Ross, who would later become a professor of elocution and English at Hedding and Chaddock colleges. Another graduate was Walter H. Graves who was in the party, consisting of Professor and Mrs. DeMotte and Mr. and Mrs. Almon H. Thompson, who left Bloomington on July 11 to join another Powell expedition in the West. "The plan was to divide the party, Thompson taking the main division to Central Utah to continue the survey of the Sevier and San Peat valley and Powell leading another detachment, which included DeMotte, to explore the Uintah mountain country and visit the Uintah Indian reservation."¹⁶

Arriving at Green River, Wyo., the party found that the major had been detained in Washington, so the DeMottes and the Thompsons took the opportunity to visit the capital of Utah. En route to Salt Lake City, they met and talked with Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, former wife of Brigham Young, who was returning from a lecture tour she had made through the East to speak against Mormonism. A few days later the DeMottes were present when she attended services conducted by Rev. C. C. Stratton, pastor of the Methodist congregation in Salt Lake City, and united with that church.¹⁷ The Bloomingtonians also visited the Mormon Tabernacle and there heard a sermon by Apostle Orson Pratt, father-in-law of Francis Marion Bishop, Wesleyan graduate and fellow-member of the Powell exploring expedition of 1872 in Utah and Arizona.¹⁸ This visit to the capital of Brigham Young's empire provided the Wesleyan professor with material for some interesting observations on the Mormons which he wrote for the *Central Christian Advocate* and reprinted in the *Alumni Journal*.¹⁹

Later in the summer his substitute as editor of the *Journal* recorded that "A 'postal' from Prof. DeMotte intimates that he is doing some hard work during his pleasure(?) trip to the Uintah mountains. He frequently spends from ten to twelve hours a day 'in the saddle,' in the performance of his duties as surveyor with the party exploring this comparatively little known region. He expects to report himself for duty at the University at the beginning of the term."²⁰

When DeMotte returned to his duties as professor of mathematics and vice-president of the university that fall it was to find an increased enrollment over the previous year. It totalled 366, including nearly 100 women students. There were 13 men enrolled in the law school (later increased to 21) and the *Pantagraph* reported that the first session was devoted to "examining those who had attended the school the previous term. Several members of the McLean County Bar were present and expressed themselves as very well pleased with the class."²¹

By November the principal topic of conversation on the campus was the first Inter-State Oratorical contest, which was to be held under the auspices of Wesleyan, when her Thomas I. Coultas would compete with the best orators from "the North-Western university, Chicago university, Illinois Industrial university, Monmouth College, Knox college, Illinois college and Shurtleff college." So perhaps it

was only natural that a visit to the campus by the vice-president of the United States should receive scant mention in the *Alumni Journal*, which chronicled the fact that "Hon. Scuyler (*sic*) Colfax honored the University with a brief call, as he was returning from the unveiling of the Lincoln statue. He was present at chapel service and in response to a call spoke briefly but eloquently upon the value of thorough culture." ²²

There was much more important news the next month, for "to see victory perch upon the walls of Wesleyan and waive (*sic*) its bright wings in joy as the well-earned laurel crown was placed upon the head of one of her sons was truly gratifying." The result, in other words, of the oratorical contest was "as we had anticipated, a complete victory for Mr. Coultas." ²³ And when, the following May, Mr. Coultas went to Indianapolis and there vanquished the best orators from six states in the Middle West it called for a special celebration a week later in Amie Chapel. There the champion was asked to repeat his prize-winning oration, and was "made the recipient of a handsome Bagster Bible, a present from the students and friends in attendance" after which "all present were invited to pass into an adjoining room, where the young ladies of the University had in waiting a plentiful supply of ice-cream, cake and lemonade." ²⁴

An even bigger news story that month was the announcement that Fallows was resigning, effective at the end of the school year. He was withdrawing from the Methodist church to become rector of the St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church in Chicago and superintend its plans for starting an educational institution for his new constituency. ²⁵ In his last chapel address Fallows told his faculty and students, "My resignation is not because of any dissatisfaction with the students or faculty or trustees of the institution; not for the sake of gain or glory; but because Providence has brought about what has been the hope of my life—an opportunity to preach to the masses of a great city the Gospel of Christ, and to train laymen and laywomen for the same great work." ²⁶

Fallows' impending departure was a source of deep regret on the Wesleyan campus especially among the students. As a teacher he had "charmed them. They all adored him." ²⁷ But inspiring instruction was only part of what he had given them. "The reports from those days are full of his human relations with his boys and girls. By precept and example, he tried to teach them to be all-around men and

women. He wanted no cloistered recluses among his graduates. 'You must vote' he told the young men. 'You must talk and act and control by all lawful influence the votes of others. If you shrink from duty as politicians in the best sense of that most abused term, you are unworthy of your diplomas and a place among Americans.'"²⁸

Besides losing its president this year, Wesleyan also lost two veteran faculty members and the first woman teacher in the collegiate department. At the close of the winter term Potter had left to become head of the mathematics department in a normal school in Missouri and soon after the year of 1875-76 began he was followed by Jaques, who became president of Albert University in Canada. Mrs. Willing was returning to the active ministry, accompanied by her husband, Rev. W. C. Willing, who had been professor of history and civil polity at Wesleyan the previous year.

The 1875 Commencement, at which Fallows' baccalaureate sermon for the departing seniors was also his farewell to Wesleyan, saw the graduation of the law school's first class with Justice David Davis of the United States Supreme Court and Chief Justice John M. Scott of the Illinois Supreme Court present to witness the ceremony. The seven law graduates,²⁹ added to the 17 from other departments, made it the largest graduating class in the history of the university thus far. Included among them were two women—Delia Henry and May Round—Oratorical Champion Coultas, Thomas Sterling (destined for future renown in the new state of South Dakota)³⁰ and Samuel Van Pelt, who would soon join the faculty of his alma mater and who today (1950) is Wesleyan's oldest living alumnus.

CHAPTER 13

"A COLLEGE FOR SALE"

In reporting the business transacted by the Wesleyan trustees at their annual meeting in June, 1875, the *Daily Pantagraph* announced that they had elected Rev. C. M. Sims, a prominent Methodist minister in Maryland and New Jersey, as Fallows' successor. But, as it turned out, Sims declined the honor and it was not until August that the presidential chair was filled by the appointment of another Methodist minister.

He was Rev. William Henry Harrison Adams who, as a boy in Coles county, helped his father with the farm chores in the summer and went to a log cabin school in the winter. While attending the preparatory department of Northwestern University, he had been licensed to preach, although only 19 years old at the time, and during his collegiate course he had served as a student pastor in Chicago.

In the second year of the war Adams had enlisted in Company A of the 111th Illinois Volunteers, "carried a musket the first nine months and in 1863 was elected first lieutenant. He organized the first company of 'contrabands' (Negro soldiers) for service, drilling 2,000 of them and turning them over to their command."¹ Later a captain in the Fourth United States Cavalry, a Negro regiment, he was promoted to major, the rank which he held when he resigned in 1865 to continue his studies in Evanston. Graduated from Garrett Biblical Institute in 1870, he had been admitted to the Illinois Conference and was in the third year of his pastorate at Clinton, Ill. when called to the Wesleyan presidency.

The former cavalry major was "of low stature, robust physical frame, florid complexion and sandy hair . . . a man of energy who has the reputation of being an original, vigorous thinker and talented speaker."² He was then 35 years old, the youngest president Wesleyan ever had, but he would need all his youthful resilience to cope with the problems ahead. As had been the case with Munsell, he began his administration "under gravest discouragement. The panic of 1873 had depreciated values, prostrated business and indirectly added

to the indebtedness of the Institution for its main building. But with zeal and energy rarely surpassed, he devoted himself to the task of saving the institution from its financial embarrassment"³ and, in doing this, so overworked himself as to contribute to his early death.

To chronicle all, or even a small part of, the university's involved financial transactions during Adams' administration would make tedious reading, so only some of the highlights of its struggles to avoid bankruptcy and suspension need be recorded. In September, 1875, the trustees had borrowed \$35,000 for five years, securing the loan by a trust deed on the college buildings and grounds. During the next five years Adams and various agents for the university bent every effort toward having the money available when that obligation fell due. Although a large part of the amount was subscribed, payment was contingent upon securing the entire amount.

By 1880 the debt had mounted to \$50,000 and the college authorities decided to use a celebration of the university's 30th anniversary during Commencement Week as the occasion for an effort to free it from debt. It was to be "celebrated on an extensive scale" with a number of "distinguished gentlemen friends of the university to take part in the jubilee,"⁴ at which Bloomington's own prima donna, Mlle. Litta (Marie Von Elsner) was to sing.

After Bishop Andrews asked the people "of Central Illinois and friends of the Institution to stand by it and not let it go down upon this, the thirtieth anniversary, for want of financial assistance," the Rev. Mr. Ives, who had helped raise funds before, was called upon to "take subscriptions in his own peculiarly happy and successful manner to lift the bonded debt threatening serious embarrassment to the Institution."⁵ Although his efforts produced \$16,000 in pledges, at the closing exercises Adams felt it necessary to appoint a committee to "take up a cash collection on the floor and in the gallery. . . . In a short time \$564.76 was raised."⁶

There still remained a mortgage debt of \$9,000 which Adams hoped to raise before the opening of the next school year but, despite his most strenuous efforts, he failed to attain his objective. The climax of Wesleyan's financial difficulties was chronicled the following December in a headline in the *Pantagraph* which announced "A College For Sale." The trustees had failed to meet the \$35,000 obligation when it fell due in September and Gilbert and Fay of Connecticut, "the Eastern parties who furnished the money had ac-

cordingly advertised the University to be sold on January 1, 1881, at 10 o'clock from the south door of the court house 'to the highest bidder for cash in hand'." ⁷

The news story went on to explain the factors, which had brought Wesleyan to this crisis, in these words:

When the \$35,000 loan was negotiated, the members of the board and possibly one or more outside the board gave their individual notes for the whole sum. This joint note was further secured by the trust deed on the college property. The loan was more readily effected because of the reputed wealth of the men who signed the note. There were John Magoun, C. W. Holder, John E. McClun and others. The reverses of time have destroyed the financial credit for large amounts of every living signer of that note, and possibly others. The lamented Magoun is dead.

A few months ago the attorneys for Gilbert and Fay secured an injunction in court restraining the Hon. Lawrence Weldon, assignee of the Home Bank, from paying out any portion of the funds derived from the Magoun estate. It appears that Magoun's note for \$35,000 for the Wesleyan note must be paid before the creditors of the Home Bank can get a dollar from the Magoun estate, which is, of course, the main reliance of the creditors of that defunct concern.

The creditors of the college see in the Magoun estate a certain chance to get out whole. They know that the college property would not bring \$35,000 at auction in all probability, and they don't care what it brings. They see that Mr. Weldon, as assignee, holds, perhaps, \$25,000 in his hand for the bank creditors, realized from Magoun lands, and there is more to follow at a subsequent period. They are, therefore, but little interested in what the college buildings will bring. Having gotten what it will bring, be it \$5,000 or \$20,000, they will receive of Mr. Weldon, through legal proceedings, whatever is necessary to make up the \$35,000.

The first step taken to cope with the situation was to make De-Motte acting president and arrange with Rev. W. N. McElroy, presiding elder of the Bloomington district, to take over Adams' classes. This would enable him to "give his individual attention to raising the necessary funds to redeem the mortgage and subsequently to secure funds to wipe out the floating indebtedness." ⁸ Meanwhile the trustees had made arrangements with the creditors to have the sale postponed for 30 days and early in March the *Pantagraph* was able to herald the good news that "Wesleyan Pays Its Debt." The trustees had handed over to Gilbert and Fay the full amount due them—\$15,000 from cash on hand and another \$20,000 which they had obtained by a loan



"negotiated with New York City capitalists, payable in quarterly installments in two, three, four and five years." ⁹

Within the next three months, due to the efforts of Adams and two financial agents, Wesleyan had "almost emerged from the cloud of financial distress which has overshadowed it since the panic." During Commencement Week of 1881, "the floating debt of \$15,000 was reduced almost one-half by subscription on Sunday and Thursday. When that floating debt is wiped out, the college will be out of debt and have a sufficient endowment to meet all running expenses with the help of the tuition fees." Thereupon, the *Pantagraph* reported, the trustees by a unanimous vote had granted Adams a "three months' vacation, his salary to continue, with the request that he take the opportunity to visit Europe and recruit his exhausted energies. President Adams is an incessant worker and has several times during the past year been obliged to suspend work for a time."

What an "incessant worker" he had been is indicated by a statement in the *Alumni Journal* early in his administration that "President Adams is abundant in labor in the interest of the University. On the 17th ult. he preached twice, rode 25 miles on horseback and reached the railroad station at 11 p.m. in order to be at home on the following day for his classes in the University. Such labors remind one of the Methodist preachers in the early times of Illinois." ¹⁰ Three months later the *Journal* recorded that in less than 30 consecutive hours he had "preached five sermons, presided at the quarterly meeting conference, administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and collected \$15, the amount of the elder's claims." ¹¹

Despite its financial difficulties, Wesleyan had been going steadily ahead under Adams' administration. The enrollment during his first year (1875-76) had been 410. At the beginning of his second year "the partial failure of crops and the depression in financial circles had led some to fear that the halls of Illinois Wesleyan might lack for occupants." ¹² But even though the collegiate department showed a 50 per cent decrease, gains in other departments brought the total to a new all-time high of 494 students.

Part of this increase was in the law school, the success of which "has exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends. . . . The graduates of this department are admitted to practice in the courts without further examinations." ¹³ The preparatory department also showed an increase ¹⁴ but the biggest factor in the record enrollment

was the addition of 110 students in the new "College of Music," formerly a collegiate department.¹⁵ The next year (1877-78) the total was 508 and the *Pantagraph* commented that "notwithstanding hard times, the university has a satisfactory growth. We predict that it will not be many years until Wesleyan will enroll the names of over 1,000 young men and women,"¹⁶ (a prophecy which was fulfilled 13 years later.) The next two years the enrollment dropped back to less than 450 but the addition of a college of commerce¹⁷ during the school year of 1880-81 put the total registration over the 500-mark again, increased it to 600 in 1881-82 and thereafter it never dropped below that figure.

Meanwhile the number of women students was also increasing steadily and in 1878 the Woman's Educational association went into debt to purchase the Major's College building with its campus of nearly three acres.¹⁸ Even with the help of the Bloomington women interested in this enterprise it was something of a struggle to keep it going, but help came unexpectedly six years later when Charles and Henrietta Cramp gave \$4,000 to liquidate the indebtedness of the property. Thereupon the association renamed the building Henrietta Hall in honor of its benefactor and spent several thousand dollars in remodelling and repairing it.

For a number of years Mrs. Sue M. D. Fry, the only woman on the faculty, served as matron of the hall in addition to her duties as professor of belles lettres. Eventually Henrietta Hall was discontinued as a residence for women students and when the association disbanded, the property, with the remaining obligations on it, was turned over to the trustees who had the building torn down and the campus platted as a Bloomington subdivision.

In 1878 Wesleyan acquired another asset when it took over Chad-dock College, a Methodist school in Quincy, which because of poor management was having a hard struggle even though it was "well endowed, with buildings costing \$200,000, well furnished, with a library, etc." The Quincy school was to be a "tributary and subsidiary" to the Bloomington institution, "taking the place of a high academy whose students may complete their higher education at Wesleyan and obtain their degrees from it. It will add vastly to the completeness and effectiveness of Wesleyan which will soon be the most complete University in the west."¹⁹

With the expansion of Wesleyan during this era, student activities

also increased. In 1878 the Adelpic Society, named for one to which Adams had belonged at Northwestern, was organized to provide competition for the Munsellian and Belles Lettres societies. In the same year a chapter of Phi Delta Theta was installed on the campus, followed by a chapter of Sigma Chi in 1883.

Undergraduate journalism also made its first appearance on the campus during this decade. The *Alumni Journal*, which had been edited by Professors DeMotte and Potter since its founding in 1870, was taken over in 1876 by the literary societies who published it for a year. In 1877 its name was changed to the *Students' Journal* with the idea of making it an undergraduate publication and placing it on a firmer financial basis. Three years later the Journal Publishing company was dissolved and the *Journal* was suspended, not to be revived until 1885. "It was a period of intense rivalry between different organizations and the cessation of one publication seemed to be the signal for the beginning of another. *The Bee* which made its appearance in 1882 came to an apparently untimely end in 1887. For one year, 1884-85, it exercised its sting upon its rival, the *Students' Journal*, and it in return worried *The Bee*."²⁰

When the students weren't thus feuding among themselves, they were making things lively for the faculty and, incidentally, adding to the already heavy burden which Adams was carrying.²¹ Although, as a former army officer, he may have been something of a martinet, apparently he was popular with most of the students and at one time about 100 of them held "an indignation meeting to correct vague rumors affecting Doctor Adams' efficiency and popularity as President of the College."²² Most of his troubles seem to have been with the law students and in one case, as the result of a heated exchange of words between the president and the barristers-to-be, one of them was expelled. Thereupon his fellows, who were "considerably incensed" held a meeting to petition the trustees for "a separation of the law school recitations from the University in which they are now held."²³ But they soon cooled down and nothing came of the incident.

Although never entirely free from financial worry, the second half of Adams' administration proved to be less harassing than the first half. One reason was that during this period the university began receiving substantial additions to its resources. Heretofore its largest gift had been the donation of a McLean county farm, valued at

\$10,000, from Hugh Meharry, father-in-law of Rev. A. J. Kumler, who had become a trustee in 1879. In 1885 Adams announced that he had secured two donations worth more than \$40,000. One of these was 360 acres of land in Macon county, given by Charles and Henrietta Cramp, recent benefactors of the Woman's Educational association. Valued at \$27,000, this property increased the university's endowment to \$100,000.²⁴ A short time later Rev. and Mrs. Hiram Buck deeded a 400-acre farm in Douglas county to the Wesleyan trustees. In recognition of this \$16,000 contribution, which showed that "Doctor Buck has faith in the future of the University," they voted to establish a professorship named in his honor.²⁵

A week after this gift was announced, the *Pantagraph* published more good news. H. G. Reeves, attorney for the trustees, had won a legal victory that would have an important bearing on the status of unpaid pledges to the university's building fund. The pastor of a church in Jacksonville had given two notes for \$100 each, payable when a total of \$25,000 had been subscribed for the completion of the new college building. Asked to liquidate the notes, he had refused. When the issue was tested in court, the judge had ruled in favor of the university and since "there are a large number of unpaid notes of this kind given to the Wesleyan, this judgment virtually settles all litigation upon them."²⁶

Twice, during the early years of his presidency, Adams had tried to resign because the burden he was carrying was undermining his health, but each time he was persuaded to continue. Finally, in June, 1887, when it seemed certain that the university was firmly established, he again offered his resignation. When the trustees refused to accept it, he then asked for a year's leave of absence. The board voted to grant a six months' leave, authorizing the executive committee to extend it another six months if necessary, and named William H. Wait, professor of Latin, to serve as acting president until it became known whether or not Adams would return.

CHAPTER 14

FIRST ALUMNUS PRESIDENT

When it became apparent that Adams would not be able to return to Wesleyan at the end of his leave of absence¹ the trustees at their annual meeting in June, 1888, elected to the presidency one of Adams' closest friends whom he had suggested as his successor. He was Rev. William Henry Wilder, named presiding elder of the Decatur district at the age of 34, making him one of the youngest men to hold that position in the Methodist church. He was also the first Wesleyan alumnus to become president of his alma mater.

Wilder seems to have had some hesitancy about accepting the task for "from the year of his graduation he had held successful pastorates in the Illinois Conference and was highly esteemed by his fellow ministers and by the people whom he served. With the Wesleyan he could expect years of arduous labor, periods of discouragement, uncertainty of successful issue."² But the promise of loyal support from older members of the conference, especially from Rev. Hiram Buck, reassured him and he assumed office at the beginning of the school year of 1888-89.

This support was soon forthcoming in the form of promises of large donations to the endowment fund but all of them given on condition that he raise like sums. Chief among these donors was Buck whose last gift, made just before his death, was another farm valued at \$15,000. In order to secure this, double that amount had to be raised by January 1, 1893. Thereupon Wilder and Rev. B. W. Baker, financial agent, launched a campaign which not only secured the necessary \$30,000 in subscriptions but also more than \$7,500 to apply on current expenses. By July 1, 1895 the total endowment fund was approximately \$188,000, including the Cramp fund which also had been given with certain conditions attached.³

Meanwhile some \$15,000 had been spent in improvements on the buildings and grounds, \$2,000 had been paid for an athletic park and \$1,900 for two city lots as the site for a gymnasium and the janitor's house. Henrietta Hall, which the trustees had purchased

from the Woman's Educational association, had been remodelled and repaired for use as a women's dormitory and, as an adjunct to the library, the Wilder Reading Room association had been organized and made available to all students its magazines, newspapers, college exchanges and foreign publications.⁴ The donation of a large telescope and other astronomical equipment by C. A. Behr of Chicago had resulted in the erection of an observatory, named in his honor, and there had been important additions to the museum and laboratories. Among these were the private chemical laboratories of David S. Shellabarger and Henry S. Swayne, but most outstanding was the gift of the George W. and Rebecca S. Lichtenthaler conchological collection, valued at \$25,000.

Accompanying these improvements in the physical equipment of the university was a strengthening of the faculty. During Wilder's first five years he added to the teaching staff a group of men and women whose names are still a bright memory in Wesleyan history. Among them were Melvin P. Lackland, who left the presidency of Chaddock College to take the chair of chemistry and geology; Robert B. Steele, professor of Latin; Wilbert Ferguson, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan who as professor of Greek would become one of Wesleyan's most beloved teachers; Luella M. Denman, who succeeded Mrs. Sue M. D. Fry as Charles Cramp professor of belles lettres; Morton J. Elrod, assistant professor of natural science, later professor of biology and physics and curator of the museum which had been named the Powell Museum in honor of the former professor of geology.⁵

During these years also John M. Scott, former justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, joined the law faculty to help make it an outstanding group of practitioners and teachers who greatly increased the prestige of that school. His colleagues included Lawrence Welton, judge of the United State Court of Claims, Owen T. Reeves (soon to succeed Judge Benjamin as dean), Ezra M. Prince, Colostin D. Myers, Rolland A. Russell, James J. Morrissey and Jacob P. Lindley—"Jake" Lindley, whose eccentricities and unconventional teaching methods survive as a Wesleyan legend even though the school, where "he put the fear of God and Blackstone into his boys," no longer exists.⁶

Other additions to the faculty came about by action of the trustees at the annual meeting in 1890 when "Professor Wilson pro-

posed to start an art school in connection with the University and under its control" ⁷ and "the subject of uniting the college of music with the conservatory of music was approved." ⁸ Soon afterwards the annual catalogue announced that "The College of Music, the result of the union of the Bloomington Conservatory of Music and the the Illinois College of Music, is one of the largest and best equipped musical schools in the West. . . . The members of the Faculty have established reputations as artists and teachers, having had the best advantages of both this country and Europe, and the high standard of the College of Music should make the institution deserving of the patronage of all who wish thorough instruction in the branches taught." Co-directors of the new college were John R. Gray, who had been elected dean of Wesleyan's college of music three years previously, and Oliver R. Skinner. Their faculty consisted of eight assistants who taught piano, organ, violin and vocal music to more than 600 students who were added to the Wesleyan enrollment as the result of this consolidation.⁹

The next year the Wilson School of Arts was affiliated with Wesleyan as the college of arts with Prof. Oscar L. Wilson as its dean, and a faculty of 14, who gave instruction in 16 different subjects. This added another 162 students to the Wesleyan enrollment bringing the total to more than 900 resident students. In 1892 Delmar D. Darrah, a Wesleyan graduate, became instructor in elocution and began developing a course which resulted in the founding of the Wesleyan School of Oratory that would become famous throughout the Middle West, as would its director as author and director of Bloomington's annual Passion Play.¹⁰

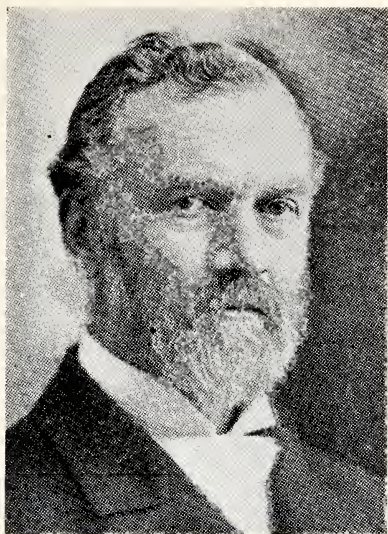
Meanwhile two other departments of the university were showing a steady growth. Soon after Wilder became president Calvin W. Green, another Ohio Wesleyan graduate, was made principal of the preparatory school, with Miss Lyde R. Porter as assistant. The department then became known as the preparatory and academic department because two curricula were offered. One was the college preparatory course which covered three years' work. The other was the academic course, which required four years to complete and was designed to meet the needs of those who did not care to graduate from college but desired a more extended course than the college preparatory. During the previous decade the enrollment in the preparatory school had steadily declined but under the new arrangement

registrations increased until 1894-95 when they reached a peak of 250.¹¹

There was also an encouraging growth in the non-resident courses which had made little progress until Prof. C. M. Moss was named director, the number of courses increased and their content enriched. This was reflected in a rise in registrations, especially after the trustees combined the non-resident and post-graduate departments of the university into a separate college and opened branches in Canada and the British Isles.¹² In the spring of 1891 Moss left Wesleyan and Prof. R. O. Graham became director of the non-resident work. Again the content of the courses was revised and both entrance and graduation requirements were raised. According to the Wesleyan catalogues during these years, the non-resident plan had the endorsement of ministers, college presidents and educators throughout the country, and "the most distinguished scholars of various religious denominations and gentlemen of state and national reputation," as well as Wesleyan alumni, were consenting to serve as proctors for non-resident examinations. By 1895, with enrollments averaging between 70 and 90 each year, more than 400 "mature, earnest and talented men and women" were taking systematic courses of study at home, knowing that "rigid examinations will test the thoroughness of their work."

While these older students were poring diligently over their lessons, the 190-odd undergraduates on the campus were doing the same, but finding an increasing number of distractions from their studies as the tempo of "collegiate life" increased. A few months before Wilder became president, the *Avenger*, a "semi-monthly paper published by the Barbarians of Illinois Wesleyan University in the Interests of Right, Honesty and Justice" reported that the "Wesleyan has maintained a very good reputation for being a quiet school. But the prospects are that things will be rather lively during the spring term. There are now three papers published, there are five secret societies, three literary societies, two parliamentary societies, there is an Oratorical Association, a fire department, an athletic association, a chess club, a Y.M. and a Y.W.C.A., three quartettes, a practicing orchestra, a republican club, prohibition club, and a janitor, all of which tend to make things lively."

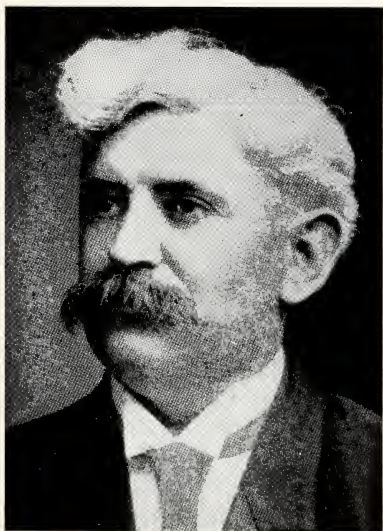
A part of the liveliness was due to the rivalry between the fra-



Edgar M. Smith
1898-1905



Francis G. Barnes
1905-1908



Theodore Kemp
1908-1922



William J. Davidson
1922-1932

WESLEYAN PRESIDENTS



ternity and non-fraternity men, expressed through the two rival publications: the *Elite Journal*, established in January, 1888, as the voice of the non-fraternity men and followed the next month by the *Greek Oracle*, spokesman for the fraternities. With the *Avenger* taking pot-shots at its non-fraternity contemporary as well as the *Oracle*, this journalistic war continued for two years. Then the *Oracle* gained an ally in the form of the *Athenian* which, however, survived only a year when it was succeeded by the *Wesleyan Echo*.¹³ In the spring of 1894 Wilder and his colleagues, tiring of these factional journals which "at no time reflected the actual life of the institution,"¹⁴ invited seven representative students from the junior and senior classes to a conference to organize a permanent publishing company. The result was the founding of the *Argus*, the weekly newspaper that has been the voice of the Wesleyan student body since that time.

An addition to the three literary societies came in 1890 when the preparatory students founded the Amateurean Society, despite strong opposition from the older organizations, one of which, the Belles Lettres Society, soon afterwards disbanded. At first the new society was for men students only but later it took in women and its activity was a reflection of the increasing importance of that department of the university.

Other evidences of the growth of "college spirit" at Wesleyan were chronicled by the *Daily Pantagraph* at various times during these years. One was a description of a flag rush that took place during Commencement Week in 1894. The juniors had hoisted a flag "with the figures '95 painted in large characters on it to the top of the flagstaff on the University building which was a signal for action as soon as it caught the eye of the seniors who were soon to pass above college tricks and inconveniences resulting therefrom. Soon afterwards the flag was no longer to be seen except in shreds as trophies in the hands of the seniors to be kept as a remembrance of the last stale joke of the Wesleyan junior class."¹⁵

The *Pantagraph* also recorded the fact that the Commencement speaker that year was the Rev. Frank Bristol, "the noted preacher of Evanston" and stated that "the plan of having a commencement address by a prominent orator is something new in the custom of the Wesleyan, as it has been the usual arrangement to have each member of the class deliver his oration. The class this year, however, adopted

a new plan and it seemed satisfactory to all, particularly as the class this year was a large one and it would be next to impossible to hear from each of the twenty graduates." ¹⁶

Six months later it was announced that "the Senior class of the College of Letters are to introduce a new departure in the way of wearing caps and gowns. The new articles of wearing apparel have already been ordered and the difficulty of distinguishing between the ladies and the gentlemen of the class on swell occasions will soon begin. There is a vague rumor afloat that the seniors of the law school may decide to do likewise. This new feature in college life at the Wesleyan is commendable and following classes should be encouraged to perpetuate the custom when introduced." ¹⁷

Chronicled, too, in the local paper during this decade were the events which marked the real beginnings of Wesleyan's athletic history. Baseball had been the only sport of any importance during the Fallows' and Adams' regimes,¹⁸ although intercollegiate football had been introduced the year before Wilder became president. Its inception was due to Charles C. Craig of Galesburg, who had transferred to the law school from Columbia University. When the Wesleyan students learned that Craig had played in the East, they asked him to teach them the game. Normal University students were also interested and in April, 1887, Craig had arranged a practice game between teams from the two schools, in which he served as referee and coach for both. It was the first game between two college teams in Illinois and the first in the Middle West played under intercollegiate rules.

At the beginning of the next school year a team was organized at Wesleyan with Craig as captain and quarterback. Its members practised on a vacant lot near the university and kept in condition by racing the muledrawn streetcars that ran between Bloomington and Normal. That fall began the traditional football rivalry between the two institutions with Wesleyan winning two games by scores of 10 to 0 and 6 to 0 but when the two teams played another game the next spring, Normal was victorious.¹⁹

The year 1890 ushered in a new era in sports. A varsity football team was organized and when the University of Illinois eleven came to Bloomington to play its first game of intercollegiate football they returned with a 16-0 defeat. The "Wesleyans" defeated the "Normals" three times, played a scoreless tie with the Peoria high school team and then went to Urbana where the future Illini won their first football victory with a score of 12 to 0 over the visitors.

"It was in this year that the athletes of the different colleges composing the Oratorical League of Illinois prevailed upon the governing board to allow games such as football, baseball, track and tennis to be held at the time and place of the annual intercollegiate oratorical contest, which was held this year at Wesleyan." ²⁰ Hugh S. Magill won the oratorical contest for Wesleyan and her football players were champions in that sport, but Illinois took both the track meet and the baseball tournament and Knox and Monmouth divided honors in tennis.

During the next two years interest in athletics declined somewhat although it revived in the spring of 1893, when Wilder Field became available for use by the students who, incidentally, had contributed \$500 toward its purchase price. Prof. Ed. Manley, principal of the Bloomington high school, who had played at Harvard, became coach of the baseball team and the *Pantagraph* announced that "the boys will practice Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday P.M. of each week and visiting teams will find that they have no easy work in securing a victory over them. In order not to be behind other colleges, the new nine will have a yell that would be an honor to a much larger college and the boys will not be timid about using it, either. The first game to be played this year will be on April 20 in which the Wesleyan will contest the field with the club from Ann Arbor." ²¹

The next year the football team played a full schedule; the baseball team won the state championship at the tournament at Carlinville; the track team, captained by Dwight Funk, took its share of events in that sport; Mark Wilder won the tennis singles and joined with Clarence E. Snyder in taking the doubles. When the new gymnasium was opened, D. D. Darrah, who was director of physical education as well as head of the oratory school, introduced basketball to Wesleyan. It was played by the girls as well as the boys although the co-eds held their contests in the Illinois National Guard armory, then located on Center street near the campus.

Early in the school year of 1895-96 the faculty, disturbed by complaints that had come to them, threatened to expel the football captain and manager if they played "ringers" (non-students) on the team. After two games the team was disbanded. The following June the board of trustees, taking notice of this situation "adopted resolutions favoring a closer faculty supervision of college athletics, during the coming year." ²²

The baseball team had only indifferent success in its schedule in

the spring of 1896 and although the track team won the intercollegiate meet, held in Bloomington in connection with the state oratorical contest, there was such a lack of interest and the track meet was so poorly attended that this annual event was abandoned. The next year there was neither a baseball nor track team at Wesleyan and opposition to football grew so strong in the community that Professor Graham, who was also a city alderman, had hard work preventing the city council from passing an ordinance abolishing the game in the city. Mothers of the Wesleyan co-eds also had been questioning the value to their daughters of playing basketball (and possibly the propriety of their participating in contests open to the public) so the girls' team was disbanded. Thus athletics, which had developed so rapidly during this decade, went into a decline coincidental with the end of Wilder's administration.

In June, 1897, the *Pantagraph* carried the news that President Wilder would "tender his resignation to the board of trustees at their meeting on Monday next and expects that it will be accepted. The reason given is a desire on the part of Dr. Wilder to return to pastoral work, which has always been his preference. The same request has been made to the trustees for two years past, but they have urged him to remain and, deeming it his duty to do so, he has withdrawn his resignation in each instance. He is now fully decided to take a pulpit and has no intention of recalling his resignation." ²³

Although Wilder had given up the presidency, he consented to serve through the summer as financial agent for the university to raise money to cover a deficit of \$5,000 in current expenses that had been incurred during his last year. Within a short time he was able to announce that he had secured pledges from residents of Bloomington and the vicinity to meet this deficit. Wilder's resignation became effective August 31, 1897 and at that time the trustees elected Rev. John A. Kumler chancellor of the university and appointed Professor Graham as acting president until a new executive could arrive on the campus to guide Wesleyan into its second half-century.

CHAPTER 15

THE TURNING POINT

Within two weeks after the trustees' August meeting, the *Daily Pantagraph* was denying a report in the Chicago papers that Wesleyan was in severe financial straits. "The facts are the institution has large resources far in excess of all debt," it said, "but the peculiar conditions of some of the endowments is such as to greatly reduce the present income."¹ It then went on to give this analysis of the situation:

As against liabilities of \$33,741 the university had endowment fund assets of cash and notes totalling \$80,744. Added to this was its real estate (town lots and farm lands worth \$36,775), buildings and grounds valued at \$103,500, and special bequests of \$47,000 to make total assets valued at \$269,019. "These assets are exclusive of \$38,815 in notes which are regarded as worthless because little or nothing has been paid on them, but they were previously reckoned in the assets which accounts for the apparent shrinkage of the same. . . . The payments of some of the endowments require the payment of annuities for a time and this, with the taxes and other charges, reduce the net income from endowments to a small figure. The figures show the college to have a valuable lot of property and while present economy has to be exercised, there seems no doubt the institution will ultimately flourish and develop rapidly."

When the university opened in September, DeMotte was back on the faculty as professor of political economy (also as secretary of the board of trustees) and Prof. Alonzo A. Waters had succeeded Elrod as professor of biology and physics.² Other newcomers to the teaching staff were Dr. Richard Edwards, former president of Normal University, as professor of ethics and metaphysics; and Mrs. Vera De Blumenthal as instructor in French. *The Pantagraph*, in commenting upon various indications of a large enrollment that year, declared that "there is about the college a spirit of hopefulness that seems to augur well . . . that Illinois Wesleyan is to rival in greatness the Wesleyans of Ohio and Connecticut."

In December it became known that a graduate of the Connecticut Wesleyan had been named as Wilder's successor in the presidency. He was Rev. Edgar Moncena Smith who then was serving as head of the Montpelier Seminary in Vermont. Because he had "speedily freed that institution from a \$30,000 debt and met with such marked success there,"³ the trustees felt that he was particularly well fitted to perform a similar service for the debt-ridden Wesleyan in the Middle West. That this New England educator would fail to accomplish all that was expected of him would be due to no lack of effort on his part but to a number of factors which could not be foreseen at that time.

Before Smith arrived to take up his duties, war with Spain had begun but the effect on Wesleyan of this brief conflict was negligible compared to that of the Civil War. In May the *Argus* reported that "the war fever has broken out in the literary college and a number of young men have formed themselves into a military company. About 70 have said they would attend drill and the company is one of which the school may be proud. It has met for drill several times, and, although its members are raw recruits they do good work. They expect to get caps and guns soon. Prof. Ferguson has been elected captain, J. D. Coldwell first lieutenant, and Mr. Stevens second lieutenant."⁴

Three weeks later the *Argus* reported that some of the college boys who had enlisted in Col. Bogardus' regiment expected to be called to the front, and that Schuyler C. Scrimger, a senior, who was at Chickamauga with an infantry company from Bloomington, had been overcome with the heat while drilling.⁵ A short time later it reported that this soldier would return to Bloomington to get 20 recruits for Company D of the 5th. Illinois regiment. "He has spent a month enjoying camp life at Camp George H. Thomas at Chickamauga."⁶ Except for these incidents, the war seemed to have made little impression on the life of the students, for when the *Argus* issued its commencement number, including a review of the year at Wesleyan, there was no mention of the war in it.

Smith was inaugurated during Commencement Week of 1898 with Professor Graham welcoming him on behalf of the faculty and students and Joseph C. Hartzell, now Bishop of Africa, speaking for the alumni. In receiving the keys of the university from Judge Owen T. Reeves, president of the corporation, Smith declared that he recog-

nized fully the hard work connected with his new position but felt capable of handling it successfully. At the trustees' annual meeting they appointed a new finance committee composed of five of their members with President Smith and Chancellor Kumler serving *ex officio*. The purpose of this committee was to "originate, plan and consummate the financial policies of the institution, under the ultimate control of the joint board just as the directors of a bank manage the business of such an institution, subject to the control of the stockholders." So said the *Pantagraph* which pointed out that "the value of the property of the school now amounts to almost \$400,000 and the university people have begun to believe that this great property should receive the attention any other property of equal magnitude receives." ⁷ In working with this committee Smith soon came to realize the magnitude of the task ahead of him, including the problem of raising money to cover the deficit of \$4,800 in the previous year's operating expenses.

Meanwhile the new president had made himself popular with the students by declaring that he was "heartily in favor of manly sports of all kinds and would encourage their propagation to a reasonable and well-defined limit" although warning them that "an excess of athletics to a degree where it worked injury to the studies would not be tolerated." Before the school closed for the summer he had gone "among the scholars with the leaders of athletics and succeeded in raising \$200 by subscription. Early in the season last year, the boys raised \$125 but it was not used, leaving a balance in the treasury on the next term, with the exception of money expended for football suits. With nearly \$300 to start on and lots of interest, Wesleyan is bound to come to the front in the athletic world." ⁸

That fall C. D. Enoch, who had played at the University of Illinois, was hired to coach the football squad and in October led it to victory over his alma mater when "the University of Illinois boys were unmercifully dragged in the dust by the lighter but much more scientific players of Wesleyan." ⁹ The score was 12 to 6. "The day was an ideal one for football and about 500 paid admissions, including many ladies, were taken in at the gates. The students and faculty were out in full force, weighed down with green and white ribbons, and college yells." ¹⁰

Another event of student interest during this school year was the announcement in the *Argus* that on January 10, 1899 five students

had formed an organization called the Knights of Classic Lore whose purpose was to devote a portion of their weekly meetings to literary pursuits and especially to examination of the classics.¹¹ Three years later this group would rent a dwelling near the campus, thus establishing the first fraternity house in Wesleyan history, change the organization's name to Tau Kappa Epsilon and become the first of 73 chapters of a national fraternity which now has a membership of more than 70,000.

While the students were busy with such affairs, alumni and friends of the university had organized a committee, headed by Oscar Mandel, to try to raise money to liquidate Wesleyan's accrued deficit in operating expenses which by this time totalled \$36,000. Early in June Ex-governor Fifer presided over a public meeting in the court house in the interests of this campaign. There Mandel gave the discouraging report that only \$4,000 had been raised and Alumnus T. C. Kerrick in his appeal for aid bluntly declared that "the naked truth is that Wesleyan can't live unless this debt is paid." The gravity of the situation was confirmed by President Smith who stated that "for the Institution to go on next year as at present is to go into bankruptcy and the trustees feel it can not be honorably done unless this debt is wiped out. Some of the creditors will likely demand their money and the school can be closed at any time."¹²

Spurred on by this crisis, the committee renewed its efforts and at the Commencement exercises two weeks later it was announced that "the financial stress of the college can be weathered if the audience present will give \$1,000 to the fund. In a very short time the sum of \$1,675 was pledged and the worry of months to the friends of Wesleyan was at an end."¹³ Later one of the board of trustees was quoted as saying that all except \$2,000 of the \$36,000 indebtedness had been raised and that the citizens' committee had good reason to believe that the additional amount would be obtained soon.

In an effort to guard against future deficits, the trustees at their annual meeting that year took drastic action. They announced that expense for instruction was to be limited to \$10,000 during the coming year, a reduction of \$2,800 from the previous budget. As a result three faculty members—Lackland, Waters and Green—resigned but when the academic year of 1899-90 opened Green was back as professor of mathematics, DeMotte was in charge of the preparatory school and J. Culver Hartzell, son of Bishop Hartzell, was now occu-



"THE FOOTBALL TEAM THAT BEAT NORTHWESTERN", 1910

Back row (left to right): Hiles, Ludwig, McMurry, Barclay, Flint, Burwell, Twomey, Yakel. Front row (left to right): Stautz, Ogle, Redmon, Heffernan, Muhl (coach), Fieker (captain), Steinkraus, Rhodes.



THEY WON THE BASKETBALL TITLE IN 1914

Back row (left to right): Dunham, Ehresman, Muhl (coach), Barnhart, Smith. Front row (left to right): King, Rust, Elliott (captain), Hart, Young.

TITANS AND CHAMPIONS



pying the chair of biology and physics. Enrollment in all departments of the university showed encouraging increases over the previous year and Wesleyan, having passed its latest financial crisis, was ending its first half century with brighter prospects for success than ever before.

Encouraging, too, was the renewed interest of the alumni in their alma mater due, in part, to the development of the athletic program. "It was during this decade that most of the college athletic conferences were organized and it is sometimes referred to as the period of strife between the students and alumni on one side and the faculty on the other to determine who should control the athletic activities of the college."¹⁴ During Commencement Week of 1900 the question came up "whether or not to have business men on the athletic committee of the school, which, previous to this time, has been solely in the hands of the faculty and students. Much has been done in the past few years in the way of cleaner athletics and barring of professionalism but it is thought that with alumni actively interested not only this feature but also the financial condition can be bettered."¹⁵ At this time also began the first agitation to have alumni elected to the board of trustees.

As the academic year of 1900-1901 opened the alumni were also invited to participate in the preparations for the celebration of Wesleyan's semi-centennial. In a letter to the *Pantagraph*¹⁶ President Smith reviewed the progress of the school and declared that:

During the half-century the Wesleyan has given degrees to 1,121 graduates, and has had an aggregate of not less than 25,000 or 30,000 students. It has been the chief factor in the higher education of the young people of the city and county and adjoining counties. . . . It has added much to the material prosperity of Bloomington and contributed largely toward the production of that intellectual, social and moral atmosphere, for which the city is justly distinguished. In this respect, the more thoroughly the influence of the University is studied the more highly it will be estimated.

The size of the graduating classes in the college of letters and the total number in attendance in that college have, from the first, fluctuated greatly from year to year. A comparison can be best made by decades. Compared in that way, the number of resident graduates has steadily increased and also the whole number in attendance, culminating in 1900 with the largest class, numbering 26, and the best decade in the history of the college. The number in the preparatory school show a marked de-

crease at the time the Bloomington High School was raised to its present admirable grade; but it is probable that there are nearly as many preparatory students coming from beyond the limits of the city as there ever were.

In education work, the Wesleyan has kept well abreast with the age. It now offers in its college of letters 118 courses of which more than one-half are elective. . . . Its degrees are recognized and its work taken for full value by the best colleges and universities of the country.¹⁶

The Wesleyan president then pointed out that "its financial condition is full of promise. It already has income from nearly \$200,000 of endowment and more than another \$100,000 to be directed toward it in legacies. With a good record and good management the Wesleyan a few years hence ought easily to have an endowment of half a million." The administration, he said, had three immediate goals: first, to collect \$20,000 of church notes which were given eight years previously to meet in part the condition of a legacy of \$27,500 given by Dr. Hiram Buck; second, to make provision to meet a probable deficit in the current account of the next five years and thus to insure the university against the accumulation of another debt; third, to obtain from \$25,000 to \$30,000 for a home for women students which would "render the Wesleyan far more attractive to young women and would doubtless be a source of some revenue."

Commencement Week this year was devoted to an observance of the university's 50th anniversary although the celebration was somewhat darkened by the financial clouds that still hung over the school. At the annual meeting of the trustees the new finance committee reported that "expenditures were practically within the resources during the past year." Actually, the excess of receipts over disbursements had been only \$38.77. One hopeful development, however, was the organization of the Twentieth Century Guild by a group of alumni, headed by Rolland A. Russell. Its purpose was to interest more parents in Wesleyan affairs, and to enlist the aid of alumni and friends of the university in devising some systematic means of raising money to provide for current expenses until the trustees could realize enough from endowment assets to cover any deficit that might accrue in the future.¹⁷

In the autumn the financial picture brightened somewhat when, as the result of the death of Mrs. Henrietta Cramp, the university would, as the *Pantagraph* announced, "come into an increase of en-

dowment consisting of \$18,000 which is loaned at interest, the Cramp homestead on North Main Street, and the Major's College property, with the exception of two lots which have been sold, the lot value being \$25,000. The sum of \$1,200 to \$1,400 which was paid as an annuity to the deceased can now be used for other purposes."¹⁸ But even with this addition to the resources of the university, President Smith's ever-present problem of providing adequate funds for the school continued through the school year of 1901-02 during which there was a drop in enrollment and a consequent decrease in revenue from tuition.

The opening of the school year of 1902-03, however, brought Wesleyan an all-time high of 1,516 students. Although registrations in the preparatory school and the law school had dropped, the number of students in the college of liberal arts showed a slight increase and there had been a substantial gain in the college of music and in the graduate and non-resident department. This did not necessarily mean that there was a corresponding increase in income for the total amount of tuition received this year was approximately \$1,000 less than the previous year. One factor in this situation was that the music school was "so loosely affiliated with the university as to be a part of Wesleyan in little more than name."¹⁹ Although its enrollment had increased from 638 to 790, an entry in the treasurer's report for the year ending June, 1902, showed that the university had received from this department a total for the year of only \$96.62.

In December the board of trustees held a special meeting and released President Smith from all classroom duties for the rest of the school year so that he could devote all his time to directing a campaign in the Illinois Conference for funds for the university. Presumably the president was successful in that work for the trustees at their meeting in June, 1903, voted to increase the faculty salaries for the coming year. That such action was long overdue is indicated by the reports of the trustees during the early years of Smith's administration. In a 1900 report faculty salaries are given as ranging from \$500 to \$1,500 with the words "no salary" after the name of one professor. Two years later salaries were even lower—from \$325 to \$1,300—with one teacher still serving "without salary". . . . "In those lean years faculty members were often paid in 'salary orders' which were promises to pay but many of which were not redeemed until years later."²⁰

At this meeting of the trustees DeMotte (who, incidentally, had been given a raise in salary of \$50 a year) was named vice-president of the university in order to free Smith for the financial campaign. The board also took action in regard to non-resident courses. For some time these courses had been the object of "antagonistic criticism both within the board itself and among educators throughout the nation who came to feel that non-resident scholastic training was not maintaining a sufficiently high standard of excellence to justify its continuance."²¹ As a first step toward meeting that criticism the board voted that "after July 1, none will be allowed to enroll for the degree of Ph.B."²² This action foreshadowed the elimination in the near future of Fallows' educational innovation which in many respects had been highly successful.²³

In January, 1904, the announcement was made that President Smith had secured from Sanford Hoots, the father of a Wesleyan graduate in the class of 1897, the gift of a farm in Coles county, valued at \$15,000. But evidently this, as well as other efforts by the president to increase the school's endowment during 1903 had not been sufficient to satisfy the trustees. Soon afterwards a special committee on reorganization was appointed. In its report, made in June, 1904, it said in part, "Your committee agrees with the view that the pressing needs of the college demand that the head of the University should be a man specially adapted to field work. Your committee recognizes that the two supreme needs of the college are money and students, and they believe that the man who can best secure these needs should be the head of the University. Therefore, in view of the fact that President Smith has expressed that this kind of work is not such that he feels himself adapted to and does not desire to undertake, we recommend that a committee be raised, charged with the duty of seeking out a man for the head of the University who is especially adapted to go about through the territory of the patronizing conferences and secure both funds and students, and that he should be engaged especially in this work."²⁴

The committee further recommended that, until there could be found a new president who had the desired qualifications, a member of the faculty should be given supervision of the internal affairs of the university. Although Smith was to be the nominal president for the year 1904-05 DeMotte was made acting president and served until his death early in the school year.²⁵ In December Smith submitted

a report to the trustees which contained this paragraph: "In accordance with the purpose indicated in my last annual report and to remove in season all formal embarrassment to your action, I hereby tender my resignation as President of Illinois Wesleyan to take effect July 1, 1905 or at such time thereafter as the Board may designate."

Smith's valedictory to Wesleyan was uttered in his address at the 1905 Commencement in which he said in part: "when I took charge of affairs at Wesleyan seven years ago, the college had a chancellor who did all the outside work. I liked the inside duties which devolved upon a president in caring for classes, teaching and the internal management of the institution. The outside labor in connection with the success of the college was most needful and when, a short time after I came, the position of chancellor was left vacant, this devolved upon me the attention to the financial work as well as my duties here. The former was distasteful to me and always was and a year ago I told the trustees that they had better look about to secure some one to take my place to whom the financial work would be more congenial."²⁷

This statement indicates one of the reasons why Smith had not been able to fulfill the expectations of the trustees. Another factor was his personality. One of his students, who knew him intimately and later became a Wesleyan president, has written: "Being a typical son of New England and possessed of such dignity, scholastic bearing, reserve, he was unemotional—some thought austere—in his reactions. All this made up an attitude that many termed 'conservative' but some considered 'cold.' He was never understood and apparently from the first not properly received, nor fully appreciated, by the native sons and daughters of Central Illinois who made up Wesleyan's constituency.

"To one who knew Dr. Smith's extraordinary talent as a teacher, it seems ludicrous, to say the least, to note how the Board of Trustees at that time attempted a 'presto change' designed to convert a teacher and educator of the first rank into an expert money-raiser. I recall his statement that college presidents in his day were expected to be 'money-getters' and were all too frequently rated as successes or failures upon that score alone. He indicated both by word and tone of voice that he did not consider himself fitted for the new role. . . . The most valuable resources of any educational institution are not its physical equipment, its endowment or even its multitude of mine-run

friends, but the lengthened shadows of a few great personalities. Illinois Wesleyan is rich beyond many institutions in a long line of such persons, not the least of whom, but one of the very greatest, was Edgar Moncena Smith.”²⁸

CHAPTER 16

A NEW ERA BEGINS

When the Wesleyan trustees on New Year's Day, 1905, elected a successor to President Smith, it marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the university. This was partly due to the trend of the times in higher education and partly to the personality of the new president.

He was Francis George Barnes, whose English parents had brought him to Canada when he was four years old. Left fatherless at the age of 10, he had helped support his mother by working in factories in Hamilton, Ont. During this time he became active in church affairs and as a young man was sent as a missionary among the Indians in the frontier districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1885 the Canadian "sky pilot" came to the United States and for four years was a cowboy and rancher in North Dakota. Determined to get an education, he entered the preparatory department of Hamline University at St. Paul, Minn. in 1891 and during his college career he became a leader in athletics, debating and other student activities.

After graduation from Hamline in 1897 Barnes became principal of the Epworth (Iowa) Seminary and while serving there won his D.D. degree from Upper Iowa University in 1900. Elected president of the Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Ill., he was on leave of absence doing graduate work at Harvard University when he was called to the presidency of Wesleyan.¹

In sharp contrast to the austerity of his scholarly New England predecessor was the exuberant geniality of this former Westerner, a fact which became apparent soon after his arrival in Bloomington. Interviewed by the *Pantagraph*, the new president declared:

"This is an age of publicity. I am going to adopt some of the methods of the commercial traveler in presenting the claims of Wesleyan to the young people of this and other states who ought to be students here. The one important need of the university at present is students and larger attendance. I believe that the chief way and the

best way to get students is to let the young people who are preparing to enter college know what the Wesleyan has to offer, and they will do the rest. . . . I will go up and down this state telling the communities that the Illinois Wesleyan University is in running order at Bloomington and that we await students and will give them the best there is in educational training.”²

Five months later the *Pantagraph* reported that the energetic president had kept his word. He had visited more than 160 towns and communities in the interest of the college, had delivered on an average five addresses a week and had “found that people everywhere are enthusiastic concerning the future of Wesleyan.”³ Two other agents for Wesleyan also had been in the field—Prof. J. C. Zeller, newly-appointed professor of philosophy, and F. M. Austin, professor of Latin—and the results of their efforts were apparent in the enrollment which increased from the 1904-05 total of 1,068 (the lowest in nine years) to 1,350 in 1905-06. The registration in the academy had more than doubled, it had nearly doubled in the college of liberal arts and the school of oratory and only the law school and the music school showed slight decreases.

Besides building up the size of the student body, Barnes also announced his intention of making the Wesleyan curriculum more attractive to prospective students. “While I would not have any less Latin and Greek and those studies which represent the time-honored classical education, nor would I have these taught with any less ability and enthusiasm, yet I am convinced that the college of the future must respect the demand of the age for a practical education,” he stated. “I have the most profound respect for the scholarship of the past and I am anxious that the Illinois Wesleyan should stand firmly for the best things of that scholarship. Yet I believe that the university must also offer these branches which are so eagerly being sought by the young people of the present day.”⁴

Barnes also had determined to make a special effort to interest and unite the community in support of the university and, as a part of this program, had sponsored the organization of the Woman’s University Guild. Its membership included the leading women of Bloomington and Normal, as well as wives of the faculty and trustees.⁵ With their help Barnes “planned the most elaborate community fair Bloomington ever saw. It was given much in the spirit of the historic Sanitary Commission Fairs of Civil War days. Young and old,



BUCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Inset: *Mrs. Martha Buck; Rev. Hiram J. Buck*



rich and poor, Bloomington's population worked together for the success of the Wesleyan Carnival, held from April 19 through April 26, 1906 at the Coliseum. No previous event ever brought city and college into such close and pleasant relationship."⁶ Besides serving its main purpose of promoting town-and-gown unity, the carnival also provided the sum of \$4,000 for use in beautifying the Wesleyan buildings and campus in preparation for Barnes' inauguration as president during Commencement Week.

The 1906 Commencement, at which Bishop Fallows again was the principal speaker, was marked by the award of a large number of honorary degrees to prominent citizens of Central Illinois. Heretofore, Wesleyan had been very conservative in conferring these honors but this year a total of 10 such degrees were awarded.⁷ They included LL.D.'s for former President Wilder; Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice-president of the United States; Joseph W. Fifer, ex-governor of Illinois; Leonidas H. Kerrick, former member of the state legislature and a trustee for many years; Emory C. Graves of Geneseo, Ill., Col. D. C. Smith of Normal, and Prof. O. L. Manchester of Normal University. D.D. degrees were given to Rev. George Heber Jones of Korea and Rev. W. D. Agnew of Cameron, Mo., and the degree of A.M. *pro merito* was conferred upon Judge Colostin D. Myers, John T. Lillard and Miss Lyde R. Porter, who had been assistant to the principal of the Academy since 1889.⁸

Soon after the organization of the Woman's University Guild, one of the additions to the curriculum which Barnes had mentioned in his plans for offering students a "more practical education" became a reality. Under the patronage of the Guild, a home economics department was installed when two rooms in the basement of the main building were equipped for instruction in domestic science. Its purpose was to prepare teachers in that field and it included a two-year course with the Guild paying expenses of the department for the first year when 38 young women enrolled. Thereafter the department was able to maintain itself financially. In the summer of 1906 a department of commerce was organized also and that fall it had an enrollment of 57 students. Still another addition was a department of fine arts, suggested by members of the Guild interested in painting, and the annual catalogue for 1907-08 listed instruction in that field by Miss Abigail B. Rees.

Indicative of the new spirit which Barnes infused into the uni-

versity was the increase in student activities during this period. December, 1905, saw the organization of the Oxford Club, composed of students who planned to make the ministry their career. In 1906 there was a new national sorority on the campus when Sigma Kappa installed a chapter, to be followed two years later by Kappa Delta. The growing prestige of the law school was reflected in the installation of chapters of two national legal fraternities, Phi Delta Phi in 1907 and Phi Alpha Delta in 1908.

With a former football player in the president's chair there were indications also of a revival of interest in athletics which had declined during the Smith regime. Wesleyan had been one of 13 institutions whose representatives had organized an Illinois College Athletic Conference and adopted regulations to control intercollegiate contests, but this conference had only a brief existence.¹⁰ Throughout this period there had been baseball and track teams at Wesleyan which enjoyed varying degrees of success, but according to the 1903-04 catalogue, "for two years in succession no football team has been organized, the students having preferred to use their energies in other directions. The change has been attended by better morals and better scholarship."

However, the game was revived in 1904 with an alumnus of the law school, James C. Riley, (later a county judge) serving as coach and the next year the team had another alumnus coach, J. Dwight Funk, who had begun playing on the Wesleyan eleven while still in the academy. The real upturn in Wesleyan athletic history began during the next two years. In 1906 the athletic board of control hired Fred L. Muhl, a University of Illinois star who was then coaching the Bloomington High School football team, to train the college eleven and the next year Tom W. Scott, a Northwestern University athlete, became the school's first director of athletics and also coached football and track.

While all these undergraduate activities were foreshadowing a new era in student life at Wesleyan, more momentous developments in the history of the university were on the way. At the time Barnes assumed office, the *Pantagraph* had announced that he was "not to handle the financial affairs for at least two years in order to let him have a free hand for the work of increasing the student clientage. The trustees have shown their fine spirit of cooperation by already providing for the payment of all teachers' back salaries and taking the

financial burden entirely from Doctor Barnes' shoulders."¹¹ This did not mean, however, that the new president could or would be indifferent to the necessity of building up the endowment fund and especially of getting money for three new buildings—a science hall, a dormitory and a gym—which he declared “are more essential at present than increased endowment.”

In January, 1907, he was able to announce that a bequest in the will of Harvey J. Rust would add property valued at \$32,000 to Wesleyan's resources after the death of Rust's widow.¹² But of more immediate importance was the news of an offer of \$30,000 by the Carnegie Foundation to apply on the cost of erecting a science hall, conditioned upon Wesleyan's raising an additional \$60,000. In May a strenuous campaign was begun to raise \$40,000 in Bloomington and \$30,000 in the two patronizing conferences. This total of \$70,000, with the Carnegie pledge of \$30,000, would provide \$100,000 not only to erect but also to equip the building.

To aid in this campaign Barnes enlisted the cooperation of 30 leading citizens of Bloomington to serve as a general committee and when the campaign was ended they had pledges amounting to \$42,500 from local citizens, alumni and students, with \$5,000 from outside sources bringing the total to \$47,500. In September Barnes stated that the drive to raise \$30,000 in the two patronizing conferences would begin immediately and that he hoped to “have the canvass completed by December 31 so that we can lay claim to the Carnegie donation and begin the erection of our new hall of science early in the coming year.”¹⁴

Due, however, to his declining health and the financial stringency which gripped the country in 1907, it was considered advisable to postpone further action until the next year.¹⁵ By that time Barnes' illness had become so alarming that he was forced to retire from the presidency in June, 1908. In a little more than two years after his resignation, another Wesleyan president who had driven himself mercilessly in the service of the institution was dead.¹⁶ His successor, in reviewing the accomplishments of Barnes' brief administration, told how he had restored public confidence in the university, tripled student attendance, added \$40,000 to the endowment fund besides having made it virtually certain that the Carnegie donation would be secured. He ended by declaring truly that under Barnes had been inaugurated “a new era of progress for Illinois Wesleyan.”¹⁷

CHAPTER 17

THE KEMP REGIME

To Rev. Theodore Kemp, then serving as pastor of the Grace M.E. church in Bloomington, was entrusted the task of carrying Wesleyan forward through the era of progress which Barnes had inaugurated. A man of robust physique and commanding presence, dignified but genial, the new president had much of his predecessor's gift for making loyal friends for the university.¹

Ten years after he had retired, when it was possible to gain some perspective on his contribution to the progress of the university, the *Pantagraph* in its role as spokesman for the community declared that, in terms of building program, financial stability and increased academic prestige, Kemp was the "greatest president Illinois Wesleyan had yet had."² Corroborating that estimate is this summary of Kemp's achievements by one of his colleagues, Dean William Wallis:

"When he assumed the leadership of the university the school was \$57,000 in debt. The faculty numbered 14 and their salaries ranged from \$550 to \$1,000 with the exception of two who received the munificent amount of \$1,300. Old North Hall was heated by stoves, as were also the basement rooms of the main hall. These two were the only structures on the campus for no building had been done in 40 years.

"During his administration he brought faculty salaries up from \$1,000 to \$2,500. The faculty increased from 14 to 30, the student body more than doubled and Wesleyan was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The debt of \$57,000 which he had inherited, plus \$63,900 more contracted later, making a total of \$120,000, was all paid off. The total assets (buildings, equipment, endowment) were raised from \$327,000 to more than \$2,000,000. Five times as much money was secured for the university during this period as was obtained in all the 58 years of previous history of Illinois Wesleyan. Such were the achievements of Theodore Kemp."³

When Kemp assumed the presidency on July 1, 1908 the cam-

paign to secure \$60,000 to bind the \$30,000 offer from the Carnegie Foundation to help build a Science Hall was still \$18,000 short of the mark. So his first effort was to finish that campaign. Within a year he had not only secured that amount but had increased the total to \$100,000 to provide both the building and its equipment. In February, 1910, the *Pantagraph* reported that the "long delayed science building is to be started in earnest today" and on March 10 Kemp broke sod for the new structure. The cornerstone was laid the following May with Bishop Wilbur S. Lewis as the principal speaker, and by the beginning of the academic year of 1911-12 Science Hall was ready for occupancy.

"During this time the institution had been accumulating a deficit at the rate of \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year," writes Prof. Cliff Guild, who became bursar of the university in 1911 and who was closely associated with the subsequent financial campaigns. "The total deficit now amounted to more than \$60,000 in notes for borrowed money and in unpaid orders on the treasurer, of which the latter were held by faculty members and by merchants for fuel and other necessary supplies." ⁴ He continues:

The completion of the Science Hall, with its equipment costing \$45,000 instead of the \$30,000 donated by the Carnegie Foundation, and a proposed central heating plant made necessary by the new building and the inefficiency of the old heating units in the other buildings, created an additional liability which the institution must immediately face. So another campaign was launched among the members of the board and extended to the alumni and friends of the institution seeking subscriptions of \$100, more or less, annually for five years. President Kemp was urged to push this campaign and encourage others to assist.

This plan was superseded, however, by the organization in the Illinois and Central Illinois Conferences of the movement known as the "Educational Forward Movement," and Rev. Joseph C. Nate was appointed to devote his entire time as its executive head for a term of five years. The several educational institutions and the Wesley Foundation within the bounds of these two conferences were to share in the expense and income on a fixed *pro rata* basis.

Resolutions were passed by the trustees on November 28, 1911, authorizing Wesleyan's participation in this movement and sharing the expense and income on the following basis: two tenths in the Central Illinois Conference and three tenths in the Illinois Conference, the goal being to secure gifts from each local church in an amount averaging \$1.00 a mem-

ber annually. Also at this same meeting the board directed the executive committee to employ a special financial field agent to cooperate in the conference movement and especially to secure funds for Wesleyan. Accordingly, in February, 1912, G. H. Myers was elected endowment secretary and soon afterwards began his work.

The annual financial report records increases in endowment to the amount of \$64,000 and deficit for the year as \$8,900. The year ending June, 1913, showed a decrease in deficit of almost \$3,000, in spite of Wesleyan's share of the expenses of the Educational Forward Movement and the addition of a full-time financial secretary. The results of the various financial efforts for the year are indicated partly in the total endowment of \$357,579.

This considerable increase is due in large measure to the successful completion of the special campaign in Bloomington and Normal under the leadership of President Kemp, Endowment Secretary Myers, and a host of loyal supporters, including Bishop W. S. Lewis, the Bloomington Commercial club and citizens, headed by 100 captains and solicitors. Encouraged by these successes the board resolved to strengthen the financial organization for a larger and most intense campaign by appointing the president of the university, the president of the board and three others to a special endowment campaign committee to have general oversight of the campaign until its completion. Also the board resolved to continue Myers as endowment secretary and to employ at once four additional men as full-time field workers. They were J. W. McVety, W. A. Smith, Parker Shields, and John W. Henninger.

The campaign was vigorously pursued until, at the annual meeting of the board in June, 1915, President Kemp announced that \$363,000 had been raised in the campaign by midnight on June 1 (the closing date) and that since that hour several land gifts were turned in which would bring the amount to \$379,800. The actual income produced subscriptions amounting to \$374,050. Thus ended the first major financial campaign for Wesleyan. It had paid for itself, added nearly \$200,000 to permanent funds, paid off all indebtedness and annual deficits, and had a small balance to spare. Then followed dreams of expansion in buildings, equipment, and increases in salary budget. This called for more income and the effort was placed with a sustentation committee, with H. B. Prentice as chairman, backed to some extent by the Association of Commerce.

In a statement issued in November, 1910, Kemp had listed among the building needs of the university a women's dormitory and a gymnasium. "With the growing attendance and the widespread interest in athletics it seems that the time has come when young men and

women who attend the university should no longer be deprived of the advantages of a modern gymnasium," he declared.⁵ The opportunity to acquire a woman's residence hall came when the De Mange residence, erected on North Main street near the university at a cost of \$65,000, was placed on the market. "The money to buy it was not in sight but Dr. Kemp, who was a man of some private means, assumed full responsibility and gave his personal note to secure the property which was appropriately named Kemp Hall."⁶ The realization of Kemp's desire to provide a gymnasium for his students was longer in coming but toward the end of his administration sufficient money was raised and the building was completed within a year at a cost of \$200,000. The result was "an increased interest in intercollegiate athletics and an increased solidarity of the student body. Regular classes in swimming, gymnasium work and organized games under trained instructors for both men and women with a system of intramural competition" marked the new era in physical education on the campus.⁷

In fact the Kemp regime was something of a "golden age of Wesleyan athletics." It began in 1909 when Tom Scott became a field agent for the University and Fred L. Muhl took his place as football coach. That year a scoreless tie with Northwestern University forecast next year's triumph, heralded in big headlines in the *Argus*: "Coach Muhl's Eleven Pulls Down Purple Flag—The House Divided Against Itself—Methodist Against Methodist Results in Great Victory for Wesleyan—Beat 'Big Eight' Team 3 to 0."⁸ Quarterback Lee ("Ginger") Hiles' dropkick from the 35-yard line had won the game and the next week he repeated with a 3-0 victory over Lake Forest. The team, under Capt. Theodore Fieker, then went on to win the state championship and the next spring the track team, led by Capt. Sage Kinnie, topped its victories in three dual meets by winning the intercollegiate meet in Peoria.

In 1911 another athletic title came to Wesleyan when the basketball team under Capt. Fred H ("Brick") Young won the state championship at the tournament in Bloomington. In 1915-16 a successful season in other sports was climaxed by Capt. Earl Bentley's baseball team winning the championship of the "Little 19," the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic conference which had started in 1910 with a membership of nine colleges. During this decade (1910-1920) there had been added to the roll of Wesleyan's athletic stars such names

as J. Norman Elliott, twice captain of the basketball team and a future football coach for the Green and White, W. C. Dunham, football and baseball captain, and Scott W. Lucas, left end on the 1912 football team and a future United States senator.

Besides marking a high point in athletic history, the year 1910 had also been significant in other respects. Reflected in the columns of the *Argus*, which was now a livelier and more readable college journal than it had ever been, was the quickened tempo in almost every phase of student life. That the community was aware of this change is indicated by the statement of a local citizen, quoted in the *Argus*, that "Bloomington is for the first time a real college town."

For many years oratory and debating had been an important campus activity and in 1903 intercollegiate debating had been inaugurated with Wesleyan teams competing against those from Ohio Wesleyan, Albion College in Michigan, Iowa Wesleyan University, James Millikin University, Monmouth College and Northwestern College at Naperville. In 1908 Illinois Wesleyan had been instrumental in forming the Illinois Intercollegiate Debating League composed of Wesleyan, Millikin and Northwestern College and in 1910 the Green and White debaters won all three of their contests with these rivals.⁹ Coincidental with this increased emphasis on student debating, was a change in the curriculum of the school of oratory. In 1910 Darrah resigned as director and the school was then divided into a department of elocution and dramatic art, with Miss Winifred Kates taking over Darrah's work, and P. C. Somerville, professor of English literature and public speaking, heading the department of oratory.

Other evidences of expanding undergraduate interests during this period were the organization of a men's glee club in the fall of 1912, the installation of chapters of two more national Greek letter societies—Pi Kappa Delta, oratory, debate and public speaking fraternity, and the Alpha Gamma Delta sorority—in 1914. The first Student Council was formed in 1915. Its purposes were, according to the university catalogue, "to promote university spirit, to provide a clearing house for student plans, ideas and sentiment; to give students a larger representative voice in the affairs of the school; and to provide a responsible organization through which students and faculty could be brought together in mutual helpful cooperation."



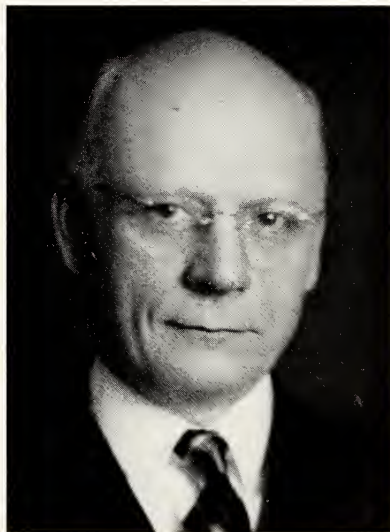
Harry W. McPherson
1932-1937



Wiley G. Brooks
1937-1939



William E. Shaw
1939-1947



Merrill J. Holmes
1947-

WESLEYAN PRESIDENTS



While the students were busy with these undergraduate affairs, momentous events, which would soon affect their lives, were taking place in the outside world. For, as it had in 1861, war came again to the campus in the spring of 1917 but, if the immediate impact of the war with Germany was less than that of the Civil War, it was not due to lack of patriotism on the part of Wesleyan's young men and women. The admonition of their elders to "Stay in school!" was echoed in an editorial in the *Argus* at the beginning of the school year of 1917-18 which declared: "Our nation at present has as many men in its service or under call as it can equip and train. But back of the soldiers in the camps and in the trenches there must be kept a far greater number of men who are studying in the colleges and universities. And back of the Red Cross nurses in the hospitals there must be a great reserve of girls who keep on with their studies in the schools. This generation of American boys and girls must still have its college chance." ¹⁰

The paper also declared that "while it is a little early yet to get accurate statements, it is safe to conclude that the enrollment will not be more than 15 per cent less than that of last year. As many seem to feel it would be a disgrace for us to have as many as last year, certainly there can be no fault found with this enrollment." ¹¹ Three weeks later, when final registration figures were available they showed that "the total attendance in the College of Liberal Arts is now 262, the boys numbering 121 and the girls 141. There are 44 men and three young ladies in the Law School, making a total of 165 men taking work on the campus." ¹² But it was significant that there were twice as many young women as men in the senior class and three times as many in the junior class. In the sophomore class numbers were about even and only in the freshman class were there more young men than young women.

On November 10 Wesleyan held its first Homecoming Day with decorated fraternity houses and residence halls and a parade down Main street to the courthouse square. Then the marchers returned to Wilder Field where Capt. Vernon Whitesell's football team rejoiced the returning alumni by defeating Bradley 14-0. That night there were stunt shows and a program in Amie Chapel where the military theme predominated in the acts put on by the fraternities and sororities. Although this celebration had been organized by a few students

in less than a week, the *Argus* pronounced it a "success in all ways. This first home-coming gives promise of even greater things next year if the affair is made an annual one." ¹³

During the next two months the exodus of students to training camps continued and in January, 1918, there was a special service in Amie Chapel to dedicate Wesleyan's first service flag with undergraduates, graduates, former faculty members and former students, both college and academy, represented on it. In accepting the banner President Kemp stated that "since the hanging of the flag with its 152 stars, 11 more names have been added to the list which is made up of one chaplain, three men in Y.M.C.A. war work, one Red Cross nurse, one lieutenant-colonel, six captains, eight first lieutenants, 18 second lieutenants, two sergeant-majors, 12 sergeants, seven corporals and 105 privates." ¹⁴

In April the *Daily Pantagraph* printed a headline "War Hits Wesleyan Graduating Class" over the news that only six men were left in the senior class and "prospects are that only one man will return next year to finish the senior year." ¹⁵ The same month the *Argus* reported that "Wesleyan's roll of service is now honored with more than 200 names and it is being increased almost daily." ¹⁶ April also saw the addition of the first gold star to the service flag. It was for Adolph Quandstrom, a sophomore, who had died of pneumonia at Camp Dodge, Iowa. In July, Howard Bolin, another sophomore, was dead of wounds received in action in France and on September 12, Lieut. Elmer T. Doocey, a former football star and law school graduate who had previously been awarded the distinguished service cross by General Pershing for "repeated acts of extraordinary heroism," was killed in action. Before the war ended there were 11 other gold stars on the service flag—for Lyle Best, Henry Peckham, Edmund Sutherland, Maurice Roberts, Vergne Greiner, Lemuel Jones, William Ralston, George Anna, Allington Jolly and Frank Jordan, all of them victims of illness in the service. ¹⁷

While Wesleyan men were serving in training camps and on the Western Front, faculty and students on the campus had been doing their share in the war effort of Bloomington and McLean county. They had contributed more than \$3,000 to the United War Work Fund and \$1,200 to the Y.M.C.A. fund. They had bought Liberty Bonds, taken part in the food conservation campaign and collected books for soldiers. Faculty wives had been working for the Red

Cross, as had the co-eds who also volunteered for summer farm work. Among the co-eds at Wesleyan this year were Annette and Idelette Baron, from Lyons, France, and Jeanne Seigneur from Belfort, Alsace. These three young women were among the 120 whom the French government had sent to study in American universities.

Illinois Wesleyan was one of the 300 colleges at which a unit of the Students Army Training Corps was established and at the opening of the school year of 1918-19 approximately 260 men had been inducted or were ready for it. However, "on account of the rush at Washington, Wesleyan was unable to secure an officer until about October 10 so that none of the men were inducted before the 12th and some of the men who have been suffering from the prevailing influenza have not yet been able to report for induction. This caused the schoolwork to be somewhat difficult. Classes had to be arranged to take care of the large number of men who were required to take certain courses under government regulation, then the epidemic of influenza came on and school work was suspended for two weeks." ¹⁸

By the end of October Capt. Harry Wheaton, former football coach at Annapolis, had arrived in Bloomington to take command of the S.A.T.C. unit and on November 1 "Bloomington for the first time had a chance to see at its own door a military review when the public induction exercises and review of the student soldiers were held." ¹⁹ After taking the oath they passed in review before their new commander, President Kemp and Mayor E. E. Jones of Bloomington, after which they listened to a "stirring address" by the Civil War veteran, "Private Joe" Fifer.

But the S.A.T.C. was short-lived, for early on the morning of November 11 came the news of the Armistice. "Shortly after two o'clock at the first sound of cannon and bells, Wesleyan students were awake and were ready to give full rein to their joy and enthusiasm. Many of the girls rushed up town in the small hours of the morning to lend their voices and strength in arousing the sleeping town. Never before has Kemp Hall witnessed such a scene of activity in the morning. . . . The Wesleyan parade was formed at the Barracks. Mayor Jones, President Kemp and the Wesleyan faculty headed the line, followed by the Bloomington band and the S.A.T.C. As the parade passed the university and Kemp Hall, the girls, throwing books and lessons to the wind, joined in the ranks to make them 100 per cent strong. American and Allied flags and banners were carried, and

national and popular airs were sung as the parade marched to the square. Other organizations rapidly swelled the line as it passed through the main business district. Shortly before 9 o'clock, all made their way to the Big Four station to cheer the boys of McLean county who were leaving for training camps. Wesleyanites again formed ranks and marched out to the university, there to complete the celebrations of the morning. . . . Classes met as usual in the afternoon, not, however, without protest on the part of the student body. In the evening the students joined in the celebration of the city and after a long and strenuous day sank into sleep to dream of war no more." ²⁰

On December 4, demobilization of the S.A.T.C. began and was completed by December 21. With the coming of the new year Wesleyan rapidly returned to its peacetime program. The law school had been closed because practically all of its men had entered the service and its work could not be carried on under the S.A.T.C. program. It was now re-opened under Dean Charles L. Capen and a faculty which included, in addition to the veteran Ex-Governor Fifer, William G. Veatch, Hal M. Stone, Jesse Hoffman, Ned E. Dolan, Sain Welty and Horace L. Pratt.²¹ The college of music, which for so long had been located in downtown Bloomington, was brought nearer the campus when a residence on North East street was purchased and the school, which now included a department of dramatic art, was installed in it until more substantial quarters could be obtained.

For some time Wesleyan students and alumni had been hearing disturbing rumors that the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors contemplated moving the university to Springfield. On April 21 a large group of alumni gathered for a meeting at which they adopted resolutions which said in part:

Whereas, Not one dollar of the Wesleyan's endowment was for a university located any other place than at or near the city of Bloomington. Not one dollar of endowment or other donations for the use of the Wesleyan were given with the understanding, or even a remote suspicion on the part of the donor, that the Wesleyan could sometime be put on wheels and trundled about the state, or did they ever imagine that this institution could, or would, some time be placed upon the auction block and be knocked off to the most promising bidder.

Whereas, The attempted removal of the Wesleyan would be followed

by a large number of law suits, and much of the present endowment of the university would be lost.

Whereas, So much hatred and ill-will would be caused by the attempted removal that the old Wesleyan would be practically destroyed, and there is no class that is so interested nor would be so vitally affected as its alumni by its removal: such action would mean to the alumni the loss of their alma mater, and would arouse undying resentment in their hearts.

Therefore, be it resolved, First, that we, the alumni of the Illinois Wesleyan University, most earnestly ask that the trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University will vote against the removal of the Wesleyan to Springfield.

Second, That the said trustees should take such steps as it can to stop the agitation for the removal of the Wesleyan for this time, and for all time in the future.²²

The alumni also organized the "Wesleyan Forward Movement Association" with Judge Sain Welty as president and Ralph Freese as secretary-treasurer. Its purpose was not only to prevent the removal of the university from Bloomington but also "to do anything that may be necessary to make the Wesleyan a more efficient institution" and to "ask the Wesleyan trustees to take the necessary legal steps to permit its alumni to nominate and elect a part of its trustees." In support of this movement, the citizens of Bloomington once more came to the rescue of Wesleyan. The next day after the alumni meeting representatives of the Bloomington Association of Commerce attended a special session of the trustees with a proposition in which they agreed to raise more than \$600,000 for sustentation, site and buildings if the board would consent to leave Wesleyan in or near the McLean county seat.

This formed the basis of a contract entered into later by Wesleyan and Association of Commerce after the board had decided that the institution should remain on the present site. The result was the "New Illinois Wesleyan Campaign" or the "Bloomington-McLean County Campaign" to raise \$660,000, the final contract being signed by the Association of Commerce and the Officers of Illinois Wesleyan on March 12, 1920, and approved by the joint board at its annual meeting on June 7, 1920. This contract involved promises to pay to Illinois Wesleyan \$10,000 sustentation in June, 1920, purchase \$100,000 worth of property adjoining the campus, and the erection of a gymnasium in the near future. The expense of these three items was to be paid out of the first

available funds secured in the campaign. The securing of funds, however, was slow. Finally in June, 1921, the Association of Commerce committee signed a contract with Dr. John W. Hancher and his organization to raise the \$660,000 promised Illinois Wesleyan University and the active campaign was launched early in June. This resulted in the securing of \$692,000 on June 30, 1921, which was for some time administered by trustees of this fund for the benefit of Illinois Wesleyan.

This Bloomington-McLean County campaign was carried on to completion with the expectation that the territory outside of McLean county should put on a \$1,000,000 campaign for the University, but before that could be started other institutions put in claims for recognition by the Illinois and Central Illinois Conferences. After many committee meetings of institutions and the two conferences, the first meeting of the Joint Organization Committee of the two conferences was held on October 18, 1921, in Chicago with all interests well represented. Bishop Nicholson presided. Out of this a general committee of seventy-six people was formed, afterwards known as the Bi-Conference Commission, which, with Dr. John W. Hancher and his organization, conducted the Bi-Conference Campaign for \$1,250,000. This was closed on June 17, 1923, and of this Wesleyan's share was over \$333,000.²³

The cornerstone of the new gymnasium, a memorial to the men and women who had served in the war, was laid on November 5, 1921 with Bishop Thomas Nicholson and Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction, as the principal speakers.²⁴ It was to be finished and ready for use by June 1, 1922 and it would be the climax of the building program which had been inaugurated during the Kemp regime. Before that date he had announced his intention of laying down the burden he had carried so faithfully for 14 years.²⁵

There was, however, one more contribution he made to the expansion of Wesleyan before retiring. Early in his administration he had secured from Mrs. Martha Buck, the widow of Rev. Hiram Buck, the promise of a \$50,000 donation for a new building for the library.²⁶ It was badly needed for the library had been moved back and forth several times between the two old buildings on the campus and now occupied cramped quarters in the Physics building, ("Old North").²⁷ When Mrs. Buck died it became known that in her will she had provided for \$100,000 for a new library building with another \$100,000 for its endowment. The Buck Memorial Library was not erected during Kemp's presidency but to him belongs the credit for securing the gift which made it possible.²⁸

CHAPTER 18

THE DAVIDSON DECADE

On June 13, 1922, hundreds of townspeople, faculty, students and alumni gathered at the Bloomington Consistory for a testimonial luncheon to honor the retiring Wesleyan president. The next day, which witnessed the graduation of 56 seniors, the largest post-war graduating class, Kemp climaxed the building program which had been inaugurated during his regime by laying the cornerstone of the Buck Memorial Library. Among those who attended these events were two whose presence linked the forward-looking, Twentieth Century university with its historic past. One was James Wilson Davison of Peoria, the "oldest living ex-student" who had left the campus in 1864 to join the Union army and had not returned to complete his course. The other was Joseph Culver Hartzell, student under Munsell, a member of the first Powell exploring expedition into the West and now a retired bishop, who was there to deliver the invocation at the cornerstone ceremony.¹

Professor Ferguson, who was then dean of the college of liberal arts, had been elevated to the vice-presidency to serve as executive head of the university until a successor to Kemp could be chosen from the 30 candidates who were then under consideration by the trustees.² A short time later it was announced that the new president would be another Wesleyan alumnus, Rev. William J. Davidson of Evanston, who had served two years as president of the board of trustees and was then executive secretary of the Commission on Life Service of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Born on a farm near Carthage, Ill. Davidson had attended country school and, like Barnes, had been an athlete, his favorite sports being baseball and boxing. He had received his B.S. degree from Chad-dock College in 1893, his B.A. from Wesleyan in 1894 and his S.T.B. from Garrett Biblical Institute in 1897. After holding several pastor-ates downstate he had returned to Garrett as an instructor in 1900. Then followed five years as pastor of the First Methodist church in Decatur, two years as chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan University

after which he had returned to Garrett to serve for 10 years as professor of religious education.³

Davidson assumed office in September, 1922, with a faculty of 51 and a student body of 961, of whom 476 were in the college of liberal arts, 436 in the college of music and 110 in the college of law. This enrollment represented an increase of 370 over the previous year but a large part of the increase had been due to the recent merger of the Wesleyan college of music and the Bloomington School of Music which Lynn E. Hersey had been operating for the last seven years in downtown Bloomington. This brought to the campus 300 more music students and added seven teachers to the faculty. It also brought to Wesleyan a new dean, Arthur Westbrook, who had been head of the music school at Kansas State Agricultural College for eight years before becoming director of the Dunlap Operatic School.⁴

During the next two years the Wesleyan enrollment passed the 1,000-mark with a total of 1,162 in 1923-24 and 1,202 in 1924-25. Highlights of the 1923 Commencement were the dedication of the new library building with Bishop William F. Anderson of Cincinnati as the principal speaker and the addition of a new landmark to the campus. This was a monument of granite stones, erected as a memorial to Wesleyan's famous geology professor, Maj. John Wesley Powell, by the 1923 graduating class.⁵ The next year geology was added to the curriculum of the college of liberal arts and the head of the new department, Prof M. J. Ingerson, like his distinguished predecessor, made "field trips in the vicinity of Bloomington an essential part of the course."⁶ The following summer Prof. Frank E. Wood, teacher of biology, also emulating Powell, took a party of students on a distant field trip. This time, however, the expedition headed East instead of West, their destination being the biology and marine laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.⁷

Two additions to the curriculum during the academic year of 1924-25 were a school of speech and a school of nursing. The former "organized to meet the ever increasing demand of students for an opportunity to specialize in the field of public speaking from a professional standpoint"⁸ was placed in charge of James J. Fiderlick, professor of public speaking, as director and its course of study led to the special degree of bachelor of oratory. The nursing school, authorized by the trustees at their meeting the previous December, was organized under the joint auspices of Wesleyan and Brokaw hos-



THE ARGUS EXTRA!

Illinois Wesleyan University

VOL. 49 Z-134

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1943

EXTRA

HEDDING GONE! HISTORIC HALL IN RUINS

Students Help Save Records

Historic Hedding Hall was consumed by flames Saturday night at a cost estimated to be \$300,000 to Illinois Wesleyan University.

Electric wiring is reported to be the cause of the fire which soon raged out of control. The blaze started at the east side of the second floor of the building.

Students, faculty, and bystanders, directed by Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, carried records and office materials from the burning building. Day shift policemen, auxiliary policemen, and soldiers from the Midwest Motive Trades Institute helped to keep the 4,500 spectators back from the blaze.

Much credit goes to Henry Petrakos, captain-elect of the 1943 football team, who attempted to blot out the flames on the second floor with a fire extinguisher. The blaze was already out of control when he tried to extinguish the flames from the blazing stage of the Little Theatre on the second floor.

The Powell museum, alumni files and records more than \$1,600 worth of equipment in the new health department, furnishings for approximately 19 classrooms, office equipment, more than 30 typewriters, color slides and other material in the art department, old Annie chapel, and college trophies were losses to the University.

Personal losses were suffered by Miss Constance Ferguson and her father, Dr. Wilbert Ferguson, who lost more than 1,000 volumes of their book collection, including some French, German, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Gothic, and Hebrew literature. Many were books that Professor Ferguson had used in the 50 years he taught at Illinois Wesleyan.

Prof. William T. Beedles lost many pamphlets which he knows can never be replaced. Dean Leona Wise related lost many re-



1870--1943

cords and books, as did Dr. W. records and files of numbers. W. E. Shaw and Vice President E. Shaw, Dr. M. J. Holmes, Dean The book store suffered a loss Holmes. Insurance policies were

William B. Wallis, Dr. Lowell B. estimated at over \$1200. Approximately half of the loss on the first floor, but duplicates were covered by insurance on the are retained in the insurance of

All teachers lost personal equipment. The alumni office lost building, according to President files carrying the policies.

In Appreciation

Wesleyan has many friends! When down and out, friends mean much—this old thought was never more true than this past week-end at Wesleyan.

Illinois State Normal, Wesleyan's sister University, has extended the use of extra chairs and desks. Though rivals on the football field and in general fete, Illinois State Normal proves its quality of friendship.

Grace Methodist church has asked the faculty to hold classes in its rooms. The written invitation came to Dr. Shaw Sunday.

Fraternities, societies, many townspeople, and faculty members have spoken their willingness to open their homes to any classes of students who wish to meet there.

In a dark hour, friends have "come through."

Heat For Chapel And Library

Every student of Illinois Wesleyan owes a debt of gratitude to Gordon Rubenking, Henry Petrakos, Art Rucker, and John Kienast for their work in repairing the heating system Sunday afternoon.

They cleaned the debris away from the pipes (incidentally salvaging a great deal of Home Ec equipment), and checked all the elbows and joints in 150 feet of pipe. Then they turned on the steam and carefully checked it.

The heating systems of Presser and the Library were dependent upon this stretch of pipe running through Hedding Hall.

Girls Salvage Home Ec Equipment

From the charred ruins of Hedding Hall, Miss Shaw directed the removal of Home Ec kitchen equipment—from the only room not totally destroyed in the entire building.

A refrigerator, a gas water heater, four ovens, silverware, and drawers containing pie pans, lemon squeezers, sieves, etc. were moved to Linley Lodge, where the Home Ec department is to be located.

A LANDMARK PASSES AND THE ARGUS ISSUES AN "EXTRA"



pital. It offered a five-year course which gave the student a B.S. degree from the university and a diploma in nursing from the hospital.

Wesleyan opened its 75th year with a record enrollment of 1,345 students.⁹ This was due to a registration of 170 in the new school of speech and a substantial increase in the college of liberal arts, even though there was a decline in the music school and the number of law students was cut in half. The reason for the latter was that no freshmen were accepted for the law school this year. At that time the college of liberal arts was ranked as a Class A college by the Association of American Universities, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and other accrediting agencies which enabled its graduates to be admitted to the graduate schools of all the leading universities of the country. However, the North Central Association had "ruled that a law school to meet its requirements must have at least three full-time law professors and that any university including a law department which did not meet its requirements lost its standing with the association. After careful consideration, the law school faculty decided that it was not practical for it to attempt to carry on independent of the university proper. No resources were in sight from which to finance the hiring of three full-time law professors and provide an independent law library which would meet the requirements of the North Central Association. There was apparently nothing to do but to graduate the students who had enrolled and, having done this, to let the school pass out of existence."¹⁰ So the gradual elimination of this department of the university began that year by dropping the first-year law class.

In December came news that was a fitting climax to Wesleyan's 75th year. It was the announcement that the university had received a "Christmas gift" of \$75,000 from the Presser Foundation, established by the late Theodore Presser, well-known Philadelphia music publisher, toward the erection of a \$150,000 building for the school of music.¹¹ Commencement Week of 1926 saw the graduation of the largest class in all of Wesleyan's history with degrees awarded to 109 seniors.¹² Of this number 27 received LL.B. degrees but the opening of the academic year of 1926-27 marked the beginning of the end for the law school. Registration in it was open only to seniors and the following April the *Pantagraph* reported that arrangements were being made for "a final banquet to be given on the evening of May 21 under the auspices of the McLean County Bar association observ-

ing the closing of the law school." The event was to be considered in the nature of a "wake" since those who were planning the affair "want it understood that it is not a movement to revive the school."¹³ With the graduation of 25 seniors on June 7, 1927 Wesleyan's law school passed out of existence. But "it had continued as a vital functioning institution up to the day of its closing. When it did close it was because of rules imposed upon it from the outside and wholly beyond its control. The day of an accredited law school consisting of a faculty of active practicing lawyers was past . . . Wesleyan's law school is now history but it is an honorable history. More prophetic than he knew was the author who in its first year wrote of it: 'There is perhaps no department, either already established or to be established, of greater immediate importance to the University and the people generally than the Law Department.'"¹⁴

About this time Davidson, taking note of rumors that Wesleyan had lost its Class A rating, issued a statement denying the truth of such reports. Although a number of small colleges had been dropped by the North Central Association, he pointed out, Wesleyan still retained its status in that accrediting agency, also in the Association of American Universities. Reviewing the accomplishments of the first half of his administration he said: "Within five years our productive endowment has increased \$400,000 and it is now \$1,540,000. Our gross endowment has increased from \$872,700 to \$1,922,700. We are embarrassed by our success. We need more funds for operating costs since those costs have also increased, reaching their highest point in 1926-27 when \$254,584 was spent. We ought to meet the conditions of the Presser gift of \$75,000 and soon build that new \$150,000 music hall."¹⁵ Accordingly a campaign was launched early in March, 1928, and by the end of the month, through the combined efforts of the Bloomington Association of Commerce and Wesleyan faculty, alumni and students, a total of \$92,864 had been secured. That fall ground was broken for the new music hall, with President Davidson wielding the spade, and appropriate to the occasion, "the Wesleyan band, in full uniform, played."¹⁶

Dedication of the new building took place in February, 1930, and with it disappeared a Wesleyan landmark. Its passing was chronicled by the *Argus* and the *Daily Pantagraph* which recorded that "Amie Chapel, where generations of Wesleyan students attended chapel, is now deserted."¹⁷ Henceforth the auditorium of Presser

Hall would be used for that purpose and the first gathering in the new music school building was held on February 5, the final day of the dedicatory ceremonies, with Vice-President Ferguson presiding. Coincidental with the move into the modern quarters and the increasing importance of this school was its admission to the National Association of Schools of Music that year.

Another highlight of the forward progress of Wesleyan in 1930 was its absorption of Hedding College, another Methodist institution whose career had closely paralleled that of Wesleyan. Unable to withstand the economic pressure of World War I and the aftermath of that conflict, Hedding had ceased to be a degree-granting college in 1922, but continued to operate as a junior college until 1926. In June, 1928, the alumni of Hedding were formally adopted by the Wesleyan trustees and in December, 1930 they entered into a contract with the Hedding trustees by which the endowment and annuities of that college were transferred to Wesleyan.¹⁹ The following March the trustees authorized changing the name of "Old Main" to "Hedding Hall" and during the Homecoming celebration that fall copper plates on either side of the front entrance to the building, bearing the inscription "Hedding Hall" and "In Honor of Hedding College, 1850-1928," were unveiled. The principal speaker at this ceremony was John T. Dickinson, son of Hedding's second president and a former trustee of that college. The next year the bell which had called so many generations of Hedding students to class was transferred to the Wesleyan campus where it was placed on a monument provided by the student body and erected between the library and Presser Hall.

If Bloomington had become a "college town" during the Kemp regime, that characteristic was more marked during the Davidson decade because of increased activity in all phases of student life at Wesleyan. In 1922 a chapter of Phi Kappa Phi, a national honor society for students of high scholastic achievement, had been established on the campus, to be followed soon by chapters of Theta Alpha Phi, honorary dramatic fraternity; Phi Mu Alpha, men's music fraternity; Sigma Alpha Iota and Delta Omicron, women's musical sororities; Phi Sigma Iota, romance language fraternity; and Beta Kappa, men's social fraternity. A Woman's Athletic Association was organized in 1923 and thereafter other associations, clubs and societies multiplied until the *Argus*, before this trend had ended, would be declaring edi-

torially that "the Wesleyan campus is rapidly becoming over-organized." ²¹

Besides the long-established Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and Life Service Legion which helped give Wesleyan its traditional character as a "Christian institution under denominational patronage but free from all sectarian bias," there were other organizations which reflected a variety of cultural interests. In addition to opportunities offered through Wesleyan's membership in the Illinois Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association, the Illinois Inter-Collegiate Debate League and the Mid-West Debate League, there was a Forensic Club for students "especially interested in debate and oral discussion of questions of public interest." ²² Those interested in dramatics could join the Masquers, fostered by the department of speech, which put on three or more plays annually. Music students found an outlet for their vocal and instrumental training in the men's and women's glee clubs, a university chorus, an orchestra and a band. In 1930 the *Argus* pointed with pride to the fact that the Apollo Club, composed of 22 men singers, was the first college organization of its kind to broadcast over the radio. ²³

Other groups included the English Coffee Club, whose members majored in English, and clubs for students to increase their proficiency in Latin, French and German. The Black Bookmen was a group actively interested in creative literary work. There was a Mathematics Round Table and clubs for those whose major interest lay in science (chemistry, biology, geology and physics) and in domestic science.

The "W" Club was made up of men who had won an official letter in one of the major sports, for the decade of 1920-30 was the "boom period" of college athletics throughout the country. At Wesleyan, as elsewhere, there was increased emphasis on all kinds of sports. "The second year of this decade saw a change in the policy and leadership of Wesleyan athletic programs. The new gymnasium was ready and new coaches took over." ²⁴ In 1922 Adlai Byron ("By") Wimberly of Washington and Jefferson College became director of athletics and physical education and the next spring the baseball team, coached by Robert H. Peters, assistant director of physical education, and led by Capt. Leland Dunham, won 10 straight games and the championship of the "Little Nineteen."

Wimberly was succeeded as athletic director by Clarence E.

Cartwright of Indiana University and among the 1924-25 leaders was the captain of the baseball team, Reuben A. Borsch, who also became Wesleyan's first Rhodes Scholar.²⁵ This year brought to the campus Walter Roettger, a University of Illinois star and future major league baseball player, who became coach of the basketball team which won four "Little Nineteen" conference titles in the next seven years. The year 1927-28 saw the return to their alma mater of Ned E. Whitesell, '22, as athletic director and J. Norman Elliott, '16 as football coach. Their regime was climaxed in 1932 when the Wesleyan team (known as the Titans since 1928) went through the season with its goal line uncrossed. It also brought to the Green and White its first "Little Nineteen" football championship since 1910, a fact which caused the *Argus* to issue the first "extra" in its 38 years of journalistic history.²⁶

While the columns of the *Argus* had been reflecting the multifarious student activities on the campus during this period marked by an accelerated tempo of American life as a whole, more momentous affairs affecting the future of the university were being chronicled in the *Pantagraph*, spokesman for the community, and in the records of the board of trustees. The effect of the 1929 crash was not immediately apparent in university financial matters but it did result in launching a "Safety Fund Campaign" the following year. This was opened February 20 and closed on December 20, 1930. The goal was \$750,000. President Davidson acted as head of the campaign and H. A. Church of the Hancher Organization was manager. The campaign was validated on the closing night at \$806,927, but subsequently other gifts were received bringing the total to \$843,333.²⁷ By this time a deficit of more than \$200,000 in operating expenses had accumulated and to cover this and meet the financial stringency, which became more pronounced as the nation passed through the second year of the depression, the trustees issued refunding bonds totalling \$250,000.²⁸

The heavy demands upon the head of a modern American university in such times as these had been taking their toll of the energies of Wesleyan's president. Early in 1931, because of declining health, Davidson had attempted to resign but had been persuaded to continue. Again in March, 1932, he presented his resignation to the board and this time it was accepted. His decade of service to the university, made notable by an increase in student enrollment and by

substantial additions to the endowment, the curriculum, and the building program, ended on July 18²⁹ when he turned over to another Wesleyan alumnus the formidable task of leading the university through a period which would prove to be one of near-disaster for it as well as for the nation.

CHAPTER 19

WESLEYAN WEATHERS THE STORM

When the academic year of 1932-33 opened Wesleyan again had an alumnus-president, Harry Wright McPherson, '06. Like his predecessor, he had grown up on an Illinois farm, attended school and later taught in his native Cumberland county. He had entered the academy at Wesleyan in 1901 and during his four years in the college of liberal arts he took part in a wide variety of student activities — as a member of the track team, the male quartet, the glee club, and Oratorical Society, the Oxford Club and the Y.M.C.A. cabinet. He also had been on the Student Council and served as editor-in-chief of the *Argus* and the *Wesleyana*.

A student pastor during his last three years in school, after graduation McPherson won his S.T.B. in the school of theology at Boston University, then joined the Illinois Conference in which he held pastorates in several towns and was superintendent of the Springfield district for three years. He had been a member of the joint board of trustees and visitors for 16 years and during this period Wesleyan conferred upon him the D.D. degree.¹

Probably no other Wesleyan president, except Munsell and Adams, ever faced a more difficult situation than did McPherson when he took charge. America was still in the depths of the depression and over the whole country hung a cloud of doubt and fear about the future. Wesleyan's financial position was especially precarious with an accumulated indebtedness of \$266,000, the result of nearly 10 years of "deficit spending."² It had approximately 450 overdue accounts, ranging from 50 cents to more than \$17,000 with many creditors threatening suits or foreclosures.

Faculty salaries had been cut 30 per cent with payment of the twelfth monthly installment of their annual stipend optional with the administration. Income from endowment was meager, for a large part of these funds had been invested in farm lands in the Corn Belt. At that time corn was selling as low as 13 cents a bushel which was typical of prices for other farm products. In order to pay current

expenses, Wesleyan had borrowed every dollar the Bloomington banks could legally lend and only the timely assistance of loans by loyal friends of the university enabled it to meet monthly payrolls. But even this avenue of providing for current expenses was closed one day in March, 1933, when the national "bank holiday" was proclaimed (at 5 o'clock on the previous afternoon the new president had signed pay checks for approximately \$7,000) and for a time no one had any money to lend anyone else.

During the previous summer there had been rumors that Wesleyan could not open that year. To offset these rumors McPherson, immediately after assuming the presidency, had issued a confident statement that "on September 9 Illinois Wesleyan will go into another year with the best and most modern college curriculum it has ever had to offer students. . . . and with only one change in its faculty."³ When final registration figures were compiled it was found that there was an eight per cent increase over the enrollment of the previous year, and this at a time when other colleges and universities were reporting decreases in their student bodies averaging 13 per cent.

One reason for this favorable showing was the announcement by McPherson and Nate Crabtree, business manager of the university, that Wesleyan, recognizing the difficulty which farmers would have in giving their sons and daughters a college education under present conditions, would accept farm produce to the full amount of the cost of a year's tuition and would pay a premium above the market price for it. This plan was reminiscent of Colonial days when Harvard College had permitted the young men of New England to finance their schooling in this manner. It was also reminiscent of how one of Wesleyan's founders, Rev. Reuben Andrus, had paid for his first year of college with a load of corn which he and his father had husked.

One of the first students to respond to the Wesleyan offer was John T. Dickinson III, grandson of an early Hedding College president, who arrived in Bloomington in September, 1932, with a truckload of potatoes which was duly credited to his "tuition account."⁵ Other prospective students, bringing a variety of farm produce, followed his lead and this unique procedure, although not purposely planned as a publicity stunt, carried the name of Illinois Wesleyan through the medium of newspapers, magazines and motion picture newsreels all over the United States and abroad as well. Later in the



MEMORIAL CENTER (foreground) AND ANNIE MERNER PFEIFFER HALL



year the offer was extended to include script or tax anticipation warrants, then being paid to teachers and public officials in Chicago and other cities, who wished to send their young men and women to Wesleyan.

Besides offering these inducements to get students to come to Wesleyan the administration also gave many of them work on the campus or provided some sort of credit for those who had little or no money. All of these measures proved to be potent factors in increasing morale on the campus as well as building good will for the school elsewhere. Another effort in this direction had been made when the new administration, already committed to a policy of "No more debts; no more deficits," sent out a friendly letter to all those who had claims against the university with a promise to make an honest effort to meet its obligations as rapidly as possible. "This was well received by a very large part of the creditors, many of whom sent favorable replies with only a few sending threatening letters in line with their established habit of some years."⁶

Still another factor in increasing morale was a series of individual conferences that McPherson had with the 56 members of the faculty. He told them frankly that the university had no immediate prospect of improvement in its financial situation and that, although Wesleyan would regret losing any of them, they were free to leave if they could better themselves. With the exception of two who said they might accept other appointments, every faculty member voluntarily offered to "stay by the ship." In his annual report for 1934, the president declared "when all is said and done, to these loyal men and women is due almost the whole credit for whatever success Wesleyan may attain from year to year."

During this period, for the first time in many years, the university began to live within its income and "gradually, but not painlessly, reduced its indebtedness" until by the end of McPherson's administration there had been a total reduction in its debts of more than \$100,000.⁷ In the meantime another campaign had been launched to help Wesleyan out of its financial morass. It had its origin on September 9, 1935, when the executive committee adopted a resolution recommending to the Illinois Conference that it devise means of securing \$60,000 to supplement the decline of income in both operating department and endowment fund.

"The Conference responded favorably in sanctioning such a move

and directed that the attempt be made to raise \$30,000 in the vicinity of Bloomington and Normal and the other half in the remaining portion of the conference. An organization was effected and the campaign started on January 1, 1936. The active solicitors were President McPherson and Field Secretary A. G. Carnine. The results of the effort were about \$45,000 in ready cash or convertible paper and the balance in long-time paper. This fund was known as the 'Credit Preserving Fund' and was well-named, for with it and the maturing of some long-time paper from other campaigns, also by the strictest economy and the heroic sacrifice of the faculty, eventually the closing of Wesleyan's fiscal year showed a balanced budget with no old bills from previous operating expenses and the business office paying all bills promptly each month."⁸

During an era of financial depression, when the main effort was to conserve and "stretch" Wesleyan's resources, obviously no extensive building program, beyond making long-overdue improvements and replacements, was possible. To meet the problem of providing living quarters for students whose means were limited, a system of co-operative housing for both men and women had been instituted during the school year of 1933-34. These cooperative houses, which were directly under the supervision of the university and were managed by married couples, enabled students to secure room and board at actual cost. Also during this period the policy of placing house-mothers in the houses of various Greek letter societies was inaugurated, as was a health program, including medical examinations and hospital benefits, for students. An annuity plan of insurance for members of the faculty was also started in which the university co-operated with them in providing endowment insurance.

In January, 1935, the announcement was made that Mrs. Mary Hardtner Blackstock of Springfield had given \$10,000 toward the cost of providing an additional dormitory for women students, but it was not until June, 1937, that the Benson residence on North East street was purchased, named Blackstock Hall and made ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next school year.¹⁰ The need for this was clearly apparent for, although the men still outnumbered the women, the proportionate increase of the latter was greater than the former each year during this period.¹¹

Among the improvements to Wesleyan's physical plant in this era

was the remodelling of historic Amie Chapel which was converted into a smaller auditorium with a seating capacity of 300 and the remainder made into classrooms. Its accessions included the unique "Bible Monument" erected east of the library, the purchase of a house on Park street for the official "President's Home," and the acquisition of a radio station when WJBC was moved from LaSalle to Bloomington, installed in "Old North" and went on the air as "WJBC at Wesleyan."¹²

But the most ambitious step forward in the building program was the inauguration in March, 1937, of a proposal to build a community stadium on Wilder Field under the sponsorship of Wesleyan, the Bloomington Association of Commerce and several athletic associations in the city.¹³ Funds for this project were obtained through the W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration) and in September the *Argus* reported that Business Manager Carnine had broken ground for the structure where, in the future, 3,500 spectators would see contests in football, baseball and track.¹⁴ Although four years would elapse before the stadium was completed, this \$200,000 project "born in the depths of an unprecedented building depression was as welcome then as a million dollar improvement of the same nature would have been a few years later."¹⁵

While these improvements and additions had been taking place, significant changes in the curriculum of the university, especially in the college of liberal arts, were under way. During the last year of Davidson's administration a commission on surveys of Methodist colleges and churches, appointed by the Methodist Board of Education, had recommended certain changes in the curricula of these institutions. Accordingly the Wesleyan faculty "took steps to bring this institution into the forefront of colleges which have definitely turned their faces toward a new day in education." Group requirements were eliminated and replaced by a series of survey courses, designed to give a wider orientation to the world in which a modern man must live. The divisional plan of organization was introduced and majors and minors replaced by the field of concentration, which allowed more flexibility in fitting the curriculum to the needs of the individual student. This element of flexibility was further promoted by the introduction of seminars and individual conference courses at the junior-senior level. At the same time these types of instruction, it

was hoped, would develop more individual initiative on the part of each student.¹⁶ Out of this plan grew a gradual revamping of the liberal arts curriculum which reached its completion in 1941.

As had been the case with Davidson, McPherson was called upon to deal with rumors that Wesleyan had lost its standing with the accrediting agencies and in April, 1937, he issued a statement calling attention to the fact that the university had been a member of the North Central Association since 1916 but that "because of certain requirements now being worked out, Illinois Wesleyan University is not included on the latest approved list of the Association of American Universities. As soon as we can measure up to those requirements we shall again be so listed."¹⁷ However, regaining A.A.U. recognition would be the task of a future Wesleyan president, for in July came the announcement that McPherson had been appointed executive secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education and would have to resign almost immediately to accept that position.¹⁸ Until his successor was chosen, an administrative committee, headed by Dean Ferguson and acting with Cliff Guild, secretary of the board of trustees, would perform all presidential duties.

Three months later Dr. Wiley G. Brooks of Burlington, Iowa, was named as McPherson's successor. He was the first person not an ordained minister of the Methodist church to head Wesleyan in its 87 years, although he was the son of a Methodist preacher. Brooks had received his A.B. from York (Neb.) College, his M.A. from Columbia University and his Ph.D. from the State University of Iowa. He had been superintendent of the Burlington public schools for 13 years, was then head of the Burlington Junior College, president of the Iowa Teachers association and was, according to the announcement by Lester H. Martin, president of the Wesleyan trustees, highly recommended by educators for his new position.¹⁹

Brooks assumed the presidency in December, 1937, but was not officially installed until Homecoming Week the following year. At that time more than 60 educators from other colleges were on hand to march in the colorful academic procession to Presser Hall and take part in what the *Pantagraph* described as "the most impressive ceremonies in the history of Illinois Wesleyan."²⁰ A short time previously the faculty and administrative staff had been strengthened by the addition of Malcolm Love, then professor of education at the University of Toledo, who came to Wesleyan as dean of the college

of liberal arts. He was also named business manager and given the task of straightening out the somewhat tangled financial situation that was an aftermath of the depression years.

Indicative of his success in this respect was a story in the *Argus* early in 1939 that "through the efforts of Dean Love, deficits are being replaced by profits all over the campus. The inefficient 'general fund' has been ousted and each department of the school as well as each organization on the campus has been put on independent record in an effort to put all on a paying basis."²¹ The same issue of the student paper chronicled the fact that Dean Arthur E. Westbrook was ending 15 years as head of the music school to become director of the school of fine arts at the University of Nebraska. A short time later it announced that the veteran coach, Fred L. Muhl, who had been professor of mathematics for many years, had been called back into service as director of athletics to succeed Harry M. Bell. Two Northwestern University athletic stars, Robert Voights and Don Heap, would serve as coaches of the athletic teams while sharing the work of teaching physical education.²²

In June, 1939, another forthcoming change was announced. Brooks had resigned, effective September 1, and an administrative committee, headed by Dean Ferguson, assisted by Dean Love and Frank Jordan, (Westbrook's successor as dean of the music school) would have charge of the university until a new president was chosen.²³ Indicating the improved financial condition of the university, Love reported that, although the expenditures for the year 1938-39 had exceeded the income by some \$7,000, the deficit arose not from working expenses but because approximately \$25,000 in debts had been paid off during the year. "This means that there has been an actual surplus this year so far as working budget is concerned," he said, and announced that the budget for the coming year would be \$211,430 to be taken from expected income of \$222,500.²⁴

By this time another world war was imminent and it would vitally affect education as well as other elements of American life. But Wesleyan, on a firmer financial foundation than it had ever been, was in a strong position to cope with the many new problems which the war itself and the post-war era would bring to its doors.

CHAPTER 20

WAR COMES AGAIN TO THE CAMPUS

On the last day of August 1939 — the last day of peace in a world that still remembered the tragedy of World War I — the trustees of Illinois Wesleyan met in Bloomington and elected a man who was destined to become another “war president.” He was Dr. William E. Shaw, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions in New York.¹ But he was no stranger to Wesleyan for he “had long been familiar with the institution and its work. . . . He had been a trustee for nearly three decades. He had given active service in the committee work of its board of trustees and had often interpreted the program of needs of Illinois Wesleyan to others. . . . He well understood the relation of such a college as Wesleyan to the maintenance and development of the American way of life and to the progress of civilization around the world. He was an idealist, and he felt that if there is to be a college at all, it must be a very good college. More specifically, he was a practical idealist. It was his philosophy that if a thing ought to be done, it could be done.”²

To this “practical idealist” the trustees at their annual meeting the following June entrusted a tremendous task. To mark the beginning of the university’s 90th year they announced plans for an ambitious 10-year program to culminate in 1950, Wesleyan’s centennial year. It included a campaign to raise the endowment from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 and to secure another \$2,000,000 to complete the unfinished stadium, beautify the campus, modernize the old buildings and erect such essential structures as a men’s dormitory, a student center and a chapel building. Among the academic objectives were securing recognition of all accrediting agencies, a more selective group of students, a stronger teaching staff and an improved curriculum.³

An important step toward achieving these goals was taken when Dr. Merrill J. Holmes was appointed vice-president of the university and director of the centennial development program.⁴ Holmes came to the campus in January, 1941, and immediately began work

raising money for the endowment fund and the building program. Later in the year President Shaw announced that Wesleyan was again accredited by the Association of American Universities and not long afterwards it was again placed upon the approved list of the American Association of University Women.⁵

Meanwhile the university under Shaw's leadership had been making "progress that can only be called phenomenal," according to a statement in the summer of 1941 by Dr. Malcolm Love, dean of administration and business manager. After listing the many improvements that had been made to the physical plant, he continued:

The operating budget of the university has balanced for each year of the last three years. Along with this all outstanding indebtedness of the university has been paid. At the same time the budget for the educational program has increased 20 per cent. We are now in a position where we can spend more money for the educational program of our students. We are now operating on a sound financial basis.

As a part of the progress of the last three years the changes in administrative organization and faculty should be mentioned. Next September there will be 24 new administrative officers and faculty members who were not on the campus three years before. Some of these changes have been brought about by the reorganization of the administrative staff. In accordance with the best educational standards the administrative work of the university has been centered in fewer offices which relieves regular teaching members of the faculty of administrative duties.

In the college of liberal arts as a result of an experimental study carried out over the last five years, a divisional system of departmental organization has been set up in accordance with the best educational practices of the day. Dr. William E. Schultz is the permanent chairman of the Humanities Division; Prof. William T. Beadles is permanent chairman of the Social Studies Division, and Dr. F. S. Mortimer is permanent chairman of the Science Division. Under this organization a student chooses a divisional field of concentration rather than the older major and minor and his field of concentration consists of work in two closely related departments. This makes for a more unified program of study for each individual student.

As a part of the new faculty organization and as a reflection of the improved financial situation a system of leaves of absence for faculty members has been instituted. This system enables our faculty members to keep up with the latest trends of thought and practices in their particular field. . . . A complete unified personnel program was instituted three years ago and during the past year this program has been further

expanded by our participation in the various testing programs of the American Council on Education. These tests enable us to compare the level of achievement of our students in different fields and at the same time it enables us to compare the standing of our students with those in other universities.⁶

One effect of the improved academic standing of Wesleyan and the curriculum changes was an increase in enrollment which had dropped in 1939 to 764. During the academic year of 1940-41 registration again passed the 800-mark and showed a slight increase the following autumn even though selective service had been operating since January, 1941, and it seemed likely that the United States soon would be involved in the war.

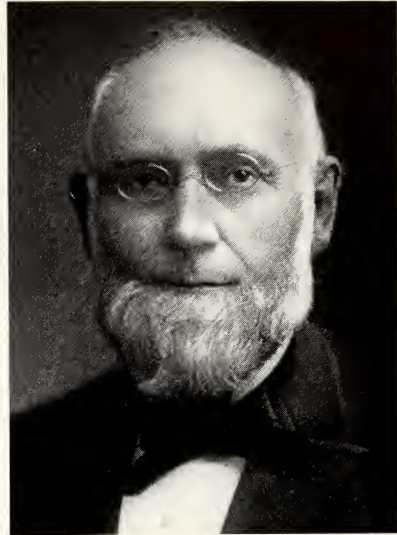
At Homecoming in 1941 the state director of the W.P.A. presented keys to the new stadium to Ned E. Dolan, president of both the Wesleyan board of trustees and the Bloomington Association of Commerce. The principal address was given by Alumnus Scott W. Lucas, now United States senator from Illinois, who dedicated this community structure "in the name of freedom and liberty to free men and women."⁷

Six weeks later came the attack on Pearl Harbor. Wesleyan students were excused from classes Monday, December 8, to hear President Roosevelt tell the nation over the radio that the United States was at war with Japan and Germany.⁸ Again, as in 1917, the *Argus* advised its student readers to "remain calm,"⁹ repeated that they could best serve their country by remaining in school until they were called for service, and emphasized the need for physical fitness when they joined the armed forces. In January, 1942, Wesleyan began adjusting its curriculum to the needs indicated by the war emergency. It adopted an accelerated program which included the addition of a second term in the summer school and offered 48 weeks of school each calendar year, thus making it possible for students to complete the work for their degrees in two and a half years.¹⁰

Only one course — in first aid — was added to the curriculum but several changes were made in the requirements for a degree in order to permit students to qualify for the V-1, V-5 and V-7 navy training programs. With the co-operation of the local American Legion post and the National Guard pre-induction military training was started on the campus and students were given some preparation for the time when they would be drafted.¹¹



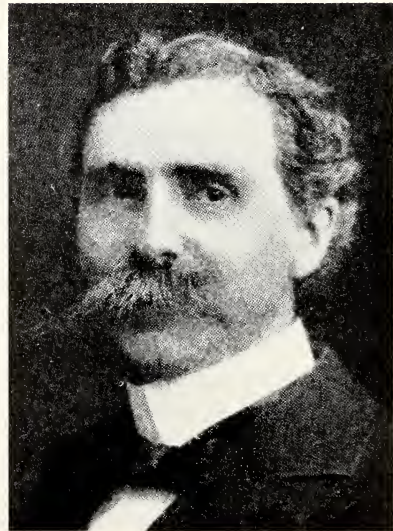
Owen T. Reeves
Teacher, Trustee, Co-founder
and Dean of the Law School



Reuben M. Benjamin
Co-founder and First Dean
of the Law School



Wilbert M. Ferguson
Professor, Dean, Vice-President



Robert O. Graham
Professor, Dean, Acting President

"WESLEYAN REMEMBERS"



By the spring of 1942 five members of the Wesleyan faculty had resigned their posts to enter the armed forces.¹² That summer a new service flag bearing 219 stars, three of which were gold, was unfurled on the campus.¹³ In September the *Argus* reported that "more sons of Wesleyan are going into the service daily," that Dean Love had been granted a leave of absence to serve in the naval reserve and that his duties as business manager had been assumed by Lyle Straight '08 and as dean by Prof. William T. Beadles.¹⁴

The new service flag was formally dedicated at the 1942 Homecoming which was held "against the somber background of world tragedy." President Shaw, in welcoming alumni, pointed out that "the shadow of this conflict falls heavily across the campus. The sons of Illinois Wesleyan are in every corner of the globe serving their country and each month adds to the number of those who are wearing their country's uniform."¹⁵

Wesleyan had opened its 94th academic year with a total enrollment of 621 students — 106 fewer than the previous year. "In many ways things seem about the same. There was rushing, there was the 'Grind' as before. Green caps appeared on the campus. But actually there are many changes. Many young men are gone who in the normal course of events would have finished school. Many of the younger faculty people are gone. Men do not outnumber the girls so much as in previous years.

"And there is a different atmosphere. It is not just that the girls wear 'painted stockings' or that scrap paper is collected or signs are up asking you to join the naval or army or air-force reserves, or be a nurse or buy war stamps. Nor is it the fact that the fraternities and sororities have given up Open House which was always a part of the fall social life; nor is it that army and navy men are seen on the campus every day. It is a new note — not of apprehension but certainly it is a note of recognition of the seriousness of the times in which we live."¹⁶

Soon after the New Year opened, a major disaster occurred on the campus. On Saturday, January 9, fire caused by defective wiring swept Hedding Hall. When the flames were finally brought under control there was only a blackened shell where for 72 years "Old Main" had stood. Gone was Amie Chapel with its portraits of Wesleyan presidents and other notables in the history of the school; gone were cases of trophies which told of the prowess of Wesleyan-

ites on the athletic field and on the debate platform and lost, too, were many priceless records of the past as well as modern office equipment and files.¹⁷

"It was a sorrowful but beautiful sight to witness the burning of Hedding Hall," said the *Pantagraph* editorially, "but out of the ashes of the past come new and better things where there is vision." Immediately the friends of Wesleyan rallied to her aid. Illinois State Normal offered her sister university the use of desks and chairs and the Grace Methodist Church offered its building for classrooms, as did the fraternities, sororities and residents of the twin cities.¹⁸

On Sunday, President Shaw called his faculty together to make plans for meeting the emergency and when students appeared on the campus at 8 o'clock Monday morning they were greeted with an *Argus* "extra" (the second in its history) in which appeared a full listing of new assignments for all classes that had been held in Hedding.¹⁸ "He (Dr. Shaw) took particular satisfaction in the fact that Illinois Wesleyan could take a fire like that in its stride and never miss a class, and he thought of this adjustment as symbolic of the vitality of the college."¹⁹ Symbolic, too, was the flood of telegrams and letters from citizens of Central Illinois and alumni all over the country pledging their aid to the university.

Three weeks later the trustees at their semi-annual meeting voted to launch a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for endowment and new buildings, principally for the latter. One-fourth of that amount was to be raised in Bloomington, one-fourth from the churches of the Illinois Conference and the remainder from alumni and friends of Christian education throughout the United States. Although the actual construction of the new buildings would have to be deferred until after the war it was determined to secure pledges to the fund as rapidly as possible.²⁰ This was to be a part of the centennial campaign which had been steadily progressing under the direction of Vice-President Holmes, who had recently been relieved of certain administrative duties in the college of liberal arts, which had devolved upon him after the departure of Dean Love, so that he could devote all of his time to the financial campaign.²¹

In January, 1943, Wesleyan had its first mid-year commencement in 93 years, the reason for this innovation being the possibility that the men who were seniors might be called into military service before June. The exercises were merged with the annual Founders'

Day program and, with Former President McPherson as the speaker, 14 seniors received their bachelor's degrees.

In March orders came from the War Department for all men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps at Wesleyan to report for active duty. A special chapel program was held in their honor and students were excused from classes to see them entrain for Scott Field.²² A week later war was brought even closer to the campus in the person of Col. Gerald C. Thomas, a former Wesleyan football and basketball star who had left school to join the Marines during World War I, and who told the story of the bitter fighting on Guadalcanal where he had been chief of operations for Major General Alex A. Vandergift of the Marine Corps.²³

In May the campus took on a more military atmosphere with the arrival of 40 aviation cadets (30 in the elementary course of eight weeks and 10 in the intermediate course of four weeks) for the Navy V-5 training program that had been established at Wesleyan. Subsequent additions, including 38 intermediate cadets from Normal University, (where the program had been closed) brought the total number to nearly 400.²⁴ Kemp Hall was transformed into "the good ship, the Wasp," where these future aviators studied "civil air regulations, navigation, communications, astronomy, aircraft familiarization and engines, recognition, etc." They eventually occupied another student dormitory and two fraternity houses, one of which became a dining hall for the trainees.²⁵

At the 1943 Commencement, at which the "young men and women in uniform gave a new color to the exercises" a class of 120 was graduated, including 11 nurses from Brokaw hospital. Among the six honorary degrees granted was one to Frank B. Jordan, '29, former dean of the music school who had left Wesleyan in 1939 to become dean of the college of fine arts at Drake University.²⁶ With the opening of the school year of 1943-44 the traditional semester system had been replaced by the new quarter plan as a part of the accelerated wartime program. Enrolled for the two quarters were 36 student nurses from the Brokaw and Mennonite hospitals.

As a part of the Founders' Day program in December, 1943, a new service flag was dedicated to replace the one lost in the Hedding Hall fire. On it were more than 600 stars for the Wesleyan faculty, alumni and students now in service. Fourteen stars were gold, and one of these was for a Wesleyan alumnus who had figured in one

of the most heroic deeds of World War II. He was George J. Fox, '32, a veteran of the World War I and an army chaplain. Together with a Catholic, a Jewish and another Protestant chaplain, Fox was on the transport, *Dorchester*, that was torpedoed in the North Atlantic in February, 1943. All four of the chaplains had life belts but voluntarily handed them to sailors who had none. Kneeling on the deck, these men of three different faiths were praying to the same Creator as the waves closed over them.²⁷

May 9, 1944 was another sad day for faculty and students for it marked the passing of Wesleyan's "Grand Old Man," Dr. Wilbert Ferguson, who would soon have completed 50 years of service to the university. During that time he had been a beloved teacher, dean, vice-president and head of an administrative committee when, for a short time, the university was without a president. Already honored many times and in many ways by his faculty colleagues and students, an enduring memorial to him had been established two years earlier when the alumni organized the Wilbert T. Ferguson Foundation to raise a revolving fund to provide loans to students in need of financial assistance.²⁸

Commencement that year had an international tone with Bishop W. Y. Chen of China giving the principal address. Degrees were granted to 81 seniors, some of whom would soon be serving on battlefields on the other side of the world. A unique feature of the Commencement Week program was a candlelighting ceremony in which three generations of a Wesleyan family participated. William R. Bach, '94, lit a yellow candle for the past; William J. Bach, '29, a green candle for the present; and young William Bach "of the class of 1958," a white candle for the future of Illinois Wesleyan.²⁹

In October, the *Argus* sent a special Homecoming issue to more than 900 Wesleyan men and women in military service. It carried the news that the trustees, as the first step in the plans for a post-war building program, had authorized the erection of a student center as "a memorial in honor of all students and alumni who served in World War II and especially in commemoration of those who gave their lives."³⁰

Wesleyan's enrollment, which had dropped from 832 in 1941 to 436 in 1943, rose above the 500 mark in the fall of 1944. Among these were 20 veterans who were returning to finish their interrupted college courses. Although the V-5 navy unit had departed, the

atmosphere of war was still very much in evidence on the campus. The sorority girls were making hundreds of scrapbooks for the USO, the total subscription of faculty and students to the Community War Chest was \$1,500, and through the efforts of the Student Union, a total of more than \$150,000 in war bonds had been sold. The senior class of the college of liberal arts had only six men and there were only two in the junior class, with 15 sophomores and 59 freshmen. In the total enrollment of 503 for all departments of the university the women students outnumbered the men three to one. The effect of the war on athletics at Wesleyan, as had been the case in all colleges, was reflected in a statement in the *Argus* that "prospects for football are only fair" because the departure of the V-5 unit and "the pull of Uncle Sam had left Wesleyan almost playerless, with only one letter-man, a sophomore on last year's squad" reporting to Melvin Brewer, the new coach.³¹

There were many other changes, too, in the familiar scenes that greeted the returning students that fall. Hedding Hall was gone and its roofed-over basement, bearing the appropriate name of Duration Hall, was now serving as administrative headquarters for the university. Old North had been redecorated and was now "more attractive than it had been in all its 60 years. On the third floor is a little theatre with a large stage and room for 50 spectators. The broadcasting studio and control room have fluorescent lighting. . . . The Student Lounge (the Hut to many), that was used almost exclusively by the navy last year . . . is again becoming a general student center."³² The old coach house back of Blackstock Hall had been remodelled and converted into the new Art Center and a residence two blocks east of the campus on Fell Avenue was now a women's dormitory named Gulick Hall.³³

Along with these changes in the physical appearance of the university had come changes in the curriculum in anticipation of the post-war program. Although the concentrated courses had been abolished, the quarter system was retained. In the college of liberal arts the majority of courses had been reorganized and plans were under way to offer 17 additional courses, either for the first time or to re-introduce those that had been dropped during the war.

At a special chapel service on May 2, 1945, President Shaw stated that "Illinois Wesleyan has furnished 1,110 men and women to the armed forces and of these 41 have given their lives for their country."

Only ten more gold stars were destined to be added to Wesleyan's service flag for within a week came the news of victory in Europe and three months later Japanese envoys signed the articles of unconditional surrender on the deck of the battleship Missouri.

Homecoming that fall at Wesleyan was the happiest event her alumni, faculty and students had known for five years. It was a solemn occasion, too. At the memorial convocation, held in the gymnasium that had been dedicated to those who had served in World War I, Dr. Hugh S. Magill, '94 was the speaker. "We meet to memorialize the twelve hundred and ten students who served in this World War," he began. "We have come to commemorate the supreme sacrifice of the forty-eight Wesleyan students who gave their lives for humanity, for our beloved country, for us, the living, and for those who shall live after us. We have come with searching hearts and inquiring minds to find an answer to the question — Why did they die?"

Throughout the address he repeated that question and ended with the declaration that: "Unless we of the educational institutions of our country can answer these questions and pass on the correct interpretation to those who look to us for educational leadership, we shall be unworthy of the great sacrifices made by those whose lives and service we commemorate. Let us again highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that through their sacrifice, freedom shall have a new world-wide birth; that, by their death security and peace shall be established throughout all lands; and that the liberty and the living example of our beloved America shall truly 'enlighten the world.' " ³⁴

CHAPTER 21

CENTENNIAL

"Illinois Wesleyan University is making careful plans for the enrollment of veterans of World War II," the university's annual catalogue, issued in March, 1945, had stated. That there was need for such planning was indicated by the number of GIs who helped increase the registration from 523 in the fall of 1945 to a total of 876 by the end of the academic year of 1945-46. "Winter Quarter Brings New High in Enrollment of Vets" announced the first January issue of the *Argus* which, during the next three months recorded the influx of former service men in such headlines as "More Enrollees Swell Ranks of Student Body," "100 Applicants from U. of I. to Enroll at IWU," and "48 More Ex-Servicemen Register for Spring Quarter."¹ But this was only the beginning of a veritable flood of students which the GI Bill of Rights would begin to pour upon the campus of Wesleyan as well as other colleges and universities throughout the United States.

With them came a housing problem, which, by the spring of 1946, was already acute.

At the present time there are no men's dormitories and all the facilities for women are filled. To help solve the housing problem Wesleyan is acquiring temporary housing units from the government to be used by veterans only. These units are former army barracks from a prisoner-of-war camp in Weingarten, Mo. They will be taken down in sections, moved and reerected here on the campus. Wesleyan will offer the land and provide the furnishings for the units, while the government will provide the units and the expense of moving them.

Units consist of four buildings, 20 feet wide and 100 feet long, and an additional building 20 feet wide and 20 feet long. Two of these will be divided into three apartments of three rooms each. These will be allotted to veterans with families. The remaining two and a half buildings will be arranged in dormitories holding 16 men each. Buildings will

be arranged in units of eight with two units to each 100-foot building. The veterans will live two to a room and each four veterans will share a study room.

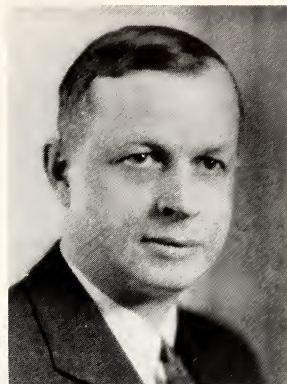
The present estimate is that the units will be completed in three months, so they will be available for the fall term. The university anticipates a freshman class of approximately 300 next fall, a good part of which will be men. (This will be the first time since the war began that there will be more men than women on the campus.)²

Another aftermath of the war was the appearance on American campuses of more foreign students. "It is the belief of the Wesleyan administration that it is the obligation of all American universities and particularly the duty of the Christian college to share freely with other lands," said President Shaw in his semi-annual report to the trustees. At Wesleyan at that time, besides three Nisei-Japanese and five from the American territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, there were five South American students (from Argentina, Chile, Peru and British Guiana), one from Panama, one from Mexico, one from the British West Indies and one from Czechoslovakia. Of these foreigners six had been provided with scholarships, although at that time "no funds exist in the university budget to cover the costs of granting these scholarships and to avoid a deficit we are making a quiet appeal to our friends for aid." Indicative, too of the fact that at Illinois Wesleyan, now as from the beginning, "men and women of all races and religions may enter without restriction or prejudice" were the statistics on the religious affiliations of her undergraduates. The 258 Methodists were outnumbered by the 325 students, representing 18 other denominations, which included 72 Presbyterians, 54 Roman Catholics, 52 Christians, 37 Baptists, 37 Lutherans and so on down the list to one Hindu, one Moslem and one agnostic.³

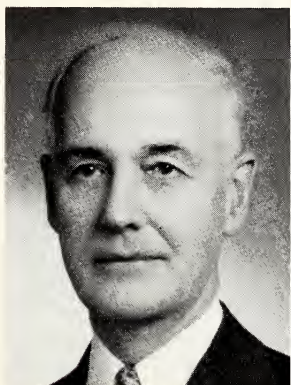
On January 8, 1946 occurred the death of Mrs. Annie Merner Pfeiffer, "one of the best and truest friends Illinois Wesleyan has had in all its years," and soon afterwards Vice-President Holmes, director of the centennial endowment and building campaign, made known the list of her many benefactions. They included: "\$5,000 to endow the Henry Pfeiffer fund for natural sciences, \$20,000 to the Ida Haslup Goode professorship of English literature, \$115,000 toward the Annie Merner Pfeiffer Hall as a dormitory for women, \$12,500 over a period of three years toward the Wesleyan sustentation fund for its current budget; and in addition to these gifts already paid,



Ned E. Dolan
President



J. Stuart Wyatt
Vice-President



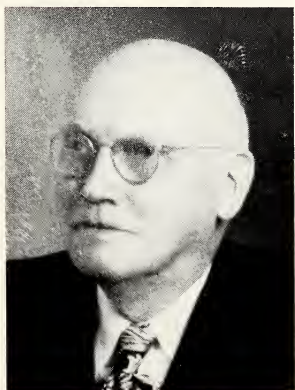
Maury D. Powell
Secretary



Mary Hardner Blackstock
Only Woman Trustee



Louis L. Williams
Assistant Secretary



J. K. P. Hawks
Treasurer



Aaron Brooks
Endowment Treasurer

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1950



Mrs. Pfeiffer under a declaration of trust, provided \$150,000 as her share of the last half million being sought for the building and endowment fund campaign to be claimed by Wesleyan providing it collects \$350,000 in new gifts before October 1, 1947.”⁴

Besides these Pfeiffer benefactions the university had received from Dr. Hugh S. Magill '94, one of its trustees, \$55,000 to establish a professorship of the history and science of government and later he and his brother, S. Lincoln Magill, had made other donations which totalled \$130,000. There had also been substantial gifts from Mrs. Mary Hardtner Blackstock and others, and all these not only had swelled the total for the endowment fund to more than a million but had assured enough money so that the building program could go forward immediately. First on the list of new structures to keep pace with the needs of the increasing enrollment was a student center which was to be a memorial to the Wesleyan men and women who had served in the war. On June 5, 1946, ground was broken for this building with Ned E. Dolan using the same spade as had been used for the Presser Hall ceremony.⁵ Three weeks later Wesleyan held its first post-war Commencement and graduated 65 seniors, among them a number of veterans. Interpreting the significance of this event was an address on “Epilogue and Prologue” by Adlai E. Stevenson, soon to become governor of Illinois, who was honored with an LL.D. degree, as had been his grandfather 40 years earlier.

In August the announcement was made that registration had been closed with 950 students already enrolled—the highest number to attend Wesleyan since 1937 with its total of 835. Anticipating this enrollment, the teaching staff had been increased to 66 full-time faculty members, the largest number in Wesleyan's history.⁶

Even with the temporary housing units which had been erected, the shortage of living quarters was still acute, as witness the fact that some of the veterans were now living in trailers parked on or near the campus.⁷ More space for women students was provided when the university acquired two residences on North Main street, remodelled them for dormitories and named them Munsell Hall and DeMotte Lodge, thus perpetuating the names of three notables in early Wesleyan history—President Oliver S. Munsell, Charles W. C. Munsell and Prof. Harvey C. DeMotte.⁸ Soon afterwards the Evans property, a 12-room residence at 1101 North Main street was acquired as a new home for the rapidly-expanding art department.⁹

The 1946 Homecoming was one of the most spectacular in Wesleyan's history, reflecting as it did the accelerated tempo of student life. There was a Homecoming play and a "Midnight Revue" in Presser Hall which was "too small to take care of the events scheduled. Even Dr. Shaw was unable to find a seat." There was a "Homecoming Queen" with her court of honor, composed of representatives from the independents and organized groups, and she was crowned by Dr. Shaw during the intermission at the dance. There were prizes for decorated fraternity and sorority houses and for floats in the Homecoming parade. At the football game Saturday afternoon the revived Wesleyan band, led by a drum major and three "drum majorettes" furnished the music to help celebrate the Titans' 25-13 triumph over the Augustana College team.¹⁰

The climax of the week-end came on Sunday when the Homecoming crowd gathered at the site of the new Memorial Center. There Vice-President Holmes reviewed the history of the 96-year old university, Former-president McPherson gave the principal address, Prof. William Wallis read Alumnus Hoose's "Wesleyan Will Remember," and after the cornerstone was laid by President Ned E. Dolan of the board of trustees, assisted by President Shaw and Dr. J. K. P. Hawks, chairman of the building committee, a bugler blew "Taps" and the audience, accompanied by the band, joined in singing "Alma Wesleyan."¹¹

This ceremony, inaugurating the beginning of a greater Wesleyan, also was the climax of Shaw's career as president. At the meeting of the trustees the previous June he had presented his resignation to become effective at the close of the next school year. On February 21, 1947 he attended a meeting of the Chicago alumni and told them how their alma mater was meeting the challenge of the post-war world. He closed his talk by reading the familiar inscription on the west gates: "We stand in a position of incalculable responsibility." The next day, en route to a Chicago railroad station to board a train for Bloomington, he had a fatal heart attack and became the first Wesleyan president to die while holding that office.

On March 1, Holmes who had already been chosen as Shaw's successor, assumed the presidency and in June, in addition to handing diplomas to 113 graduates from the college of liberal arts and the school of music, he also conferred honorary degrees upon five per-

sons: Alumnus Scott W. Lucas, Trustees Garfield D. Merner and Mary Hardtner Blackstock, Rev. Clarence C. Nordling and Rev. Claude M. Temple. At the opening of the academic year of 1947-48 enrollment at Wesleyan reached an all-time high of 1,407 students of whom more than 500 were veterans. There were 17 new faculty members and 37 new courses had been added to the curriculum.¹²

Another addition to the Wesleyan staff at this time was Dr. Ira G. McCormack, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church in Chicago, who became executive director of the "Ten Year Development Plan" for Wesleyan, a continuation of the building and endowment campaign which had been inaugurated by Holmes during Shaw's presidency. Its goal was \$3,000,000, half of which would be used for endowment and the other half for more buildings, the first of which was to be a new classroom building to be known as Shaw Academic Hall.¹³

Highlight of the 1947 Homecoming was the dedication of the new Memorial Center, a handsome building of modified Georgian design that had cost \$375,000. Such facilities as a large cafeteria to serve as a central dining hall for the entire university, a grill, a main lounge (an "all-purpose room" for banquets and informal meetings) a student lounge and a faculty club room made it truly the center of campus life for all Wesleyanites.

In November Holmes was inaugurated as Wesleyan's 13th president at a ceremony attended by representatives of more than 100 educational institutions from all over the United States. Like his predecessors, he was a Methodist minister and, like Fallows, he had been an army chaplain. Assigned to the 165th Infantry, a National Guard regiment which became the famous 69th Infantry in World War I, he was at San Mihiel, in the Argonne and with the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

He had taught for three years at Garrett Biblical Institute and later had become professor of religion and philosophy and dean of the college at Dakota Wesleyan University. For two years he was secretary of institutes in the Epworth League department of the Methodist Board of Education and before coming to Wesleyan he had been secretary of the department of educational institutions for Negroes under that board for 14 years.

In his inaugural address, the new president reaffirmed the princi-

ples upon which Wesleyan had been founded and upon which its future service would be based. "Each new generation must learn afresh the truth which makes men free, and must continue to worship the God of their fathers" he declared. "Our American civilization is essentially a civilization of the spirit—a civilization of men spiritually free and spiritually responsible. The great opportunity of Illinois Wesleyan, therefore, is to send forth from its halls men and women prepared to render responsible Christian citizenship to the American community."¹⁴

One of the first efforts of the new president had been directed toward completion of the campaign for the centennial building and endowment fund, especially to meet the deadline of October 1, 1947 for raising \$350,000 to secure the \$150,000 of Mrs. Annie Merner Pfeiffer. As the result of an intensive campaign in Bloomington, \$3,240 more than the required amount was secured and by January, 1948, President Holmes was able to report that the centennial campaign had closed with total receipts of \$1,351,204 in gifts and pledges.¹⁵ By now, Illinois Wesleyan, the university which throughout its career had struggled through one financial crisis after another, had total assets of \$3,092,894, consisting of grounds, buildings and equipment valued at \$1,373,098, an invested endowment of \$1,381,459 and gifts bearing annuity contracts totalling \$338,337.

It also had, at the beginning of the 1948-49 school year, a student body of 1,283 men and women who had come from 31 states of the Union and 13 foreign countries to attend "that typical American educational institution known as the 'small liberal arts college.'" It had an administrative staff and faculty of more than 80 devoted to "the teaching of the arts and sciences, the study of old books, the exploration of new fields of knowledge, the seeking of religious values." To meet the needs of this "community of scholars, who are also teachers, and the students whom they teach," the building program had been pushed forward rapidly. Adjoining Memorial Center now stood Annie Merner Pfeiffer Hall, which was opened to freshmen women in September, 1948, and across the campus, beyond Old North was a new men's dormitory, named Magill Hall in honor of the Magill family, one of whom, Dr. Hugh S. Magill, was the principal speaker when it was dedicated at the 1948 Homecoming.

That fall a new organizational plan was put into effect with the

university divided into two colleges—the college of liberal arts as before and the new college of fine arts, the latter consisting of three divisions: the school of music, the school of fine arts and the school of drama. Dean of the music school was Dr. Kenneth N. Cuthbert; G. Rupert Kilgore was director of the art school and Lawrence Tucker, director of the drama school.

One of the chief events of this school year was the announcement by Dr. Wayne Wantland, chairman of the division of natural science, that Wesleyan's work in that field had been honored by being awarded a grant of \$10,000 for cancer research by the National Institute of Health, a subsidiary of two federal agencies, the United States Department of Public Health and the Federal Security Agency. The other was the Titans' winning two athletic titles—the football and basketball championship of the College Conference of Illinois (CCI). The Green and White's first basketball title since joining the new conference and its first since 1936, it reflected the increasing interest in this sport at Wesleyan as well as throughout the country.¹⁷

A record class of 227 seniors received their degrees at the Commencement in June, 1949, and in that month a new dean of administration—Dr. Kenneth A. Browne, formerly of Doane College, at Crete, Neb.—came to the campus as the successor to Dr. Malcolm A. Love, who had resigned to become dean of the college of liberal arts at the University of Denver.¹⁸ Enrollment for the academic year of 1949-50 showed a slight decrease from the previous year. This was especially noticeable in the number of veterans (356 this year as compared to 514 the previous year) which reflected the "levelling off" that was taking place throughout the country as more and more ex-service men completed their courses under the GI Bill of Rights.¹⁹

Homecoming witnessed the dedication of Pfeiffer Hall and a spectacular celebration in the stadium on Friday night that was typical of the post-war era. "The brightly lighted field was dominated by a huge Titan built at the east end of the field. The candidates for the Homecoming Queen arrived in a motor cavalcade. The lights on the field went out, and a bearer with a lighted torch came running in. A large 'W' was formed on the field by students with torches, which were then lighted by the runner. During the lighting of the 'W', a history of Wesleyan's achievements through the years was read over the public address system. The runner then proceeded beyond

the north bleachers where he lighted the bonfire." The next night the Wesleyan team played its first Homecoming football game at night.²⁰

After Homecoming Wesleyan began looking forward to the celebration of its 100th birthday. Two years previously Dr. Hugh S. Magill had been appointed chairman of a centennial committee to have general charge of the program. Serving with him were Bishop Ralph Magee of Chicago, honorary chairman, President Holmes and Ned E. Dolan, vice-presidents, and Prof. Ralph E. Browns, secretary.

The first of a series of observances of the centennial year occurred on February 8, 1950. It was a special Founders' Day convocation in Memorial Gymnasium, attended by the entire faculty and student body. There was an impressive academic procession and after an address by Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president-emeritus of Carleton College, President Holmes conferred honorary degrees on Dr. John Dysant '07 of Highland Park, Mich.; Noble Puffer, '23, director of the department of registration and education for the State of Illinois; Rev. Charles Kinrade of Farmington, Ill., a former Wesleyan teacher; and McKendree M. Blair of MacMurray College.²⁴

On March 3, students hurrying to class paused for a moment to listen to a new sound that filled the air over the campus. The melodious tones of Westminster chimes were coming from Presser Hall where a carillon, the gift of Mrs. Anna Gulick, had been installed. They were proof that the time had come to "ring out the old, ring in the new." Three weeks later air waves were carrying all over the United States the name of Illinois Wesleyan and the news that it was celebrating its 100th anniversary. Sponsored by the university, the *Daily Pantagraph* and Station WJBC, "America's Town Meeting of the Air" was broadcast from the Bloomington Consistory and radio listeners from coast to coast, who tuned in to the 267 stations of the American Broadcasting Company, heard Senator Scott Lucas and Dr. Laurence Gould, president of Carleton College, discuss "Federal Aid to Education."²²

Other celebrations of the centennial year include a "golden jubilee" reunion of the class of 1900 and the graduation of the class of 1950, the largest in Wesleyan's history, during Commencement Week with Bishop James Chamberlain Baker (a graduate from Chad-dock College in 1898 and therefore a Wesleyan alumnus by "adoption") as the principal speaker; a special pageant and a reunion of the

members of the championship 1910 football team during Homecoming; and a series of alumni meetings from coast to coast to mark the end of Wesleyan's first 100 years.

* * * * *

In 1940 when the trustees announced the centennial program, they closed their report with these words: "We recognize that it is impossible for any group to anticipate all the needs of an institution like the Illinois Wesleyan ten years in advance. But this minimum ten-year program is presented with the thought that if it is accomplished, the Illinois Wesleyan will be *enabled to begin its second century fitted to make large contribution to the many youth that will continue to seek the opportunities it has to offer.*"

NOTES

PRELUDE

1. *Illinois State Guide*, 32.
2. Editorial note in the *Western Whig*, November 27, 1849.
3. An analysis of the birthplaces of the 260-odd pioneers whose biographies are given in Duis *Good Old Times in McLean County* shows that nearly half of them were born in these two states—61 in Ohio and 60 in Kentucky. Next largest number—35—were natives of Virginia. Other states are represented as follows: Alabama 2; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 2; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 7; Indiana, 9; Maine, 1; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 5; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 7; New York, 13; North Carolina, 10; Pennsylvania, 14; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 13; Vermont, 1; of the foreign-born England contributed 5; Scotland, 1; Holland, 2; Canada, 1; and Germany, 1. As between Northerners and Southerners they are almost equally divided—135 Northerners and 123 Southerners.
4. *Pageant of America*, Yale University Press; XI; 98.
5. *Ibid.*, X; 50.
6. J. R. Harker's manuscript history of the Illinois Woman's College in the MacMurray College archives.
7. This was the English and German academy at Quincy which was "one expression of Illinois Methodist interest in the recent German immigrants to the state." Watters *History of MacMurray College*, 115. It was later reorganized as Chaddock College, a co-educational institution, and is now the Chaddock School for Boys.

CHAPTER 1

1. *The Western Whig* was the lineal descendant of Bloomington's first newspaper, the *Bloomington Observer and McLean County Advocate*, a small five-column weekly established by William Hill of Philadelphia who had the backing of James Allin, Jesse W. Fell and Gen. Asahel Gridley. The printing office was in the northeast room of the old brick courthouse and the first number of the paper was issued there on January 14, 1837. After publishing the paper for about a year Hill turned it over to Fell who continued it for about 18 months, then suspended publication and sold the printing equipment which was moved to Peoria. Bloomington was without a newspaper until November, 1846, when Charles P. Merriman revived the defunct *Observer and Advocate* under the name of the *Western Whig*. He continued as publisher until September, 1849, when R. H. Johnson and I. N. Underwood took over the paper with Merriman continuing as its editor for another six months. They pub-



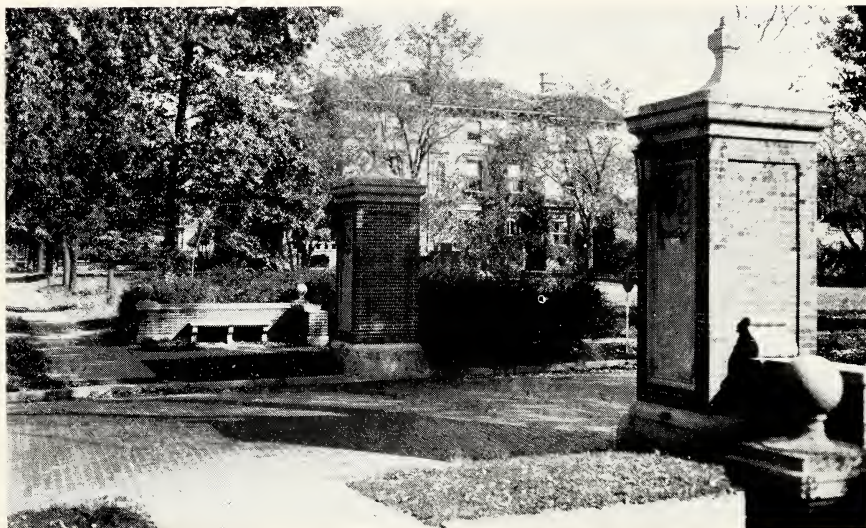
The Bible Monument



The Powell Memorial



The Hedding Bell



The Founders' Gates

WESLEYAN LANDMARKS



lished it until November, 1851, and were succeeded by Fell and Merriman who changed the name of the paper to the *Bloomington Intelligencer*. In November, 1852, Fell retired from the business and Merriman again took over. About a year later he rechristened the paper again, this time giving it the unique name of *Pantagraph*, meaning, as he explained it "to write all things" and bearing that name it has survived, under various ownerships, to the present.

2. Sarah Raymond Fitzwilliam in *Transactions of the McLean County Historical Society*, II:53.
3. Minier was born in Bradford county, Pa., October 8, 1813. After spending five or six years teaching in that state he came to Illinois in 1837, spent some time helping survey the route of the Illinois Central railroad, and came to Bloomington in 1847. His Bloomington Female Academy on South Main street was "the first high school exclusively for girls ever in the city." He retired from school work in 1851 and moved to a farm near the present town of Minier which bears his name. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:523.
4. This announcement was dated August 17, 1848. Except for this and subsequent advertisements in the *Western Whig* and one brief reference to him in "School Record of McLean County" (*Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:635) where he is inaccurately named "Rev. William E. Dodge," nothing is known of his previous or subsequent career. Evidently his stay in Bloomington was a short one and, after his male academy proved unsuccessful, presumably he departed for greener pastures elsewhere.
5. After Merriman retired as editor of *the Whig* he became associated with Minier as a teacher in the female academy. A year later he was back at the helm of the newspaper and Minier sold the academy to Rev. James C. Finley of Jacksonville who was in charge of it for a year, then sold it to Rev. Daniel Wilkins. He changed its name to the Central Illinois Female Academy and interested a number of prominent citizens of Bloomington, including J. E. McClun, James Miller, Rev. F. N. Ewing, Dr. E. R. Roe, Jesse W. Fell, David Davis, Rev. R. O. Warriner and Jesse and Isaac Funk in becoming members of its board of trustees and providing financial backing. In 1855 Wilkins' health began to fail and he gave up teaching. The school which had once had an enrollment of more than 200 continued until June 20, 1856 when it closed its doors, having graduated only one student—Miss Sarah Funk, daughter of Jesse Funk. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:403.
6. Haskell was born on a farm near Weatherfield, Vt. December 12, 1818, entered an academy at Unity, N. H. in 1842 and alternated study there with teaching in the winters until 1844 when he entered Norwich (Vt.) College from which he was graduated in 1846. He studied law for a year in Vermont, another year in Georgia and in 1849 came to Bloomington where he entered the law office of Gen.

Asahel Gridley but gave it up to begin teaching school again. He left Bloomington in 1851 for Metamora where he practised law until 1861. After three months' service in the Eleventh Illinois infantry, he began farming in Woodford county and remained there until 1865 when he moved to a farm in Dale township, McLean county, where the remainder of his life was spent. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:635.

7. *Ibid.* This version of the story of the "teachers institute" was evidently written by Ezra M. Prince, secretary of the McLean County Historical society, based on an interview with Haskell in his old age. It is repeated in substantially the same form in Prince's *History of McLean County*, II:775. He also says "when the project was about to fail, James Allin, the pioneer, offered a site of 10 acres near where the Chicago and Alton railroad shops now are. When this site was needed for the railroad shops, the acres were exchanged for the present site of the University." It is probable that Prince is confusing this with a similar incident two years later. See Chapter III.
8. These letters are in the April 16, April 23, May 14 and May 21 issues of *the Whig*. In the first one Barger says his intention is to give a "succinct account of our incipient proceedings toward the erection of the Illinois Wesleyan University." His "succinct account" occupied a full column in the April 16 issue. A week later, when he had really warmed up to his subject, his letter filled more than two columns and there were two columns in the May 14 issue and two and a half in the May 21 issue. Barger was equally prolix as a preacher. James Leaton in his *Methodism in Illinois, 1832-1840* II:61-2, says his discourses of from one to three hours were "usually too long for the popular taste." But posterity should be grateful for his lengthy letters to *the Whig* and to Editor Merriman for publishing them. Without them, our knowledge of Wesleyan's origins would necessarily be as sketchy and as full of generalities as are the accounts by the early chroniclers of Wesleyan's history.
9. *Minutes of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1840-1851*, hereafter to be designated as "Illinois Conference Minutes."
10. Barger's letter in *the Whig*, May 14, 1851.
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*
13. *Ibid.*
14. *Ibid.*
15. Barger's letter in *the Whig*, May 21, 1851.
16. *Illinois Conference Minutes*, *op. cit.*
17. Barger's letter in *the Whig*, May 21, 1851.
18. *Ibid.* (Also *Illinois Conference Minutes*).
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Ibid.*

CHAPTER 2

1. Watters, *History of MacMurray College*, 33.
2. *Pageant of America*, X:150.
3. Cartwright, *Autobiography*, 24; *Dictionary of American Biography* III:546-48. Cartwright was born in Amherst county, Va. September 1, 1785. Remorseful over his dissipated youth, he was converted at the age of 17 and in 1803 became a traveling Methodist preacher. As a circuit rider in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio he became widely known as the "Kentucky Boy" and in 1805 was ordained an elder. Because of his hatred of slavery he decided to leave the South and obtained a transfer to the Sangamon circuit in Illinois in 1824. For the next 45 years he was a presiding elder in that state, attended 46 meetings of the Illinois Conference and was sent to the General Conference of the church 12 times. He died at Pleasant Plains, Ill. on September 25, 1872.
4. Watters, *op. cit.*, 34.
5. "Rev. Peter Cartwright, D.D." by President M. H. Chamberlain of McKendree College in *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society*, No. 7, p. 53.
6. William Epler in "Some Personal Recollections of Peter Cartwright" in the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, XII:378, quotes Cartwright as saying he never saw Fink, so the story is purely legendary. One story of Cartwright's encounter with frontier rowdies, based upon oral tradition among pioneers of the Henline settlement in Lawndale township, McLean county, is cited in "Churches of the Henline Settlement" by Elmo Scott Watson in the *Bloomington Daily Bulletin*, June 14, 1911, and in the same author's "Peter Cartwright, Circuit Rider," an article syndicated to newspapers by Western Newspaper Union in 1935 on the 150th anniversary of his birth.
7. *Illinois Conference Minutes*. This incident occurred at the sessions of the 23d. Illinois Conference at Paris in 1846.
8. Cartwright, *op. cit.*, 80.
9. Quoted in C. P. McClelland's "A Famous Pioneer Preacher" in *Question Marks and Exclamation Points*, 194.
10. Chamberlain, *op. cit.*, 52. Cartwright was a "Jackson Democrat" and, as such, was elected to the lower house from Sangamon county in 1828. With three to elect, he received the second highest vote. In 1830 he stood for re-election but was defeated, being fourth high in a field of eight candidates. In 1832 he was again a candidate. There were 11 candidates and, under a recent reapportionment, four were to be elected. Cartwright was fourth high with 815 votes and Abraham Lincoln, another candidate, was eighth with 654 votes. In 1846 the two men were rival candidates for election to congress. Lincoln,

the Whig, received 6,340 votes to 4,827 for Cartwright, the Democrat. Beveridge, *Abraham Lincoln*, I:382, characterizes the contest as "one of personal popularity and party organization, in both of which Lincoln had an immense advantage over the truculent, old Methodist minister." Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln—The Prairie Years*, I:336-7, gives an interesting account of how Lincoln worsted Cartwright in repartee at a religious meeting during this campaign. He also comments (*Prairie Years*, II:247) on the fact that no mention of Lincoln appears in Cartwright's autobiography, despite the fact that Lincoln won the acquittal of one of his grandsons on a murder charge. "The handling of the grandfather, as a witness, cleared Peachy Harrison and set him free."—*Prairie Years*, II:310.

11. Watters, *op. cit.*, 35.
12. *Ibid.*, 36.
13. Walton, *History of McKendree College*, 127.
14. *Central Christian Advocate*, November 2, 1854.
15. *Dictionary of American Biography*, IX:616-17. Jaquess was born near Evansville, Ind. November 18, 1819, "one of the numerous children of fervent and wealthy Methodist parents who named their offspring after Methodist bishops." After leaving the Illinois Conference Female College, Jaquess became president of Quincy College, another Methodist school. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he became chaplain of the Sixth Illinois cavalry but his experiences at the Battle of Shiloh so roused his military ardor that he became colonel of the 73d Illinois Volunteers which was known as the "Preachers Regiment" because so many ministers were officers in it. Depressed by the sight of fellow-Methodists slaying each other in this civil war, Jaquess resigned his commission and, accompanied by a newspaper correspondent, made his way through the lines to interview Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, in an effort to bring about a negotiated peace. After many narrow escapes from death, they reached Davis but the mission was unsuccessful. After the war Jaquess served in the Freedman's Bureau in the South, became a cotton planter in Arkansas and Mississippi and entered a business which took him on many trips to London. He died in St. Paul, Minn. June 17, 1898.
16. Watters, *op. cit.* 43.
17. This and subsequent quotations are from Andrus's autobiography, written in 1873 for the alumni historical association of McKendree College. The original manuscript is in the possession of Ellsworth L. Olcott of Fort Wayne, Ind. Andrus was born in Rutland, N. Y. January 29, 1824. After leaving Wesleyan in 1852 he became pastor of a church in Springfield, organized and conducted the Central Academy there for a year and, after serving pastorates in Beards-town and Decatur, was elected president of the Illinois Conference Female Academy in 1855. He remained there only a year because

of his desire to devote his life to "service in the itinerant ministry" which he did for the next 10 years. He returned to the field of education in 1866 as president of Quincy College but retired after a year and was transferred to the Indiana Conference. After preaching three years in Evansville and two in Indianapolis, he became president of Indiana Asbury University (now DePauw) in 1872. He resigned in 1875 and thereafter was a preacher in various cities in Indiana until his death in Indianapolis January 20, 1887.

18. Leaton, *Methodism in Illinois*, 1832-1840, II:59-62. Barger was born in Culpepper county, Va. December 5, 1802. He died in Bloomington January 4, 1877. The story of Cartwright's prayer at the Illinois Conference in Springfield in 1863 is told by Rev. W. N. McElroy in the *Daily Pantagraph*, August 20, 1924.
19. *Illinois Conference Minutes*. Rutledge was born in Augusta county, Va. June 24, 1820. During the Civil War he served as a chaplain in the army for three years and subsequently as chaplain at the Illinois State Prison for four years.
20. Watters, *op. cit.*, 79, 159.
21. *Ibid.*, 341.
22. Wilder, *Historical Sketch of Illinois Wesleyan University, 1857-1895*, 59. Walton, *op. cit.*, 141. Finley was born in Somerset county, N. J. October 10, 1802. After his four years as president of McKendree (1841-45), he was transferred to the Rock River Conference, served in pastorates there until 1851 when he returned to the Illinois Conference. He was professor of Greek at McKendree, 1864-5. He died in Jacksonville July 27, 1885.
23. Leaton, *op. cit.*, II:286.
24. Leaton, *op. cit.*, I:368. Van Cleve was born in Shrewsbury, N. J. May 24, 1804, moved with his family to New York in 1808 and to Ohio seven years later. He was a pastor in various Illinois towns before and after his term as presiding elder of the Mt. Vernon District (1843-44) until 1851 when he was transferred to the Missouri Conference. After a year there he returned to Illinois where he remained until his death in 1875.
25. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 65.
26. *Illinois Conference Minutes*. *Daily Pantagraph*, March 31, 1920. Magee was born in Limerick, Ireland, March 11, 1822 and died in Bloomington March 23, 1854.
27. *Illinois Conference Minutes*. Biographical data on Lewis in the *Minutes* is scanty, except for reference to his holding a revival meeting at Augusta College on January 11, 1840 at which more than 100 persons, including 22 college students, joined the church; to his holding pastorates in Decatur, Springfield and Jerseyville; and to his being assigned in 1851 to the Jacksonville circuit "where he ceased to work and live."
28. *Illinois Conference Minutes*. Holliday was born in Kentucky Febru-

- ary 2, 1807. After being stationed at Bloomington, he served at Jacksonville, Upper Alton and on the Alton circuit. In 1852 he was transferred to the Southern Illinois Conference where he remained until his death at O'Fallon on January 30, 1881.
29. Duis, *Good Old Times in McLean County*, 212-14. Allin was born in North Carolina January 13, 1788, moved to Boone county, Ky. at the age of ten and then to Dearborn county, Ind. where he grew to young manhood. He arrived in Illinois in 1819, settling first at Edwardsville, then Vandalia and finally in Bloomington. He died there May 5, 1869.
 30. *Ibid.*
 31. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 42.
 32. *Ibid.* William H. Allin was born in Indiana in 1818. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the Town of Bloomington in 1845 and was elected circuit clerk in 1850. In 1838 he married Judith Major, daughter of William T. Major. He died in 1876. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:624-5.
 33. Virginia F. Graves in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:590.
 34. *Ibid.* Mrs. Graves, who was a pupil of Dr. Hobbs, gives an interesting account of his unorthodox methods of teaching school.
 35. Ezra M. Prince in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:224.
 36. Charles L. Capen in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:415.
 37. James S. Ewing in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:549.
 38. Capen, *op. cit.*
 39. Ewing, *op. cit.*
 40. Capen, *op. cit.*
 41. Ewing, *op. cit.* Hobbs died on February 10, 1861 in his rooms over what later became the Third National Bank in Bloomington. According to Capen, "On the stormy day of his funeral all business places were closed and all the organizations of the city marched in line. All felt his loss irreparable."
 42. Duis, *op. cit.*, 335. Duis, who evidently bases this statement upon information from Kersey Fell himself, writes: "He mentioned the matter first to his brother, Jesse, but the latter did not immediately think favorably of the matter. But after a little reflection he favored it." Both Morehouse, *Life of Jesse Fell*, 58, and Sandburg, *op. cit.*, II:176, state that Jesse Fell broached the matter to Lincoln in Kersey Fell's law office in Bloomington.
 43. Duis, *op. cit.*, 330-36. Fell was born in Chester county, Pa. May 1 1815. He died in Bloomington May 1, 1893.
 44. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II: 635; Prince and Burnham, *Encyclopedia History of McLean County*, II:1062. Graves was born in Vermont April 2, 1815. After he and his brothers dissolved their partnership, he was associated with David Davis in the real estate business, then became head of Graves, Story and Company, a mercantile firm which was burned out in 1855. In 1857 he returned to the

real estate business and in 1859 joined the gold rush to Colorado but after his claim was jumped returned to Bloomington where he prospered in the real estate business until his death January 18, 1897. For many years he was manager of the Bloomington cemetery.

45. *Daily Pantagraph*, October 23, 1926. Holmes was born in Perrysville, N. Y. April 24, 1809, educated at the Cazenovia Seminary and admitted to the bar in 1831. The home which he bought when he moved to Bloomington was the log cabin, built by James Allin, in which the first court was held in Bloomington. It stood on the present site of the McBarnes Memorial building at Grove and East streets. Later Holmes built a three-story house just east of this cabin and made his home there until his death in Brooklyn, N. Y. September 11, 1882.
46. Capen, *op. cit.*, *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:561, 565. Thomas died in Kenney, Ill. February 24, 1888.
47. Duis, *op. cit.*, 846-52. Rogers was the scion of an Irish family that had emigrated to America in 1774, settled in Frederick county, Md. and moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was born December 4, 1812. He was active in Democratic politics in McLean county until he retired from the practice of medicine in 1867. Later he became a member of the Liberal wing of the Republican party and was elected to the state legislature on that ticket in 1872. He died in Bloomington in August, 1899.
48. Duis, *op. cit.*, 580-88. Funk was born in Clark county, Ky. November 17, 1797 of German ancestry. He died in Bloomington January 29, 1865.
49. *Ibid.* Wilder, *op. cit.*, 48-9.
50. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:570. Merriman was born in Stanstead, Hatley township, Quebec, June 18, 1810. He taught school and was preceptor of the academy there before going to Newbury.
51. Edwards "Education in McLean County" in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:37, 39. After Merriman's return from the army he became a partner with his father-in-law, T. T. Waggoner, in a grain business that was wiped out by fire. He died in Chicago May 24, 1888. (*Daily Pantagraph*, May 25, 1888) It is somewhat ironical that the newspaper which he founded devoted less than a third of a column on an inside page to the story of his passing.
52. "William Wallace" by Maria Lewis, his granddaughter, in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:571-73. Wallace was born in Philadelphia February 8, 1800 and died in Bloomington February 13, 1857.
53. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:573-74. Ewing was born in Iredell county, N. C. February 14, 1808 and died in Bloomington in November, 1855. In 1848 Flagg and Ewing began manufacturing reapers which resulted in a suit for infringement of patent, filed by Cyrus McCormick of Chicago, who asked damages of \$20,000. The Bloomington manufacturers retained as their attorney Abraham Lincoln,

- who won the case for them and, when asked what his fee would be, replied "I think ten dollars will pay me for my trouble."—Duis, *op. cit.*, 337.
54. Duis, *op. cit.*, 252-53. Bunn was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 16, 1806 and came to Bloomington in 1833. His first wife was Margery Haines of Xenia, Ohio, who bore him two daughters and three sons, one of whom, Thomas J. Bunn, was elected mayor of Bloomington in 1877. Abraham Brokaw, who was associated with Bunn in several business enterprises in the early days of Bloomington, married Eunice Ellsworth, a sister of Bunn's partner, Oliver Ellsworth. In 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw gave Wesleyan \$1,000 in memory of Bunn's first wife. *Daily Pantagraph* June 1, 1900. Bunn died in Bloomington in 1886. *Daily Pantagraph*, March 31, 1920.
 55. Duis, *op. cit.*
 56. Duis, *op. cit.*, 302. Trimmer was born in Hunterdon county, N. J. and died in Kansas June 10, 1881.
 57. Duis, *op. cit.*, 301-6. Magoun was born in Pembroke, Mass. June 14, 1806 and died in 1874.
 58. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 43.
 59. Duis, *op. cit.*, 308-9. Miller was born in Rockingham county, Va. May 23, 1795. He was elected state treasurer in 1856 and re-elected in 1858. He died in Bloomington September 23, 1872.
 60. Duis, *op. cit.*, 338-48; Wilder, *op. cit.*, 44-5. McClun was born in Frederick county, Va. February 19, 1812. He served as county judge from 1849 to 1852, in the state legislature and on the state board of agriculture from 1852 to 1857 and in 1858, when McLean county adopted township organization, he was chosen chairman of the first board of supervisors. He died in 1888.
 61. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 44. Magoun, Miller and McClun later were partners in the People's Bank and when it failed Magoun lost his entire fortune. Both Magoun and McClun served as trustees of the Town of Bloomington, Magoun in 1844 and McClun in 1846. Magoun served as trustee of Wesleyan from 1850 to his death in 1874, a total of 24 years. Other trustees with long periods of service were Peter Cartwright, 21 years (1850-71); J. E. McClun, 20 years (1850-64; 1868-74) and Isaac Funk, 16 years (1850-66).
 62. Duis, *op. cit.*, 555-57. Watters was born in Stafford county, Va. November 19, 1803. In 1852-53 he was a merchant in Farmer City after which he returned to his farm near Le Roy where he died on October 6, 1882.
 63. For the complete text of Illinois Wesleyan's "birth certificate" see Appendix A.
 64. *Illinois Conference Minutes*, 1854.

CHAPTER 3

1. It is to be hoped that the Rev. Mr. Andrus wrote with more certainty the names of these first Wesleyan students than he did the date of the opening of the preparatory department in which they enrolled. In his Autobiography, *op. cit.* (written in 1873) he gives the date as October 20. Five years later (February 26, 1878) he wrote his "Reminiscences of Illinois Wesleyan University," the original manuscript of which is now in the Wesleyan archives. In this he gives the date as November 20. The date, October 28, as given in the text of this chapter, appears in an announcement, signed by "Rev. Andrus, Principal," in the November 27, 1850 issue of the *Western Whig*, which states: "The Preparatory Department of Illinois University (*sic*) opened on Monday, the twenty-eighth of October in the M.E. Church." This contemporary account is probably more trustworthy than either of Andrus's, written more than 20 years after the event.

Two of these seven youths achieved considerable distinction in later years. James Stevenson Ewing, son of Founder John W. Ewing, later attended Center College in Kentucky, studied law in Bloomington and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He and his cousin, Adlai Ewing Stevenson, were law partners in Bloomington. After Stevenson was elected vice-president of the United States in 1892, President Cleveland appointed Ewing Minister to Belgium, where he served for four years. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:265-66. Archibald E. Stewart was the son of a Randolph Grove pioneer who built the first brick house in McLean county. Left fatherless at the age of six, his widowed mother took him to Bloomington when he was sixteen to enter him in the new preparatory department at Wesleyan. After spending three years there, he taught school in Randolph township before going to Boston to study medicine under Dr. Harrison Noble, a former neighbor in McLean county. Later he attended Rush Medical College in Chicago and Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, then returned to Bloomington to practice and was elected county physician. In 1862 Stewart resigned that position to become assistant surgeon in the 94th Illinois Volunteers, "the McLean County Regiment," with which he served for three years. After returning from the army he gave up medicine for farming. In 1872 he was elected to the state legislature and was re-elected in 1874. After retiring from the legislature he served eight years in the office of the circuit court, at one time was acting county superintendent of schools and for a time was on the editorial staff of the *Pantagraph*. He died April 4, 1899. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, 669-74. No authoritative data has been located on the other five students. George Stubblefield was probably a relative of the Stubblefields who were Funk's Grove pioneers. Edwin Fell was probably a nephew of Kersey and Jesse

- W. Fell, Edwin Miller may have been a son of Founder James M. Miller and John Perry may have been a son of David I. Perry, the first mayor of Bloomington (1850).
2. Andrus' announcement in the *Western Whig*, *op. cit.*
 3. Andrus, "Reminiscences," *op. cit.* Again Andrus' memory was faulty. See Appendix E in which the text of a circular issued early in 1851 lists the names of 53 students "enrolled during the last term."
 4. *Record of the Proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University*, hereafter to be designated as *Trustees' Proceedings*.
 5. *Ibid.* Those in the first class were: Isaac Funk, Silas Watters, James C. Finley, C. P. Merriman, W. D. B. Trotter, C. M. Holliday, David Trimmer, John Magoun, William H. Holmes and James Miller. In the second class were: Lewis Bunn, John Van Cleve, John W. Ewing, John S. Barger, William Wallace, Peter Cartwright, Calvin W. Lewis, James Allin, Reuben Andrus and W. C. Hobbs. In the third class were: William J. Rutledge, Kersey H. Fell, James Leaton, James Jaquess, Thomas P. Rogers, Linus Graves, Thomas Magee, John E. McClun, Ezekiel Thomas and William H. Allin.
 6. For text of this Constitution see Appendix B.
 7. *Trustees' Proceedings*. Subsequent direct quotations and other material in this chapter, except as noted, are from these *Proceedings*.
 8. J. H. Burnham in "Street Names in Bloomington—Their Historical Significance" in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:454-5 mentions this rivalry in telling the origin of the name of College street. However, since he wrote long after the event and probably from memory, some of his statements about the final selection of Wesleyan's site are obviously erroneous. See Chapter V, Note 12.
 9. *Western Whig*, July 30, 1851.
 10. No mention is made in this story of a president, and the *Trustees' Proceedings* for September 3, 1851, indicate why. It is the laconic but significant statement that "a letter from Mr. Erastus Wentworth was read and filed with the secretary." Evidently Wentworth had declined the honor of being Wesleyan's first president.
 11. Andrus, *op. cit.* Again his recollection is faulty for the *Trustee's Proceedings* show that at the annual meeting on July 8, 1851, "the committee on Mr. Andrus' salary reported \$425, to which the board added \$50, in all amounting to \$475."

CHAPTER 4

1. Andrus "Reminiscences." *op. cit.*
2. *Western Whig*, July 30, 1851.
3. *Western Whig*, June 2, 1852. The evidence as to the total enrollment this year is contradictory. Andrus says "the maximum number of students in the classes this second year was nearly one hundred

(100)." The *Whig* story gives the number as 136 but the list in the first annual catalogue totals only 135. Of this number 101 were in the preparatory and 34 in the college departments.

4. *Trustees' Proceedings*. Other direct quotations in this chapter, except as noted, are from this source.
5. *First Annual Catalogue*, 1851-52.
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Western Whig*, March 3, 1852.
8. Andrus, *op. cit.*
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Western Whig*, May 26 and June 2, 1852.
11. Fell was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1808, migrated to Ohio where he began to study law and in 1832 arrived in Bloomington to become the first lawyer in the little frontier town. Thereafter for the next 50 years he was not only the "first politician of McLean county" but one of the leaders in every phase of civic activity in Bloomington. He died February 25, 1887. For details of his long and distinguished career see Morehouse *op. cit.*, *Dictionary of American Biography*; also *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:338-51; 514-5.
12. *Bloomington Intelligencer*, July 14, 1852.
13. Andrus, *op. cit.*
14. In the *Daily Pantagraph* for June 12, 1903 appeared an item, headed "An Aged Alumnus," which read: "Mr. P. W. Bishop, who has lived on the same farm near Towanda for the last 67 years, is attending the commencement exercises at Wesleyan. He graduated from Wesleyan 51 years ago, at which time he took part in the exercises, being the orator of his class. He says that that particular speech is the only one he ever wrote out, although he has delivered many since then. During the time he was attending the Wesleyan the school was held in the basement of the Methodist church, then the only one in town, and the graduating exercises in the auditorium above, the first building of the Wesleyan then being in the course of construction. At the time of the Civil War he went to the front with the 94th regiment of Illinois volunteers, serving under Col. McNulty for a year. He was then transferred to the 37th Ill. serving as regiment chaplain during the remainder of the war under General John C. Black." Either Bishop was misquoted or the memory of the "aged alumnus" was faulty in several respects. The colonel of the 94th was John McNulta (not McNulty). No diplomas were awarded at the 1852 commencement since, as stated in this chapter, there was no graduating class and what he called "graduating exercises" consisted only of declamations and orations by the students.

CHAPTER 5

1. The quotations and descriptions of the library and cabinet, apparatus and course of study, etc., are taken verbatim from this catalogue.
2. In the *Alumni Journal* I:17 (July, 1870) appears a faculty register for the period of 1850-70 which shows that Godman was elected professor of mathematics July 6, 1852 and did not resign until June 10, 1855. Pope is listed as tutor for only the one year, 1852-3. The record as to the teachers of mathematics during this period is very confusing. The *Alumni Journal* faculty register does not list the name of J. P. Johnson, yet the *Trustees' Proceedings* for July 7, 1853 contain this statement: "Prof J. P. Johnson presented his resignation as professor of mathematics which was presented to the committee on the Board of Instruction," indicating that he had served during that year. Similarly, there is no mention in this register of W. T. Wright as a teacher of mathematics, yet, as will be seen later, both the *Trustees' Proceedings* and contemporary newspaper accounts prove conclusively that he was on the faculty in that capacity.
3. Cf. Watters, *op. cit.*, pp. 124-7.
4. Davis was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1815, graduated from Kenyon College at the age of 17, studied law in Massachusetts and Yale and came to Bloomington in 1836 where he succeeded to the law practice of Jesse W. Fell, who had entered the real estate business. Davis was elected to the state legislature in 1844, and judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit in 1848, a position which he held until 1862 when President Lincoln appointed him an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. For details of his career see *Dictionary of American Biography*; also Duis, *op. cit.*, 276-88, and *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:320-6.
5. For the text of this charter, see Appendix C.
6. *Bloomington Intelligencer*, July 13, 1852. A biographical sketch of Barger, written by his father, states that "in June, 1853, he received his diploma from the hands of Rev. John Dempster, D.D., President of Illinois Wesleyan University" (*Alumni Journal* V:42) which indicates that, although Dempster was a president *in absentia*, he occasionally visited Bloomington to perform certain presidential duties. Young Barger became a Methodist minister, was admitted to the Illinois Conference and eventually became presiding elder of the Quincy district where his "bright and useful career" ended tragically in a hunting accident. See Chapter 8, Note 4.
7. *Bloomington Intelligencer*, September 28, 1853.
8. "Bloomington 1853 to 1856" by Mary Platt Hoover in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:402-28. Subsequent material in this chapter on student activities, lectures, etc., is based upon this narrative hereafter to be noted as "Mary Platt Hoover."

9. Mary Platt Hoover, *op. cit.* The story of this meeting is also related in J. H. Burnham's "Educational Convention of 1853." *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:118-27. Burnham says the sessions were held in a local hotel, the McFarland House, but Mary Platt Hoover's recollection is probably more accurate since she was a member of the local committee in charge of the affair.
10. Burnham, *op. cit.*
11. Wilder, *op. cit.*, p. 9 writes: "After a number of proposals had been made, a ten-acre lot, lying north of the Chicago & Alton railroad, was chosen and a deed received for the same from James Allin. Later, but not until a contract had been let for a building and the material for the same had been collected on the ground, the location proved unsatisfactory, so that proposals were invited for another site and on the 24th day of June, 1854, the present site was selected; the building material collected on the Allin lot was removed to the present site and the present preparatory building was erected." This preparatory building is Old North Hall on the present Wesleyan campus.
12. Burnham's "Street Names in Bloomington—Their Historical Significance" in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:454-5. He states that a block of land known as College Square in the western part of the city intended as the site of Wesleyan "was selected before the Chicago and Alton Railroad (or, as it was then called, the Chicago and Mississippi railroad) came along here and when the railroad line was located in 1852, about the time the college building was to be started, it was seen that this site, which is just east of where the freight depot now stands, was too near the road for a college and agitation was begun for a new location. Mr. James Miller, then one of our wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens, who owned a large tract of land in the south part of town and who had already laid out several additions and named several streets, offered the college a larger and better tract in what is now Miller Park and adjacent ground. William T. Major, W. H. Allin and others, in their endeavor to keep the college in the north part of the city, donated the present Wesleyan College site with a large cash donation in addition. The Miller park location was defeated in the board of trustees in the final contest by a bare majority of one." In the latter statement Burnham is obviously confused in his chronology. He probably refers to the vote of the trustees on February 3, 1851, as recorded in Chapter III. There is no record of the trustees considering any proposition by Miller at the meeting on June 24, 1854, when the present site was selected, nor is there anything in the minutes of that meeting to support his statement that William T. Major and W. H. Allin donated the present site. After Phoenix had made his proposition "Judge Davis stated that if the college grounds were located on Mr. Phoenix's proposition, himself, William F. Flagg and William Allin would give \$500 each to the college. Mr. James Allin said he would give

\$500 also. On motion of Dr. Roe, the different propositions were voted upon and Mr. Phoenix's accepted." For the text of the Articles of Agreement between Phoenix and the board, which were executed on August 7, 1854, see Appendix D.

Phoenix was a native of New York who came to Bloomington in 1851 and started the nursery business which became nationally famous. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:331; 659-60. His name is perpetuated in the Phoenix addition to Bloomington, also in Franklin avenue, "the street with a university at either end"—Illinois Wesleyan and Illinois State Normal.

13. *Weekly Pantagraph*, January 11, 1854.
14. President Edgar M. Smith: "The Illinois Wesleyan University." *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:132. Short was a native of Ohio who attended public schools in Illinois before entering McKendree. After his graduation from Wesleyan he entered the ministry in 1856, in 1871 succeeded George W. Rutledge as presiding elder of the Jacksonville district, and in 1875 became president of the Illinois Female College, a position which he held until 1893. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 111; Watters, *op. cit.*, 251 *et. seq.*
15. McClun and Miller resigned from the executive committee and their places were taken by W. H. Allin and Dr. Thomas, respectively. Another vacancy in this committee was filled by Dr. Roe. The office of treasurer was declared vacant and Jesse Birch was named to succeed Graves who also resigned from the building committee. His place there was taken by Phoenix who was also elected to fill a vacancy in the board of trustees. McClun resigned as president of the board and was succeeded by Dr. Rogers. James Allin resigned as vice-president of the board. All these were more changes than had taken place at any previous meeting of the board, hence the assumption of friction over matters of policy.
16. The student's resolutions were printed at their request in the May 10, 1854 issue of the *Weekly Pantagraph*. The assumption of possible friction between faculty and trustees is based upon these two points: 1. No previous resignation of a faculty member had resulted in action by either students or trustees similar to that occasioned by Wright's departure; 2. The rather mystifying references to Goodfellow in the *Trustees' Proceedings* when he left the university a short time later. See Chapter 6, Note 3.
17. Dempster left Wesleyan to become chairman of the faculty and professor of systematic theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute, named for its benefactor, Mrs. Eliza Garrett. He served as executive head of the institution from 1855 to 1861 when Matthew Simpson became the first president of Garrett. He continued as professor for another year, then retired because he was planning to go to the Pacific Coast to found another seminary there. Before he could do so, he was stricken by an illness which resulted in his death in Chicago

November 28, 1863. *Catalogues and Records of Garrett Biblical Institute*. Many Wesleyan graduates obtained their S.T.D. or D.D. degrees from Garrett before entering the ministry, as did five Wesleyan presidents—Adams, Kemp, Davidson, Shaw and Holmes.

CHAPTER 6

1. *Trustees' Proceedings*. Other citations in this chapter, except as noted are from this source.
2. According to the "Faculty Register" in the *Alumni Journal*, *op. cit.* Sherfy's tenure was from 1851 to 1854.
3. Goodfellow left Wesleyan to join his father-in-law, Dempster, on the faculty of Garrett Biblical Institute, where he served from 1854 to 1856. *Semi-Centennial Celebration of Garrett Biblical Institute*, May 5-9, 1906.

That his departure was not entirely amicable is indicated by these facts: as early as July 1 a committee appointed to "present to this body the sense of the resignation of Professor Goodfellow presented a report which was adopted." However, there is no formal record of his resignation in the *Trustees' Proceedings* and in the light of Goodfellow's three years' loyal service to the university, during which he was acting head of it, it seems somewhat strange that the trustees expressed neither their "good feelings" toward him, as in the case of Wright, nor their "regret at his leaving," as in the case of Dempster. He was still serving as secretary of the board in August but in September the *Proceedings* contained this curious entry: "Here endeth the chapter of minutes so far as I can find notes of the same left by the secretary, Professor Goodfellow. (Signed) O. T. Reeves." Subsequent entries indicate that Goodfellow still had some of the minutes and that the trustees were having difficulty in getting them back.

4. Reeves was born in Ohio in 1829 and was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1850. He was a tutor of languages there for a year and later principal of the Berea Seminary in Cleveland and of the Chillicothe high school, where he began the study of law. Admitted to the bar in 1854, he came to Bloomington in September of that year in time to take Goodfellow's place as teacher. Elected a trustee in 1855 he served as secretary of the board from 1857 to 1876, began teaching law in 1873, helped organize the law school the next year and was its dean from 1891 and president of the Board of Trustees from 1893 until his death on March 2, 1912. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:527-8; Wilder, *op. cit.*, 56-8.
5. Mary Platt Hoover, *op. cit.* She gives a graphic description of Freeze and an amusing account of this incident. A similar dance at College Hall is reported in the July 1, 1857 issue of the *Weekly Pantagraph* and it is obvious that the editor who wrote the story did not view sympathetically such "goings-on."

6. Mary Platt Hoover, *op. cit.* Because of a hiatus in the *Trustees' Proceedings* between December 29, 1854 and February 8, 1855, there is no record of their formal action in suspending the school.
7. Sears was born in New York in 1820, was graduated from Wesleyan University in Connecticut in 1841 and, after attending Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, entered the ministry and served several pastorates before joining the Illinois Wesleyan faculty in 1854. After his resignation from Wesleyan he became pastor of the Methodist church in Springfield where he remained until 1858 when he became pastor of the Morris chapel in Cincinnati. In 1860 he returned to Illinois as pastor of the First Methodist church in Urbana but left in 1862 to become chaplain of the 95th Ohio Volunteers. He died in Urbana August 29, 1863 of disease contracted in the army. Sears was married three times. His second wife (Helen C. Graff of Cincinnati), who died while he was pastor in Springfield, had borne him three sons, one of whom, John Magoun Sears, was named for the Wesleyan trustee. *Wesleyan University Alumni Record*.
8. *Trustees' Proceedings*, November 5, 1856; Wilder, *op. cit.*, 84.

CHAPTER 7

1. *Trustees' Proceedings*. Other citations in this chapter, except as noted, are from this source.
2. Both were sons of Rev. Leander Munsell who was a Wesleyan trustee from 1856 to 1860. Charles W. C. Munsell was born in Ohio in 1822, came to Illinois in 1832 and was admitted to the ministry in 1846. Before becoming a trustee and financial agent for Wesleyan, he had been instrumental in raising funds for founding seminaries at Danville and Shelbyville. His younger brother, Oliver S. Munsell, was born in Ohio in 1825, Wilder *op. cit.*, 13-16; 46-7; *Illinois Conference Minutes*.
3. Buck was born in New York in 1819, admitted to the ministry in 1843 and became a leader in the Illinois Conference as presiding elder in the Danville, Bloomington, Champaign and Decatur districts. He served continuously as a trustee from 1856 until his death in 1892. During his tenure his contributions were an important factor in the financial stability of the university. His name is perpetuated in the Buck Memorial library on the Wesleyan campus of today.
4. *Daily Pantagraph*, July 31, 1857. The *Weekly Pantagraph* had become the *Daily Pantagraph* on February 23, 1857.
5. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 14.
6. Lincoln's famous speech, given at a meeting to organize a new political party (the Republican) in Major's Hall in Bloomington on May 29, 1856, is called his "Lost Speech" because no complete text of it survives. The newspaper men who attended the meeting were so enthralled by his eloquence that they forgot to take notes so there

was no adequate report of it in the newspapers of the day. Later when Lincoln was urged to write it out and permit it to be published, he declined because "the speech was too full of passion, could be twisted too many ways to please the opposition. He would let it be a memory," writes Carl Sandburg, who gives an admirable synthesis of the speech in *Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years*, II: 35-40. Lincoln's lecture in Centre Hall on April 6, 1858 is a "Lost Speech" for a different reason. The only newspaper man who had occasion to cover this lecture was W. R. McCracken, local editor of the *Daily Pantagraph*, who in his "Local Matters" column in the April 6 issue had erroneously stated that the meeting would be held in Major's Hall. The next morning (April 7), without admitting his error and with a rather labored attempt at humor, he offered an alibi for there being no story on the lecture. He had been "detained at the office," was late in reaching the meeting and when he arrived he found the doors locked and the sergeant-at-arms of the association unwilling to let him in. It was not until April 9 that the *Pantagraph* carried this report, by an anonymous contributor of

Mr. Lincoln's Lecture

"Mr. Editor: The announcement that the Hon. Abram (*sic*) Lincoln would lecture before the Young Men's Association brought together a large and appreciative audience last Tuesday evening at Centre Hall. Indeed, at an early hour, every seat was filled and the aisles were crowded. The distinguished lecturer commenced by saying that 'the whole Creation was a mine and men were miners.' He thereupon proceeded to trace the progress of mankind as exhibited by their inventions. He dwelt more particularly upon the early and fundamental discoveries such as clothing, the use of fire, transportation by land and water, written language, etc. showing by a searching analytic process the successive steps taken by the old fogies of the human race in arriving at these primitive improvements upon the state of nature.

"The first half of the lecture displayed great research and a careful study of the Bible evidencing that the lawyer is not by any means unfamiliar with the Books of the Great Law Giver. The latter half was brim full of original thought. The whole forcibly reminded us of his legal arguments wherein he first states the facts in a clear and simple manner and then reasons from those facts backwards and forwards to cause and effect.

"Young America received a share of his attention. 'We have all heard of Young America.' Young America certainly deserves considerable commendation. The whole world is his servant. He has made every clime tributary to his necessities and luxuries. Still we must not be forgetful of the Old Fogies. Without them Young America would be comparatively helpless. To them we are indebted for all the primary principles—the alphabet of science—of which, every new invention, like a new word, is but a different combination.

He regarded written languages the greatest of all inventions, and this must have been in use as early as the time of Moses. Bird-tracks might readily suggest the art of printing, so much lauded and so easily enabling us to converse with the dead and unborn; but the invention of letters, their combinations into syllables and words, the vast system of permutation which gives us so many thousand words from so few letters or elementary sounds, must have been a result often struggled for by the master minds of the early ages and was certainly the grandest achievement of pure intellect.

"The subject of Laughter was treated of and illustrated by the lecturer in his own inimitable way. Music, like flowers, was a gift of pure benevolence from our good Creator. It is the natural language of the heart, and adapts itself to all its emotions from triumphal exultation of a Musician to the plaint of the mourner. To plaintive songs especially he paid a feeling tribute.

"We have endeavored to give a faint outline of the topics touched upon and masterly handled by the lecturer. In conclusion we would only say that Mr. Lincoln is an able and original thinker, and in the department of literature fully sustains the reputation he has so justly earned at the bar."

There is current at Wesleyan today an unsubstantiated legend that its students once invited Lincoln to address them and that he replied he could not come out to the campus to speak but if they would hire a hall downtown he would address them there. This legend probably stems from the story of his lecture at Centre Hall, the above report of which is here reproduced for the first time.

Lincoln's "Lost Speech" in Centre Hall had an interesting aftermath. From it he later developed a "somewhat colorless disquisition on the growth of American civilization under the title of 'Discoveries and Inventions and Improvements'. . . . Although he delivered it a number of times he never thought much of it and, in truth, it did not measure up to his other non-political address delivered before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Fair on September 30, 1859."—Basler, *Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings*, pp. 30-1, 491n. Before Lincoln left Springfield for Washington in 1861 he entrusted to a Mrs. Grimsley, Mrs. Lincoln's cousin, a satchel which he called his "literary cabinet." After his death in 1865 Mrs. Grimsley, in accordance with instructions given her by the President-elect, opened this satchel and distributed its contents among his friends. The manuscript of his "Discoveries and Inventions" lecture was given to Dr. Samuel Houston Melvin of Springfield who, upon closer examination, found that what had at first appeared to be two parts of the same lecture, joined together with a piece of red tape, in reality was two separate lectures dealing with the same subject.

The complete text of one of these, accompanied by an affidavit setting forth the history of the manuscript and illustrated by a photostatic reproduction of it, was published by Dr. Melvin, who was then living in California, in the May, 1909, issue of *Sunset Magazine*,

appropriate to the 100th anniversary celebration of Lincoln's birth. Later it was reprinted by his son, Henry A. Melvin, in a limited edition monograph, *Discoveries and Inventions—A Lecture by Abraham Lincoln Delivered in 1860* (San Francisco, 1915) which is now a collector's item. In 1890 Dr. Melvin had sold the manuscript of the other lecture, titled "Discoveries, Inventions and Improvements," to Charles F. Gunther, Chicago collector of Lincolniana. The complete text of this lecture appears in *Addresses and Letters of Abraham Lincoln*, edited by Nicolay and Hay (New York, 1902) I:522 *et seq.* who state that Lincoln delivered it in neighboring towns (Jacksonville and Decatur) in 1859 and before the Springfield Library Association on February 22, 1860.

The "Discoveries and Inventions" lecture, as reproduced in *Sunset Magazine* and the Melvin monograph, begins, as did Lincoln's Centre Hall speech, with the statement "All Creation is a mine and every man a miner." It is filled with Biblical allusions and is well summarized in the first paragraph of the report by the unknown contributor to the *Pantagraph*. The second lecture, as reproduced in Nicolay and Hay, begins with the statement "We have all heard of Young America" and develops that theme as summarized in paragraph three of the *Pantagraph* report. However, in neither lecture is there a reference to "Laughter" and "Music," as stated in paragraph four. Either these were extemporaneous remarks for his youthful audience in Centre Hall or else Lincoln decided to eliminate those topics when he expanded his Bloomington talk into two separate lectures.

7. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 14.
8. *Daily Pantagraph*, April 16, 1858.
9. *Ibid.*, July 24, 1858.
10. *Ibid.*, September 15, 1858.
11. *Alumni Journal*, I:23-4.
12. *Daily Pantagraph*, December 23, 1858.
13. *Ibid.*, March 30, 1859.
14. "The following note in reference to Illinois Wesleyan and the prospects of this institution was handed to us Tuesday and although brief is full of encouragement to its many friends and patrons. The 'contingent proposition' referred to, we suppose, implies the one guaranteeing a subscription of \$25,000 necessary to secure the amount of \$31,750 previously subscribed. The Trustees of Illinois Wesleyan University succeeded on last Saturday in completing the contingent proposition upon which many of our citizens have lately subscribed, thus securing a subscription of \$56,750 to meet the liabilities of the Institution, make improvements and endow the school. The number of young men in attendance upon school is increasing." *Daily Pantagraph*, October 26, 1859.
15. *Ibid.*, July 4, 1860.

CHAPTER 8

1. *Trustees' Proceedings*. Other citations in this chapter, except as noted, are from the same source.
2. The *Alumni Journal*, I:23, gives a history of the Belles Lettres Society but fails to list the names of its founders.
3. *Daily Pantagraph*, April 3, 1861.
4. Wesleyan's first graduate was killed in a hunting accident October 31, 1861, on Pecan Island below Quincy, Ill. While he and a companion were creeping through a clump of bushes to get nearer a flock of wild geese, a vine caught on the hammer of his friend's gun, discharged it and a bullet pierced Barger's heart. *Alumni Journal*, V:42-3.
5. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:56-7, 515-16.
6. *Daily Pantagraph*, April 2, 1862.
7. *Daily Pantagraph*, September 10, 1870. President Munsell in his speech at the laying of the cornerstone of the new college building, recalling this Civil War incident, stated that "we then had 42 students and of these 33 enlisted and with them Professor DeMotte." Checking the rolls of the 68th, as given in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I: 84-6, with the *Wesleyan Catalogue*, 1861-62, shows the names of only 12 Wesleyan students in this regiment. Therefore either Munsell's recollection was faulty or the muster rolls cited above are incomplete. Most of the students who enlisted at this time were assigned to Company G of which James P. Moore (who enrolled at Wesleyan as a freshman the next year) was captain. DeMotte was first lieutenant and John H. Stout, a preparatory student, was second lieutenant. Among the sergeants were John V. W. Baumann, a sophomore, and William Collins, a junior; among the corporals were Harry G. Reeves, a freshman, and Milton A. Lapham, a prep student. Privates included George W. Barton, David Ryburn, Jonathan Sackett and Paul Vandervoort, freshmen; and Joseph Pancake and William Young, sophomores. Second lieutenant of Company F was Lewis E. Ijams, a sophomore. Mrs. Clara DeMotte Munce is the authority for the statement that her father's company was sent to Camp Butler to guard Confederate prisoners. In August another Wesleyan student enlisted—William A. Arrowsmith who had been in the prep school the previous year. He became a sergeant in Company D of the 94th Illinois Volunteers and served until July 17, 1865. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:188. Later in the war two others, George W. Barton and David Ryburn, enlisted in Company B of the same regiment. *Ibid.*, I:97. Another Wesleyan student who served in the Union army was Charles Bradford Holmes, son of Founder W. H. Holmes. Young Holmes enlisted in the 145th Illinois Infantry, a "One-Hundred Day Regiment" which was mustered into service June 9, 1864 and must-

ered out September 23, 1864. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:132. In the *Argus* for November 14, 1934 appears an interview with Holmes which includes the following statement:

"I started in at Wesleyan when I was ten years old and when Clinton W. Sears was president. However, in the years following I went first to one school and then another. As a result I at one time found myself enrolled in Normal for a short period because Wesleyan was a pay school and Normal was free. But I was falsely punished by a prof and I returned to Wesleyan where I went to school for two more years before joining the 145th Illinois Infantry during the Civil War. After the regiment was discharged in 1864 I returned to Wesleyan and finished the term there, afterwards enrolling in Drew's business college."

8. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:86.
9. *Ibid.*, I:94; Duis, *op. cit.* 69. Boyd served until January 6, 1864, later became a professor of anatomy in the Rush Medical College in Chicago and died in 1893. Howell became a Methodist minister and served in the Illinois Conference until his death in 1871. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 163. Adams later enlisted in Company B of the 107th Illinois Infantry and died in 1866 as the result of hardships of army life. *Alumni Journal*, II:31.
10. Although Taylor is listed in the "Faculty Register" (*Alumni Journal*, *op. cit.*) as serving from January 1, 1861 to July 1, 1863, he seems to have been absent from his post much of that time. This absence is mentioned in President Munsell's report to the trustees at their annual meeting on June 11, 1862, and in his annual report on June 30, 1863 he states that "owing to the resignation of Rev. T. R. Taylor at the opening of the fall term, the duties of the remaining professors have been unusually onerous."
11. *Alumni Journal*, I:18. The eight founders of the Munsellian Society were William N. Rutledge, William T. Collins, Absalom B. Funk, B. V. Sharp, J. W. Boggess, S. E. Pendleton, T. J. Barr and J. Thomas.
12. *Ibid.*, I:10.
13. Ayers, Baumann and Millikin later became ministers of the M.E. Church and Collins, a lawyer in Chicago and secretary of the Electric Light Company there.
14. *Daily Pantagraph*, July 8, 1863.
15. Although Powell had no direct connection with Wesleyan at this time, he was probably well known to its trustees and faculty as the son of Joseph Powell, a licensed exhorter and circuit rider who was one of the founders of a new Methodist school, the Illinois Institute (now Wheaton College) as a teacher at Decatur, Clinton and Hennepin and as a member of the Illinois Natural History society for which he made one of the most complete collections of the mollusca of Illinois ever assembled by one man. Dellenbaugh, *Romance of the Colorado River*, pp. 371-86; *Dictionary of American Biography*,

- XV:146-48; *Trans. Utah Academy of Sciences*, Vol. II, p. 19; "Reminiscences of John W. Powell" by Francis M. Bishop.
16. "The Model School" by Mrs. Clara DeMotte Munce, in a chapter in a proposed 90th anniversary history of Wesleyan, manuscript in the IWU archives. Future citations from this source to be designated *90th Ann. Hist.*
 17. *Daily Pantagraph*, March 26, 1864.
 18. These 18 students were Clarence D. Perry of Bloomington and Emory C. Barthlow of Mt. Pleasant, juniors; William N. Rutledge of Bloomington, sophomore; William C. Fairchild of Bloomington, Ab-salom B. Funk of Funk's Grove, Joseph A. Hefner of Lexington, James P. Moore of Bloomington, George Rutledge of Bloomington, Jonathan H. Sackett of Randolph's Grove, A. S. Wilson of Mechanicsburg and William Young of Old Town, freshmen; and Robert Brier of Bloomington, James Barthlow of Mt. Pleasant, J. H. Dixon of White Oak Grove, W. C. Hastings of Richwood, Ohio, Thomas Kerr of Lexington, C. H. McClung of Normal and J. H. Stout of Springfield, all of the preparatory department. Of these men only two subsequently finished their course at Wesleyan—William N. Rutledge, '66, and A. S. Wilson, '68. *Illinois Wesleyan Catalogue*, 1863-64; Alumni Roll, *I.W.U. Bulletin*, XXVII, No. 2.
 19. *Daily Pantagraph*, April 18, 1864.
 20. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1864. Most of the members of these two companies were from Bloomington. They had just re-enlisted for three years' service and were home on veterans' furlough. *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, I:44-47; 157-60. Despite the patriotic nature of this Grand Ball it is doubtful if any Wesleyan students ventured to attend because the strait-laced authorities of the university frowned upon such frivolities. At a faculty meeting held the following winter "it was determined that Dancing Parties, Balls and Circuses shall hereafter be included as specifications under the general term 'corrupting and immoral amusements' in the general rules." *Minutes of the Faculty Meetings, Illinois Wesleyan University*, 1864-1875 (hereafter to be designated *Faculty Minutes*) December 19, 1864.
 21. *Daily Pantagraph*, May 28, 1864.
 22. *Ibid.*, June 4, 1864.
 23. *Ibid.*, June 29, 1864.
 24. *Ibid.*, June 20, 1864.
 25. They were G. W. Barton, who later attended the Chicago Medical College and practised in Saybrook; Martin A. Lapham who, after serving for two years as a tutor at Wesleyan, became a merchant in Danville; Joseph H. Pancake, who became head of the Model School, practised law in Bloomington until 1891 when he moved to Scott City, Kan. and became a member of the Kansas legislature; James T. Hoblit, who was also a lawyer and served as city attorney, county clerk, state's attorney and county judge at Lincoln, Ill. and James W.

Warfield, who became a clergyman in the Illinois and Nebraska Conferences.

26. *Faculty Minutes*, October 28, 1864.
27. *Daily Pantagraph*, April 18, 1865. Photographer Joseph Scibird, with his clumsy wet-plate camera, was on hand to preserve for posterity this scene in the courthouse square and it is believed that the Bloomington gathering is the only one of many such indignation meetings held throughout the country which was photographed. Reproduction of this picture in the *Daily Pantagraph* for April 15, 1919 resulted in several participants contributing interesting reminiscences of the occasion to successive issues of the paper. These include the statement that the meeting was addressed by Judge David Davis, Judge Lawrence Weldon and Jesse W. Fell, but the contemporary account mentions only the two ministers.
28. *Faculty Minutes*, April 28, 1865. Apparently seven of the "young gentlemen" used this respite from their studies unwisely, for the *Faculty Minutes* of May 8 record that "some students having failed to come to time on the Friday after Lincoln's funeral, on motion they were admitted to recitations with the demerits uncanceled and the punishment adjudged according to the degree of each offense." The penalty was that a certain number of points "be detracted from the average standing" of the culprits at the end of the term.
29. *Faculty Minutes*, June 13, 1865. Thomas was chiefly responsible for establishing in San Francisco a branch of the Methodist Publishing House which made it easier for ministers on the Pacific Coast to get books for their own use and for their Sunday schools. "Biography of E. Thomas" by his daughter in Riddle, *Indian History of the Modoc War*, p. 232. Thomas and Gen. E. R. S. Canby were the two peace commissioners murdered by the Modocs while holding a conference under a flag of truce on April 11, 1873.
30. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 23, 1865. The four graduates were Joseph A. Glenn, John H. Holbert, Joseph L. Kitchin and William D. H. Young, who later had a distinguished career as an educator in Missouri, Illinois and Tennessee. Alumni Roll, *op. cit.*
31. Dellenbaugh, *op. cit.*, p. 377.
32. Bishop was born in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., August 2, 1843. By misrepresenting his age he was able to enlist in a Michigan infantry regiment as a private. Made a second lieutenant for bravery at the first battle of Bull Run, he was promoted to first lieutenant at Antietam. After recovering from wounds received at Fredericksburg, he became assistant inspector-general in the defense of Washington in 1864 and was later transferred to the staff of Gen. Giles A. Smith at the Rock Island military prison where he received the rank of captain. After the Civil War was over he served with the Second U. S. Volunteers in patrolling the Overland Stage route and guarding it from attack by the Indians. *Utah Historical Quarterly*, XV:155-59.

33. At their meeting on February 8, 1886 "it having come to the knowledge of the Faculty that certain students were in the habit of frequenting Billiard Saloons" they voted to require the culprits to "confess the violation of their pledge of honor and sign a written pledge to regard it as sacred in the future and to stay away from Saloons on penalty of immediate dismissal." On May 27 another offender was "accused of writing obscene words on the Chapel Wall, also disgraceful conduct last term" and by unanimous vote was "expelled from the Institution."
34. *Daily Pantagraph*, March 23, 1866.
35. *Wesleyan Catalogue*, 1865-66.
36. *Faculty Minutes*, June 5, 1866. "Profs. Powell and Jaques appointed committee on seal."
37. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 88.
38. *Trustees' Proceedings*, June 27, 1866.
39. *Daily Pantagraph*, July 4, 1866.

CHAPTER 9

1. Watters, *op. cit.*, 14.
2. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 23, 1866.
3. Contributing to the financial stability of the university at this time was the action that had been taken by the trustees in 1860 when "at the suggestion of the Munsell brothers, they adopted a rule which was inflexibly maintained until 1866 and measurably enforced until 1873, that the professors must accept *pro rata* the income for the year in full satisfaction of their claims. To this rule, Dr. Munsell says, the university owes it life." Wilder, *op. cit.*, 14.
4. *Faculty Minutes*, 1866-67.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. At a meeting on March 14, 1867 the faculty voted that "the Model School be merged with the Preparatory Department and the Course of Study be so modified as to throw out the first year and retain two years' Preparatory English." This was included in a set of resolutions voicing a complaint that will have a familiar sound to most present-day teachers of college composition—also to some employers of college graduates! The resolutions read:

"Whereas, the great defect in the course of Collegiate Instruction results from the imperfect preparation of our students in the elementary classes in the English Department; and,

"Whereas, We believe that this defect can be remedied only by the thorough reorganization of this department, under the care of a competent Teacher who shall devote his entire attention to its proper development: therefore—

"Resolved, first, that we recommend that the Professor to whom the care of the Preparatory Department is entrusted for the coming year be released from all responsibility in reference to the Regular College classes,

"Resolved, secondly, that the Preparatory Department be held to five hours college duty (in addition to chapel service) and that *one hour* to be selected by the Faculty be devoted to Reading, Writing and Orthography, varied by such kindred exercises as the Prof. in charge may deem best,

"Resolved, thirdly, that when any Prof. shall report the standing of any College student, in Reading, Writing or Orthography, as averaging below 60, said Student be required to meet with the Preparatory Department during the hour mentioned above, until he can pass a satisfactory examination in the required studies." *Faculty Minutes*, 1866-67.

- 8.—15. *Ibid.*
16. *Wesleyana*, I:158.
17. *Phi Gamma Delta Magazine*, December, 1941, pp. 187-88.
18. "A Committee of Students consisting of C. Atherton and M. L. Kep-linger appeared before the Faculty and presented a request for the formal recognition of a Secret Society called the Phi Gamma Delta Society. Dr. Munsell was appointed a committee to prepare a charter for the Society with certain provisos limiting its objects for future consideration." *Faculty Minutes*, February 4, 1869.
19. Because Emerson charged a fee of \$75, which some Bloomingtonians considered excessive, even for so distinguished a lecturer, a local newspaper story referred to him caustically as "Ralph Cold-Dough Simmerson." Townley, *Historic McLean*, p. 39. The references to other speakers in this series of lectures are taken from Kimball, "History of Withers Public Library" in *Trans. McLean Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:228-30.
20. *Daily Pantagraph*, November 17, 1866.
21. *Ibid.*, November 25, 1865.
22. *Appendix to Proceedings, Illinois Board of Education, Special Meeting*, March 26, 1867.
23. *Daily Pantagraph*, March 23, 1867.
24. *Wesleyan Magazine*, V:65-9.
25. *Proceedings, Ill. Board of Education*, *op. cit.*
26. "Prof. Jaques was authorized to assign lessons to class in geology privately, preparatory to examination." *Faculty Minutes*, April 2, 1867.
27. The first Negro to be graduated from Wesleyan was Gus A. Hill who received his law degree in 1880 and later became an attorney in Chicago.
28. These seven graduates were Andrew Jackson Banta, who later be-

came a judge in Kansas; Abram Epler Beggs; David Madison Harris, who became a Presbyterian minister and had a distinguished career as a professor at Lincoln University, editor of the *Cumberland Presbyterian* and editor and owner of the *St. Louis Observer*; Edden Morris Johnson; William Merritt Sedore; Carey S. Temple and John F. Winter, who became a member of the Illinois legislature and later was consul at Rotterdam, Holland.

29. *Wesleyan Catalogue*, 1866-67.
30. *Trustees' Proceedings*.
31. The four Civil War veterans were Benton Valentine Denning, Joseph W. Fifer, Lewis W. Keplinger and Andrew S. Wilson. The latter two moved to Kansas where they were elected to the legislature. Keplinger also served as county attorney of Wyandotte county and Wilson became a district judge. After graduating from Wesleyan, Hartzell attended Garrett Biblical Institute, was ordained an elder in 1870, was consecrated a bishop in 1896 and for the next 20 years was Missionary Bishop of Africa. His life ended tragically when he died as the result of wounds received in an attack by robbers at his home in Blue Ash, Ohio, in September, 1928. The other two members of this class were Stamper Q. Davidson, who became a teacher, and William J. Dyckes, who became a lawyer. Alumni Roll, *op. cit.*
32. The twelve graduates this year were Orlando W. Aldrich who became a professor of law at Ohio State University; Charles B. Ather-ton and William Robert Blackwell, who entered the ministry; Rhynaldo J. Brooks, later on the staff of the *Chicago Evening Post*; David Caldwell, who organized Wellington, Kan. as a city in 1872 and was its first mayor; Joseph Cole, who won distinction as the author of school texts, biographies and about 20 histories of states and counties; Martin L. Keplinger, a lawyer who was appointed public administrator of Macoupin county by Governor Fifer and re-appointed by five successive Illinois governors; Robert Emmett Moore and Adolphus Gustavus Scott, both of whom emigrated to Nebraska where Moore served as mayor of Lincoln, state senator and lieutenant-governor and Scott as superintendent of schools of Lancaster county and county judge; James Branch Taylor, professor of natural science at Wesleyan from 1876 to 1879, professor of physiology and hygiene from 1883 to 1891 and a prominent physician of Bloomington from 1882 to 1911; Micajah Van Winkle, a farmer; and Lewis C. Wagoner, a doctor.
33. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 30, 1869.
34. Manuscript history of Illinois Wesleyan athletics by Prof. Fred Muhl.
35. The box score of this historic game as printed in the *Pantagraph* reads:

<i>Wesleyans</i>	O.R.	<i>Normals</i>	O.R.
Morris, c.	2-3	Cochran, p.	3-1
Graves, p.	3-2	Bowles, c.	1-3
Wills, 1st. b.	2-3	Hazel, l.f.	2-2
Denning, 2nd. b.	0-4	Holcom, 1st. b.	2-0
Byerly, 3rd. b.	2-3	Cotton, 2nd. b.	3-0
Munsell, l.f.	0-4	Reed, 3rd. b.	1-1
Birch, c.f.	3-2	Rickey, r.f.	2-1
Hazenwinkle, r.f.	3-1	Park, c.f.	1-2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	15-22		15-10
	<hr/>		
	1 2 3 4 5		
	<hr/>		
Wesleyan	5 0 6 8 3	—	22
Normal	2 2 4 1 0	—	10

CHAPTER 10

1. The description in this chapter of Powell's preparation for the trip, the journey across the Plains and the activities of the party in Colorado are, except as noted, based upon Powell's subsequent official report to the State Board of Education as given in the board's *Proceedings, Regular Meeting*, December 17 and 18, 1867.
2. This list of the personnel of the 1867 expedition is based upon information supplied by William Culp Darrah of Medford, Mass., an authority upon Powell's career, who states that "the stories—so often quoted—that there were about '25 students' are without foundation."
3. "In 1867 Powell visited the mountains of Colorado with his class for the purpose of studying geology and so began a practice that has been continued by eminent teachers elsewhere."—*Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography*: V:95. "Major Powell was the first to introduce field work into the colleges of the United States."—From a report of a lecture by Prof. Alva W. Dragoo of Illinois State Normal University before the McLean County Academy of Science, *Daily Pantagraph*, November 11, 1937.
4. *Daily Pantagraph*, August 19 and August 26, 1867. The first of these articles is signed "J," hence the assumption that they were written by J. C. Hartzell. Except for J. W. Powell he was the only member of the party whose first name begins with that letter and internal evidence in the articles seems to rule out the possibility that Powell wrote them.
5. *Daily Pantagraph*, August 19, 1867.
6. *Ibid.*, August 26, 1867.
7. *Ibid.*
8. Powell, *Canyons of the Colorado*, p. 117.

9. *Board of Education Proceedings*, *op. cit.*
10. *Ibid.* The actual cash outlay for the expedition was \$2,138 but Powell estimated that if there were added to that sum the aid given by the War Department, railroads and express companies, the total cost would have been nearly \$5,000.
11. *Daily Pantagraph*, December 20, 1867.
12. *Ibid.*, January 7, 1868.
13. "Normal Notes" in the *Daily Pantagraph*, February 26, 1868.
14. *Ibid.*, January 25, 1868.
15. *Ibid.*, March 17, 1868.
16. *Ibid.*, March 24, 1868. The editor of the *Pantagraph* ended this story on a slight note of reproof: "We hope this time the members thereof will bear in mind there is such a paper as the *Panegraph* (*sic*) which is read by many friends of the members of the party. They slightly ignored that fact before."
17. *Ibid.*, May 27, 1868.
18. *Ibid.*, June 26, 1868.
19. Edmund D. Poston of Bloomington first entered Wesleyan as a first year preparatory student in 1866. Lyle H. Durley was born in Hennepin, Ill., April 10, 1846 and probably became acquainted with Powell while the latter was teaching school in that town. After serving in the Union army Durley entered Wesleyan as a second year preparatory student in 1866. Durley's diary of the 1868 expedition, now in the possession of his son, W. Mark Durley of Oxnard, Calif. covers the period from July 1 to September 2, 1868 when it becomes indecipherable because his supply of ink ran out and he made ink from pokeberry juice which soon became faded. (From information supplied by his daughter, Mrs. Walter A. Boyle of Henry, Ill.) Rhodes C. Allen was a native of Scott county, Ky. where he was born January 19, 1847. His name first appears in the *Wesleyan Catalogue*, 1864-65 as R. C. Allin (*sic*) of Harristown, Ill., a student in the preparatory department. Thereafter he is listed as R. C. Allen and Rhodes C. Allen. His diary, covering the period from June 29, 1868 to November 16, 1868, is much more complete than Durley's. The original is owned by William Culp Darrah who kindly furnished the author a transcript, as well as one of Durley's diary.
20. This list of the personnel of the 1868 party is also based upon information supplied by William Culp Darrah who states that "so far as I am aware this is a complete and 'official' list. The newspaper accounts are utterly confusing, particularly those published after 1871." This seems to be true also of some of the contemporary newspaper accounts. For instance, the *Chicago Republican*, in chronicling the fact that "21 gentlemen and 2 ladies" had left for the "wilds of Colorado where they expect to spend 2 years in an extended and careful survey," lists the names of only 17 men. A Mrs. Woodward is listed as an ornithologist, a Mr. Dooley as one of the three botanists, Dr. A. M.

Todd as surgeon. "Prof. Saunber (at Denver)" as artist, "W. C. Wood and son" as topographical engineers and L. E. Shinn "unassigned." None of these names is mentioned in other accounts which give the personnel. A rather slighting reference to the *Republican* in an item about the expedition of 1867 which appeared in the *Daily Pantagraph* for January 25, 1868 suggests that the journalistic accuracy of the Chicago paper was considered somewhat dubious.

21. *State Board of Education Proceedings*, June 24-25, 1868.
22. *Rocky Mountain News*, July 14, 1868.
23. *Ibid.*, July 16, 1868.
24. *Ibid.* "Ned (Farrell) is a universal genius, up to anything from breaking a mule to inventing a 'process,' fighting Indians or grizzlies, sketching or writing a book." Sumner, a brother-in-law of Byers, had a trading post in Middle Park near which Powell had camped the previous summer. In 1869 he accompanied the major on the Grand Canyon voyage. Besides Farrell and Sumner, guides employed by Powell were Gus Lanken, William Rhodes and William Dunn. Dunn started on the 1869 trip down the Colorado but, with two companions, Oramel G. and Seneca Howland, left the party and were later murdered by Indians. The story of this tragedy is told in Dellenbaugh's *Romance of the Colorado*, *op. cit.* Much new material on this and other incidents of the 1869 expedition (including biographical sketches of Sumner, Dunn and the Howlands) is given in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XV, Nos. 1-4, January-October, 1947.
25. This letter written to the *Chicago Journal* was reprinted in the *Daily Pantagraph* August 27, 1868. Both the Durley and Allen diaries tell of attending religious services, conducted by Rev. W. H. Daniels in camp on three successive Sundays—July 5, 12, and 19. On July 24 they went to the mining town of Empire nearby and attended church "in an old billiard saloon with our revolvers buckled on. Rev. Mr. Phips of Bids City preached . . . a very good sermon, better than I expected to hear in this wild country." On Sunday, August 2, the Rev. Mr. Daniels again preached but thereafter they seem to have been too busy with their various duties with the expedition to have time for religious services.
26. This account of the ascent is based upon Byers' dispatches which appeared in the *Rocky Mountain News* August 20 and September 1, 1868; articles by Byers and Keplinger in *The Trail*, October, 1914, January, 1915, and June, 1919; and a letter written by Garman to Miss Gertrude Lewis of Normal on August 28, 1868. Miss Lewis later became the wife of Joseph W. Fifer. This, and a subsequent letter from Garman to Miss Lewis, are now in the archives of Normal University where they were deposited by Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer of Bloomington.
27. An amusing sidelight upon this incident, which is also very reveal-

ing as to Powell's qualities of leadership, is recorded by Keplinger thus:

"Although Major Powell, who had charge of the expedition, had but one arm, he insisted on taking a full hand in whatever was to be done, even to loading and cinching the packs on the pack mules. One morning, the last time we made bread before making the ascent, he said, 'This is my time to make biscuits' which he proceeded to do. Seeing the disadvantages under which he labored, paddling with one one hand in the sticky dough, I insisted upon taking his place; but no! The biscuits were of the variety which, when parted with a sharp knife, present a smooth surface, with a dark color and exceedingly fine grain. Candor compels me to state that the result would not have been materially different if he had acceded to my request. Before leaving the summit we had put one of those biscuits inside the baking powder can upon which we had written, 'An everlasting memento to Major Powell's skill in bread-making.' As we were about to leave the summit, the major said that he wasn't quite satisfied with the biscuit feature; it was hardly up to the dignity of the occasion. We all insisted that his true motive was his unwillingness to have the coming generation know how poor a bread-maker so good a mountain climber was! But the biscuit was taken out." *The Trail, op. cit.*, January, 1915.

28. Durley *Diary, op. cit.* In the *Alumni Journal*, I:42-44 and II:145-47 appear two interesting articles under the title of "Journal Leaves from Powell's Expedition of 1868" which give a graphic description of the scenery the explorers saw after leaving their Bear Creek Canyon camp. The second of these articles ends thus: "In a few days we descend the western slope of the range into Middle Park. The Major calls the range the 'backbone of the continent.' If that is so, how the country has her back up!" The author of these articles is unknown but since they are signed with the pseudonym "Twig" it seems likely that they were written by Henry Wood.
29. Both the Allen and Durley diaries contain frequent references to such hardships and misadventures as mentioned in this paragraph.
30. On August 21 Durley recorded in his diary that upon returning to camp from a fishing trip he found "that the boys have been having some difficulty with the Indians. All appear to be quiet now." The next day he wrote that "things look most plagued serious around here this morning. Indians most awful sassy and what was seen out back of the hills would not surprise us in the least if we should have an attack from our red Brethren. Only four of us here but let them come, we will give them a dose that they will not like very well. About noon, things all quieted down and the Indians all went back to camp." Taylor, writing years later about the 1868 expedition, says that Durley once knocked down an insolent Indian buck and that only the diplomacy of Powell saved the party from serious trouble. (*Daily Pantagraph*, September 24, 1902). However, Durley

does not mention any such incident in his diary. Later in the month Allen chronicled in his diary the alarm felt by the party over the rumors that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes had burned the town of Montgomery, were raiding and killing white settlers in North Park and South Park, and "would probably come through Middle Park and try to take our rations." However, these rumors proved groundless and on September 1 the *Rocky Mountain News* published the reassuring news that "All reports that the Powell Expedition or any other party of visitors to the Middle Park have been molested by Indians may be set down as false."

31. Dispatches from O. G. Howland (see Note 24) to the *Rocky Mountain News* October 14 and November 3, 1868, tell of the journey to western Colorado and establishment of the winter camp on White river.
32. Garman in his letter to Miss Lewis, *op. cit.* states that although the Utes showed their friendship by furnishing their white neighbors with entertainment and food they became something of a nuisance by "being underfoot most of the time."
33. According to the Allen diary, the four Wesleyan students, accompanied by J. J. Aiken, left Green River on November 15 and went, via the Union Pacific railroad, to Cheyenne where they stopped over for a day (during which time they had their group picture taken) before proceeding on their homeward journey. Poston and Taylor returned to their work at Wesleyan but the former seems to have dropped out at the end of the school year of 1868-69. Taylor, however, continued and was graduated the following June. Neither Allen nor Durley returned to the university. Allen taught district schools in Illinois and later became a farmer. He died on April 4, 1887 (information, William Culp Darrah). In the December 3, 1868 issue of the *Putnam County Record*, published at Granville, Ill. appeared a reprint of an article in the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican* titled "The Powell Exploring Expedition." The *Record* added the comment: "Lyle Durley arrived home a few days ago and has been one of the party." Like Allen, Durley became a farmer and continued in that occupation until 1915 when he moved to Ventura, Calif. He died July 20, 1930 while visiting in Hennepin, Ill. (Information, Mrs. Walter A. Boyle.) Garman remained at the camp on White river until March, 1869 when, as the result of a disagreement with the Powells, he left and returned to Normal. (Letter from Garman to Miss Lewis, April 2, 1869.) He was graduated from the university there in 1870 and later became a professor at Harvard University.
34. *Daily Pantagraph*, July 19, 1869.
35. During Powell's absence the museum was under the direction of Dr. Joseph Sewall and Almon H. Thompson whose salaries were paid by Powell. Cook and McHugh: *History of Illinois State Normal University*, *op. cit.*

36. Walter H. Powell had served under his brother during the Civil War and his mind was so affected by his experiences in a Confederate prison camp that he never completely recovered. He died in a military hospital in Washington on March 10, 1915. During the two years he was a student at Wesleyan he made his home with his brother-in-law and sister, Prof. and Mrs. A. H. Thompson. *Utah Historical Quarterly*, XV:89.
37. Powell gave his lectures on "Canyons of the Colorado" before the Library Association of Bloomington in October and again in December, and repeated it in Normal in January. *Daily Pantagraph*, October 21 and December 8, 1869; January 15 and January 19, 1870. He also lectured in the town of Hennepin, Ill. February 28, 1870 and enjoyed a reunion with his former student, Lyle H. Durley. (Information, Mrs. Walter A. Boyle.)
38. William Culp Darrah, "Major Powell Prepares for a Second Expedition" in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, XV:149-53.
39. *Daily Pantagraph*, July 7 and September 14, 1871; February 6 and March 27, 1872. These letters are reprinted in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, XV:239-54.
40. Alumni Roll, *op. cit.* Bishop's journal from August 15, 1870 to June 3, 1872 is reproduced in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, XV:158-238. In 1873 he became professor of natural science at the University of Deseret (later University of Utah); married Alzina Pratt, daughter of Apostle Orson Pratt of the Mormon church, and became prominent in religious and business affairs in Utah. At the time of his death on May 22, 1933 ("exactly 62 years from the day on which he set out from Green River on the second Powell expedition down the Colorado") he and Frederick S. Dellenbaugh were the only survivors of that expedition. *Utah Historical Quarterly*, XV:155-58.
41. DeMotte's experiences with the 1872 Powell expeditions are recorded in a series of articles which appeared in the *Alumni Journal*, Vols. II, III, and IV under the titles of "Six Days on the Kaibab," "From the Pahría to Kanab" and "Twelve Days with the Broncos."
42. Powell resigned as curator of the museum on June 26, 1872. *State Board of Education Proceedings*, *op. cit.* He was succeeded by Professor Stephen A. Forbes, later widely known as director of the Illinois Natural History Survey at the University of Illinois.
43. In 1875 Powell became director of the "Second Division of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories" and it was largely due to his influence that in 1879 the rival surveys, then operating in the West, were consolidated into one, the United States Geological Survey, of which he became the director in 1881. During his western trips he had continued his anthropological and ethnological studies under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and when the Bureau of American Ethnology was organized in 1880 he was made director, a position which he held until 1894. He

died in Haven, Maine, September 23, 1902. *Dictionary of American Biography*, XV:147. In 1877 the Illinois Wesleyan trustees conferred the degree of Ph.D. upon Powell and later the museum at Wesleyan was named in his honor. His memory is also preserved in the Powell Memorial monument, erected on the campus in 1923. In Normal the University high school has the Major Powell Science club whose publication is the *Powellite* and in Normal University's Milner library, in the museum which contains an extensive collection of specimens which he donated, is an inscription that reads: "John Wesley Powell, First Explorer through the Grand Canyon, First Curator of the Museum."

CHAPTER 11

1. See Chapter IV, Note 4.
2. Watters, *op. cit.*, 217.
3. At a faculty meeting on March 16, 1870 Munsell and his colleagues adopted these resolutions:

Whereas, the present prosperity and future usefulness of our Church depends largely upon its educational work; and

Whereas, to secure the greatest efficiency in this field of labor, a thorough reorganization of the department is necessary; and

Whereas, we regard it essential in this reorganization that the Collegiate powers of the various educational institutions of the Church within the bounds of the Illinois and Central Illinois Conferences be vested in a single University:

Therefore, Resolved, that we ask the hearty co-operation of all the educational institutions sharing the joint or separate patronage of the two Conferences in adopting the following plan of consolidation:

I.

The various Institutions shall jointly establish a Central University which shall be controlled by a board of trustees nominated by the local boards, severally, and elected by the corresponding Conferences, said trustees to be chosen on the basis of one representative for every \$20,000—cash value—of property and endowment owned by each Institution.

II.

All Institutions entering the plan shall adopt a uniform course of study prescribed by the board of trustees of the University. So much of this course may be taught at any institution as the local authorities may deem expedient and when any one has completed a prescribed course of study, such party shall be entitled to the corresponding degree.

III.

All certificates of scholarship shall be issued in the name of the University and diplomas and all degrees shall be conferred by the University.

IV.

The privileges of the University shall be extended to all parties alike without regard to sex.

V.

The Presidents of the various Institutions entering the plan with the approval of the Board of Trustees shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Faculty of the University.

This was a curious proposal to be made at that time and it poses a number of interesting questions. Did it originate in the Wesleyan faculty or was it inspired by some trustee or conference visitor who favored the admission of women? Was there a serious intention of pressing for the adoption of the plan and, presumably, making Wesleyan the "Central University"? Or was this simply an adroit maneuver to be used for bargaining purposes with the opponents of co-education in saying to them: "Cease your opposition to admitting women to Wesleyan and we will drop this proposal for a Central University which, if adopted, will deprive your school (the Illinois Female College) of some of its autonomy"? No conclusive answer to those questions can be given since the plan seems never to have gone beyond its initial stage as a Wesleyan faculty resolution. In the light of later events it is not unlikely that it was some such maneuver. Somewhat mystifying, too, are these facts: At the June 13 faculty meeting, on the eve of the conference sessions, "a resolution recommending the Custodians—the Patronizing Conferences and the Trustees—to open the University for the admission of ladies was passed." However, when President Munsell, in giving the report of the faculty to the trustees, presented "a resolution adopted at their last regular meeting for the year" (i.e. June 13) it was phrased in the words of the March 16 resolution, *not* that of June 13—which may or may not have some significance.

4. *Trustees' Proceedings*.
5. The 1870 graduates were two Civil War veterans, Melchior Auer and Francis Marion Bishop; Henry C. Birch, who later became professor of natural science at Hedding College; George H. McCracken and Parmenis Smith, who became ministers; and William W. Pusey, who became a lawyer and farmer. Alumni Roll, *op. cit.*
6. Deposited in the cornerstone were the following: "a Bible; Methodist Almanac; University Catalogue for 1869 and 1870; Alumni Journal, June 1870; city daily papers; names of Board of Trustees;

names of Conference Visitors; names of Faculty; names of Agents; names of architect and contractors; copies of church Periodicals; names of mayor and city council; historical sketch of the University; historical sketch of the Alumni Association; historical sketch of the Belles Lettres Society; historical sketch of the Munsellian Society; specimens of coins and currency of the United States; names of the Quarterly Conference of the University Charge; names of the building committee." The cornerstone had these names inscribed on its face: "Board of Trustees: C. W. Holder, president; O. T. Reeves, secretary; O. S. Munsell, J. E. McClun, W. G. McDowell, J. G. Evans, H. C. DeMotte, building committee; Architect: R. Richter; Contractors: J. W. Hayes and J. W. Evans. Laid September 9, 1870" *Daily Pantagraph*, September 10, 1870.

7. The 19 co-eds in the preparatory department were—Second Year: Martha Benjamin of Hudson, Alice Brown of Champaign, Flora Burkholder of Pekin, Alice A. Graves of Normal, Virginia Miller of Bloomington, Belle Orendorff of Bloomington, Alice Rayhill of Pana, Carrie Rector of Bloomington, May Round of Farmer City, Fannie Smith of Farmer City, Fannie Stubblefield of Funk's Grove, Josie Weedman of Farmer City, Hannah E. Wiley of Lexington, and Jennie Wylder of Greenfield; First Year: Mary C. Benjamin of Hudson, Sarah Davidson of Bloomington, Carrie Motter of Bloomington, Mary Stubblefield of Funk's Grove and Clara Weedman of Farmer City.
8. The 12 graduates in 1871 were two Civil War veterans, Richard Watson Barger and John Wesley Denning; Robert B. Porter, who became a lawyer (as did Barger); Marcus L. Fullenwider, Robert E. McClelland and Thomas R. Wiley, who became physicians; Alexander C. Byerly, James A. Northrup and J. Vincent, who became ministers (as did Denning); William F. Graves, who was later a professor of English at Wesleyan; and two who became mayors—James A. Kelly at Monte Vista, Colo. and Lucius A. Vasey at Le Roy, Ill. Alumni Roll, *op. cit.*
9. *Alumni Journal*, II:22-3.
10. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 5, 1872.
11. *Faculty Minutes*, September 27, 1870.
12. *Alumni Journal*, II:62.
13. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 5, 1872.
14. *Ibid.* This medical professorship was filled by Dr. J. L. White of Bloomington who, on December 12, 1872, gave a lecture on "Mind and Its Relation to the Body" in the new Amie chapel. This was the first of a series of popular lectures under his supervision by other Bloomington physicians and surgeons. *Alumni Journal*, II:23.
15. *Alumni Journal*, II:156 ff.
16. *Ibid.*
17. *Ibid.* The son was Francis E. ("Frank") Munsell who later became a

farmer in Kansas. Mrs. Shur, whose maiden name was Weatherby, was born in Chesterville, Ohio, April 25, 1838. She was married to Artemus O. Shur in March, 1863, and two years later moved to El Paso, Ill. where she became active in the Methodist church, the El Paso Woman's club and the Eastern Star and achieved some prominence as the first president of the Ninth Illinois district of the W.C.T.U. She died in El Paso May 18, 1912. *Weekly Pantagraph*, May 24, 1912. The other 1872 graduates were William E. Barnes, who achieved some distinction as a journalist and author; James A. Johnson, who became a lawyer; George A. Martin, who became a physician; and William S. Wilson, who later served as president of state normal schools in Maryville, N. D., Tempe, Ariz. and San Jose, Calif. Alumni Roll, *op. cit.*

18. *Alumni Journal*, III:9.
19. The only mention of Munsell's resignation in the *Alumni Journal* is this item in "Editorial Notes" in the April, 1873, issue: "At a called meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors of the Illinois Wesleyan University, held March 20, the resignation of Rev. O. S. Munsell as President of the institution, was tendered and accepted. Dr. Munsell has held the position as President of the above university nearly sixteen years, during which time he has labored unceasingly in its interest, bestowing unsparingly both material means and mental power to aid in its rapid growth."
20. *Trustees' Proceedings*.
21. The nine graduates included a future banker and lumberman, James W. Holder; three lawyers, William H. Booth, Alexander H. Davies and John E. Scott; and three physicians, George W. Crum, Charles H. Long and Lewellyn D. Seward. Alumni Roll, *op. cit.* Two others were destined for future honors but in widely different fields. One was Charles A. Hazenwinkle who had been prominent in amateur theatricals during his career as Wesleyan (he played the leading role of "Farmer Howard" in the post-Civil War classic, "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh") and who later became well-known on the American stage as Carl Haswin. The other was William H. Wylder who, 15 years later, returned to his alma mater as its first alumnus-president and "in the interests of simplicity," according to his daughter, Mrs. William Hubbard of Bloomington, began spelling his name "Wilder."
22. Munsell continued as agent for the building fund until June, 1875. Later he engaged in banking in Shelbyville, Ill., then moved to Kansas and died in Kansas City March 13, 1905. C. W. C. Munsell seems to have retired as financial agent the same year that his brother left the presidency. After leaving Wesleyan he became a banker in Kansas and died in Eldorado, Kan. in November, 1915.

CHAPTER 12

1. Fallows, "*Everybodys Bishop—Life and Times of Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D.*," 431-32.
2. The Fortieth was composed entirely of college students and graduates and because "such a band of educated fighters had not been known in the army, it was nicknamed the God and Morality Regiment." Wilder, *op. cit.*, 17.
3. Fallows, *op. cit.*, 249.
4. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 17.
5. "Hebrew was now offered in the classical course. Definite courses in ancient, medieval and modern history appear for the first time with this expansion"—"The Curriculum in Liberal Arts" by Ralph E. Browns in the *90th Ann. Hist.*, *op. cit.*
6. *Alumni Journal*, IV:94-5. Reflecting the new president's army career was a faculty resolution that he confer with the trustees in regard to securing a "military professor" but nothing seems to have come of this proposal. *Faculty Minutes*, Jan. 4, 1874.
7. Non-resident students were required to complete some 40 courses, divided about equally between electives and required work for which they paid a \$5 matriculation fee and tuition of \$25 per quarter. Upon passing an examination for which a fee ranging from \$15 to \$30 was charged, they could get an A.B. or Ph.B. degree and, with further work, an A.M. and a Ph.D. The examinations were to be given by prominent alumni and on May 7, 1874 such a committee consisting of Dr. H. W. Boyd, Maj. J. W. Powell, E. R. Roe, James B. Taylor and O. W. Aldrich, was named by the faculty.
8. "The Non-Resident Courses" by Edwin H. Cates in *90th Ann. Hist.*, *op. cit.*
9. Benjamin was a native of New York, a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School. He came to Bloomington in 1856 to practice, was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1869 and in 1873 was elected county judge. Wilder, *op. cit.*, 93.
10. "The Law School" by Roy A. Ramseyer in the *90th Ann. Hist.*, *op. cit.*, states that although Williams had previously taught classes in law at Wesleyan "there is no evidence of any connection between this early professorship and the subsequent organization of the Law School."
11. Wilder, *op. cit.* The admission of women to the university undoubtedly awakened "great interest" among its young gentlemen, also. The *Alumni Journal*, for June, 1874 records that "during the pleasant spring evenings when the silvery moon sheds its delightful rays over the earth many of the gentlemen students may be seen perambulating with some of the fairer sex leaning gracefully on their arms, apparently happy, the lessons of the morrow entirely forgotten."
12. This chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma was installed at Wesleyan on

- November 25, 1873. In 1885 Kappa Alpha Theta, the first society of its kind, which had been organized at Indiana Asbury University in 1870, installed its Delta chapter at Wesleyan. The chapter disbanded in 1895. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 15, 1895. *Wesleyana* I:161-2.
13. *Wesleyan Catalogue*, 1874-75. The Woman's Educational association was organized in June, 1874.
 14. *Alumni Journal*, June, 1873. Six years later 20 students organized a baseball club that played another game with Normal. "Our boys proved to be entirely too heavy for the Normalites in every particular" reported the *Students' Journal*, June, 1879. The score was 34 to 14!
 15. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 19, 1874.
 16. "Notes by the Way" by Prof. H. C. DeMotte in the *Alumni Journal*, IV:188-9. Other members of the party were John H. Renshaw, O. D. Wheeler, John K. Hillers, and Richard Komas. Hillers, who was a boatman with the second Powell expedition down the Colorado in 1871, later became a photographer and continued with the Powell surveys until 1879. A few years later, when Powell became director of the United States Geological Survey, he placed Hillers in charge of the photographic laboratory, a post he held until he was retired in 1900. During Hillers' career as a cameraman for the government he made more than 20,000 negatives for the Geological Survey and the Bureau of American Ethnology and many of his pictures of Paiute, Ute and Shoshone Indians were the first ever taken of these people. (William Culp Darrah in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, XVII:495-97.) Concerning Komas, DeMotte (in "Notes By the Way" *op. cit.*) wrote: "He is a Uintah Indian who has been attending College in Pennsylvania. He is an intelligent young Indian, speaks the English language with fluency, and seems much interested in the work of civilizing his tribe. He accompanies our party and will take two or three of his tribe back with him to college when he returns. A little incident, however, will illustrate the native disposition and the uncertainty of Indian character. It was necessary for our whole party to stop over at Green River one day to make some arrangements for our section of the party. In the evening Komas became dissatisfied with the division of the blankets for the night and declared that our party should never enter the Uintah reservation, that they would steal our horses; and he even went so far as to threaten the life of the Major if he came into their country. After all they are a treacherous race, and though I sicken at the thought, yet personal observation and experience force me reluctantly to come to the conclusion that the red race must fade away before the superior Saxon. How truly one has written, 'Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountains and read their doom in the setting sun.' Their decline and extinction is inevitable. It seems sad, and yet no influences have thus far been brought to avert the calamity."

17. "Notes By the Way," *op. cit.* "Editorial Notes" in the August, 1874 issue of the *Journal* carried this item: "Prof. DeMotte writes: 'Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, joined the Methodist church in Salt Lake City Sunday, July 26. I was present, and after service gave her a cordial hand-shake.'"
18. See Chapter 10, Note 40.
19. *Alumni Journal*, IV:188-89, 205-7.
20. *Alumni Journal*, IV:215. This was the last Powell expedition in which any Wesleyan faculty member or student participated, although Graves served as topographical engineer with the surveys which the major carried on in Utah in 1875 and 1876. In the latter year he married Miss Kate Graves, a former Wesleyan student, and she accompanied him to Utah that summer. *Alumni Journal*, VI:142, 167, 285. In April, 1877 the *Journal* stated that "Major J. W. Powell of the Colorado Exploring Expedition, has been granted an appropriation of \$50,000 with which to continue his survey. This is a just recognition on the part of Congress of the value and economy of his work. The party will take the field again in May or June. W. H. Graves of '74, who served as chief topographer of the party last year, anticipates another campaign in the West." An item in the June issue stated that Graves had stopped over in Bloomington on his way to Salt Lake City to join Powell and the November issue recorded the fact that he had returned from his Western trip and was on the way to Washington to spend the winter working on his field notes. Graves subsequently became a surveyor for many Western railroads, superintendent of numerous irrigation projects in the West and Northwest and president of the Oregon Society of Engineers. He died in Salinas, California, September 26, 1919. *Alumni Roll, op. cit.*
21. *Daily Pantagraph*, September 24, 1874.
22. *Alumni Journal*, IV:264.
23. *Ibid.*, IV:277.
24. *Ibid.*, V:139.
25. *Daily Pantagraph*, May 2, 1875.
26. Fallows, *op. cit.*, 250-51.
27. *Ibid.*
28. *Ibid.*
29. These first law graduates were: Asahel F. Dickinson and Newton B. Reed of Normal, John H. T. James of Lincoln, Isaac D. Walker of Decatur, and Richard Osborn, Randolph A. Pike and Marshall N. Williams of Bloomington.
30. Sterling, who became a teacher and attorney, was a member of the constitutional conventions of South Dakota in 1883 and 1889, a senator in the first state legislature, 1889-90, dean of the college of law at the state university, and United States senator from 1913 to 1925. *Alumni Roll, op. cit.*

CHAPTER 13

1. *Daily Pantagraph*, March 17, 1890.
2. *Alumni Journal*, V:210.
3. Wilder, *op. cit.*, p. 18.
4. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 18, 1880.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Daily Pantagraph*, December 17, 1880.
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Daily Pantagraph*, March 4, 1881.
10. *Alumni Journal*, VII:31.
11. *Ibid.*, VII:95. That the Wesleyan president was keeping up this strenuous pace four years later is indicated by a statement in the *Daily Pantagraph* for March 25, 1881 that "Dr. Adams is still working with satisfactory results. Last Sunday he preached in the morning and walked ten miles through the snow to preach again that evening at another point."
12. *Alumni Journal*, VI:234.
13. *Ibid.*, p. 170.
14. Because there were comparatively few good high schools in Central Illinois during the 60's and 70's the enrollment in Wesleyan's prep school rose steadily from 71 in 1863-4 to 280 in 1877-8. Later it declined gradually as the number of high schools, especially community high schools, began multiplying after 1900. Alma Hamilton: "The Academy" in *90th Ann. Hist.*
15. In 1876 the trustees had instructed the faculty "at their convenience to open a conservatory of music as a department of the university, provided that no expenses be incurred without the instruction of the Executive Committee." *Daily Pantagraph*, June 16, 1876.
16. *Daily Pantagraph*, August 3, 1877.
17. At the trustees' meeting in June, 1880 they authorized the "opening of a business college in connection with Wesleyan at the commencement of the next term." *Daily Pantagraph*, June 18, 1880. The "College of Commerce" which offered two courses, one of six months and the other a year, is described in the 1880-81 catalogue with J. George Cross as dean and general instructor and lecturer and an enrollment of 169 students taking accounting, stenography and penmanship. Besides these studies, "Prof. J. M. Gillan the Elocutionist" gave a "full course of instruction in Vocal Culture and Gesture without extra charge." This college was abolished at the end of the school year of 1884-5 and thereafter registrants in the College of Post-Graduates and Non-Residents who had not previously been counted in the grand total of the Wesleyan enrollment were included in those figures, thus keeping them over 600.

18. This building was erected in 1856 to house a female academy which William T. Major conducted for several years, then presented the building and grounds to the Christian church. Due to the rapid increase of public schools, attendance at the seminary decreased and the property reverted to Major's heirs. *Trans. McLean. Co. Hist. Soc.*, II:36. In September, 1875 the Woman's Educational association leased the building as a "ladies' boarding hall on the Mt. Holyoke plan" thus providing "a Christian home where young ladies of any denomination desiring to educate themselves, can have board at the lowest possible rates." Wilder, *op. cit.*, 36.
19. *Daily Pantagraph*, December 24, 1878.
20. *Wesleyan Magazine*, V:20-21. In 1886 J. H. Shaw, editor of the *Bee*, issued Wesleyan's first year book, the *Wesleyana*. Another did not appear until 1895 and it was designated as "Vol. I." After another decade "Volume II" was issued by the senior class of 1905.
21. The *Faculty Minutes* of this period reveal an unusually large number of suspensions or expulsions and such references as "notify Mr. —that his son is doing no good here and should be taken out of school."
22. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 20, 1879.
23. *Ibid.*, December 5, 1879.
24. *Ibid.*, August 28, 1885.
25. *Ibid.*, December 11, 1885.
26. *Ibid.*, December 18, 1885.

CHAPTER 14

1. After his retirement Adams served briefly as pastor of a church at Atlanta, Ill., then went to Hot Springs, Ark. to seek relief from inflammatory rheumatism. He died there March, 1890, as the result of "an overdose of chloroform which was administered accidentally." *Daily Pantagraph*, March 13, 1890.
2. Wilbert Ferguson, "President Wilder's Administration" in *90th Ann. Hist.*, *op. cit.* Wilder was born near Greenfield, Ill. July 7, 1849, worked on a farm as a boy, taught country school and was graduated from Wesleyan in 1873. After holding pastorates in five Illinois towns, during which time he was elected a trustee of Wesleyan, he became presiding elder of the Decatur district in 1883.
3. "The endowment fund has been increased by farm lands from Hiram Buck, valued at \$27,000, not yet available; \$58,000 of which \$55,000 was necessary to meet the conditions of the deed executed by Hiram and Martha Buck; \$6,000 by bequest of Jonathan Totten; and \$600 by bequest of Miss Mary Williams. The total endowment July 1, 1895 was \$187,999, including the Cramp fund." Wilder, *op. cit.*
4. The Wilder Reading Room Association was organized in the fall of 1889 when faculty, students and friends of Wesleyan subscribed \$400

to fit up a reading room and purchase literature for the use of its members. Later it offered to turn the room over to the university and grant the use of the literature to all students if the board of trustees would give the association space in the new quarters for the library, which was done. The association also sponsored a lecture course which "brought the university into closer touch and sympathy with the people of the city." Wilder, *op. cit.*

Wesleyan's library started with about 1,000 volumes which were housed with the scientific apparatus and natural history collections in the first college building. Later this library was divided between the two literary societies and removed to the Munsellian and Belles Lettres halls in the same building. When the new university hall was occupied, the library was reassembled and moved to a room on the second floor of that structure where it remained until 1891 when this room was needed for the museum and the collection of books was moved back to a room on the third floor of the preparatory building. By 1895 accessions had brought the total number of volumes to about 7,000. *Wesleyana*, 1895.

5. It was named the Powell Museum in 1886 and is thus designated in the annual catalogues until 1893 when, for some unknown reason, the name was dropped. Thereafter it was referred to only as "The Museum" but mention was made of the "J. W. Powell Collection" consisting of Zuni and Moqui utensils, pottery, articles of dress, etc.; minerals and fossils collected on the Powell geological surveys; and photographs of western scenery with geological interest. In the summer of 1894 Elrod emulated his predecessor by taking a party of 11, including seven Wesleyan students, on a scientific expedition to the Rocky Mountains which brought back a large number of natural history specimens. They covered some of the same ground as the first Powell expedition of 1867 (including an ascent of Pikes Peak) and then set out on an overland journey of 600 miles which took them to Idaho and up the Snake river to its headwaters in Yellowstone National Park. "Three spring wagons and a four-horse mess wagon, with a saddle pony, made a fair caravan, and game, stones and trees were greeted all along the route by storms of shot and bullets," according to the *Wesleyana*, *op. cit.* J. Dwight Funk, one of the Wesleyan students, now (1950) a business executive in Chicago, recalls that much of the shooting was at the whitened branches of fallen trees which, to the eyes of these "tenderfeet," looked like antlers of the elk. However they saw plenty of these animals later when a Mormon guide named Jones took five of them into the wilds of the Jackson Hole country. The other members of the party were Charles C. Adams, Norman Williams, R. C. Fullenwider, I. A. Fullenwider, Louis Magin and Allen T. Kirk from Wesleyan; John T. Gentle and W. T. Kirk from Normal University; and C. H. Robinson of Bloomington. Adams was the son of the

former Wesleyan president and, after his graduation in 1895, joined the faculty as assistant in biology. After serving one year he became assistant entomologist at the University of Illinois and subsequently held important scientific positions in other states, culminating in his becoming director of the New York State Museum in 1926. The next year (1895) Elrod conducted another field trip to Yellowstone Park with a larger party which included Miss Luella Denman, head of the English department. In the 50th anniversary issue of the *Argus*, April 19, 1944, Miss Denman (then Mrs. L. D. Hanna of Normal) gave personal reminiscences of this trip which said, in part, "We went by train to Idaho Falls and from there to the Yellowstone in three wagons. The springwagon was lined with red and white cloth and had a tarpaulin cover. . . . The main entrance was at Jackson's Hole but there had been a number of Indian massacres there just before we came so we went in by a roundabout way and were in the park three weeks."

6. Ramseyer, "The Law School" in *90th Ann. Hist., op. cit.*, also statements to the author by alumni of the law school. Benjamin resigned as dean in 1892 to devote his time to teaching and study and Reeves succeeded him. Of this law faculty three were graduates of the Wesleyan law school—Morrissey in the class of 1880, Lindley in 1883 and Russell in 1891.
7. Wilson had started his School of Art at 516 North Main street in 1883 and continued it there after the affiliation with Wesleyan.
8. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 13, 1890.
9. The new College of Music, like the School of Art, was conducted in downtown Bloomington, in the Hoblit building at North Main and Mulberry streets.
10. Alumni Roll, *op. cit.* Darrah was graduated from Wesleyan in the class of 1890 and succeeded Miss Margaret Langstaff as instructor in elocution in 1892. The first commencement of the new School of Oratory was held in 1895. "W. B. Merrill was the only graduate and gave a recital of readings before a large and appreciative audience." *Daily Pantagraph*, June 13, 1895.
11. Hamilton, "The Academy" in *90th Ann. Hist., op. cit.* In 1883 the board of trustees organized the Preparatory Department as a separate school with the Rev. Hyre D. Clark as principal, and John S. Van Pelt as assistant. After a year they were succeeded by Robert McCay as principal and Charles O. Strickland as assistant. From 1886 to 1889 Lewis Dougherty was principal. During this decade each teacher on the university faculty taught one class a day in the academy and the catalogue for 1885-86 carried this interesting statement: "The students are constantly incited, by their associations with the college students, to go forward with their education, and when they do leave off with the completion of an academic course they are usually free from that insufferable egotism which is so

- frequently seen among those who have just completed a three years' course in some secondary school, away from such influence."
12. Cates "The Non-Resident Courses" in *90th Ann. Hist., op. cit.* Moss became director of the non-resident work in 1882 and the branches were established in Canada and the British Isles two years later. The Canadian branch was especially successful under the guidance of Dr. T. M. MacIntyre, president of the Presbyterian Female College in Toronto, and more than 60 Canadian students enrolled in the different courses.
 13. The *Daily Pantagraph*, April 4, 1892, reported that "the *Wesleyan Echo* will be published by Messrs. Richard Little and Archie Bowen after September next. Both of these young gentlemen have talent and experience and without doubt will make a success of this publication." Both subsequently "made a success" in journalism—Little as correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* in the Spanish-American war, for the *Chicago Daily News* in the Russo-Japanese war, as a staff writer and dramatic critic for the *Chicago Record-Herald* and later as a columnist for the *Tribune*; Bowen as publisher of the *Illinois State Journal* at Springfield.
 14. Wilder, *op. cit.*
 15. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 15, 1894.
 16. *Ibid.* Two years later the *Pantagraph*, in reporting the events of the annual Commencement Week, stated that "following the sensible custom now so generally adopted, the members of the graduating class took no part in the literary exercises, an address by Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago taking the place of the usual essays."
 17. *Daily Pantagraph*, January 10, 1895.
 18. See Chapter 12, Note 14. Fred L. Muhl in his manuscript history of Illinois Wesleyan athletics says that a Wesleyan student named Patterson was the leader of a group of students who purchased a football in 1878 and had informal games among themselves on the campus but "baseball continued to be the prevailing sport of this period."
 19. This account of the introduction of intercollegiate football is derived from a letter dated November 29, 1940, from Craig to Fred H. Young, sports editor of the *Daily Pantagraph*, now in the possession of Mr. Muhl. Craig was graduated from the law school in 1888 and later became a state senator and a justice of the Illinois Supreme Court.
 20. *Muhl Manuscript, op. cit.* Other statements in this chapter regarding the development of the athletic program, except as noted, are based upon information from this source.
 21. *Daily Pantagraph*, April 14, 1893.
 22. *Ibid.*, June 12, 1896.
 23. *Ibid.*, June 11, 1897. Wilder was a trustee of the university from 1897 to 1901, presiding elder of the Quincy and Champaign districts until 1905 and pastor of the Central M.E. church in Jacksonville in

1906. He was president of the Lucy Webb National Training School in Washington, D. C. from 1907 until 1915 when he returned to Wesleyan as professor of English Bible and comparative religions which he taught until a few days before his death on March 1, 1920.

CHAPTER 15

1. *Daily Pantagraph*, September 10, 1897.
2. DeMotte, who had left Wesleyan in 1884 to become president of Chaddock College, had returned as superintendent of the Soldiers Orphans Home in Normal in 1887 and served there until 1893 when he became president of the Central Union Loan association and editor of the Bloomington *Daily Leader*, a position he held until rejoining the Wesleyan faculty. *Wesleyan Argus*, October 28, 1903.
3. Smith was born in East Livermore, Maine, August 4, 1845, prepared for college in Wesleyan Seminary and College at Kent Hill, Maine, and was graduated from Wesleyan in Connecticut at the head of his class in 1871. He served as an instructor at Wesleyan for two years and after spending a year in Europe accepted a pastorate from which he was called to head the Kent Seminary and Female College in Maine. After 11 years there he was elected to the presidency of Montpelier Seminary.
4. *Wesleyan Argus*, May 11, 1898. A number of the Wesleyan students went to Springfield to ask Governor Tanner to reactivate Battery B, a national guard unit in Bloomington that had ceased to function, and permit them to enlist in it. The governor told the youths—most of whom were only 17 or 18—that they would have to have the permission of their parents and their dream of military glory faded at the stern parental command of "Back to your books!" Statement of J. Dwight Funk, one of these students, to the author.
5. *Wesleyan Argus*, May 31, 1898.
6. *Ibid.*, June 10, 1898.
7. *Daily Pantagraph*, March 23 and June 17, 1898. This committee had been suggested by Chancellor Kumler at a meeting in March and the committee was appointed the following June.
8. *Ibid.*, June 23, 1898.
9. *Ibid.*, October 14, 1898.
10. This is the first mention of green and white as Wesleyan's colors. In 1887 the Wesleyan colors were navy blue and light gray and in 1892 the colors adopted for the baseball tournament in Urbana were purple and steel. *Muhl Manuscript, op. cit.*
11. *Wesleyan Argus*, February 1, 1899.
12. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 2, 1899.
13. *Ibid.*, June 16, 1899.
14. *Muhl Manuscript, op. cit.*
15. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 5, 1900.

16. *Ibid.*, May 2, 1901.
17. *Ibid.*, July 12, 1901.
18. *Ibid.*, September 13, 1901.
19. H. W. McPherson "President Smith's Administration" in the *90th. Ann. Hist.* Indicative of the lack of co-ordination of the various departments of the university at this time is a statement in the *Argus*, March 14, 1901, that "Scattered as our student body is over the city, the first thing that confronts us is the lack of any common center."
20. McPherson, *op. cit.*
21. Edwin H. Cates, "The Non-Resident Courses" in the *90th. Ann. Hist.*
22. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 12, 1904.
23. Cates, *op. cit.* Because some colleges which adopted the non-resident plan failed to supervise the work closely they came to be regarded as "diploma mills" in which registrants could virtually buy a college degree. This cast a reflection on other institutions, such as Wesleyan, which were honestly administering their non-resident work. In 1906 the University Senate of the Methodist Institutions of the United States decreed that all colleges under its jurisdiction must discontinue this work or leave the federation and gave these colleges four years in which to wind up the non-resident work. In President Smith's final report to the trustees in June, 1905, he called attention to the decrease in non-resident enrollments, due to the requirements of the University Senate and stated "The important feature . . . is the fact that the educational authorities of New York State have refused to recognize any longer the resident degrees of Illinois Wesleyan University until the practice of giving non-resident degrees shall have been totally discontinued. . . . Under the circumstances, the only honorable thing to do is to immediately and totally discontinue the matriculation of students for the non-resident degree." That year the Wesleyan branches in England and Canada were closed and in a letter dated April 20, 1906, Robert O. Graham, then dean of this department, announced to all registrants the termination of all degree-granting not later than four years from June, 1906." Enrollment for graduate degree courses was closed on July 1, 1906 except for those students who at that time were already enrolled for the Ph.B. degree. Students who met this requirement were to be given an additional year in which to enroll for the graduate courses." All non-resident work ceased in May, 1910 and the *Argus*, April 21, 1910, in reviewing the history of this department, pointed out that this meant a serious financial loss to Wesleyan because in some years the income from it had been as high as \$2,500.
24. McPherson, *op. cit.*
25. *Ibid.*, DeMotte died December 15, 1904 and was succeeded as acting president by Prof. Cliff Guild.
26. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 15, 1901. Kumler had resigned as chancellor at the meeting of the board in June, 1901.

27. *Wesleyan Argus*, June 16, 1905.
28. McPherson, *op. cit.* The *Argus* for October 6, 1908 recorded the news that Smith, who had been preaching at Willow Springs, Mo., had become dean of Carleton College at Farmington, Mo. where he "is to have charge of inside affairs of the college while the president raises money. The work is just what Dr. Smith likes and will not be very exacting. Some of his friends regretted that some such arrangement as that at Carleton College could not have been made to retain him at Illinois Wesleyan University." He was made president of Carleton in 1914 and died in Memphis, Tenn. November 10, 1924.

CHAPTER 16

1. Biographical data on Barnes is taken from the obituary story in the *Daily Pantagraph*, October 22, 1910.
2. *Daily Pantagraph*, July 13, 1905.
3. *Ibid.*, December 16, 1905.
4. *Ibid.*
5. The first officers of the Woman's University Guild were: Mrs. C. C. Marquis, president; Mrs. Richard Crews and Mrs. Edmund O'Connell, vice-presidents; Mrs. B. C. VanLeer and Mrs. Francis G. Barnes, secretaries; Mrs. J. O. Willson, treasurer. The directors were Mesdames J. C. Means, J. C. Zeller, H. C. DeMotte, Harry Roush, Dan Holder, S. C. Cusey, John Marshall, John T. Lillard, Ira Whitmer, Sain Welty, A. W. Rinehart, W. S. Sanders, P. S. Ropp, George Stubblefield, Milton Livingston, Oscar Mandel, A. B. Funk, Howard Humphreys, Fremont Roe, M. C. Kelly, and Kate Donahue Welch, Miss Alice Harpole, Mrs. Dr. Godfrey, Mrs. Dr. Heiberger, all of Bloomington; the Rev. Mary Moreland, Mrs. Kate Rankin, Mrs. S. E. Putnam and Mrs. Adams of Normal.—Grace Jewett Austin: "President Barnes' Administration" in *90th Ann. Hist.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 16, 1906.
8. The Preparatory School had become known as the Academy in 1889. In 1908 Miss Porter became principal, the first woman to hold that position. The next two principals also were women—Miss Helen M. Dean, 1912-15, and Miss Martha May James, 1918-19. The 1918-19 catalogue carried this statement: "Owing to the increase in number and efficiency of the high schools throughout the patronizing territory, the need for an academy has been growing much less in recent years. Because of this the Board of Trustees and Visitors in June, 1917, legislated to the effect that for the year 1917-18 the first two years of the Academy be discontinued and that the other two years be eliminated one year later, making temporary provision, however, for sub-freshmen who are conditioned in a few subjects. Accordingly, with the close of the present year, the Academy, which has

been a part of the institution from its beginning, will become a matter of history."

9. *Wesleyana*, IX.
10. *Muhl Manuscript*, *op. cit.* Other facts about the athletic history in this chapter are from the same source.
11. *Daily Pantagraph*, July 13, 1905.
12. *Ibid.*, January 9, 1907.
13. *Ibid.*, June 27, 1907.
14. *Ibid.*, September 20, 1907.
15. Within a year after Barnes had taken office his health was seriously impaired by the strenuous program he had undertaken. The *Daily Pantagraph*, December 24, 1906, recorded that he had returned "from a six weeks' vacation in the wilds of New Mexico. Doctor Barnes, who was worn out with overwork when he left civilization, returned greatly improved in health and entirely rested. He lived out-of-doors the great part of the six weeks he spent in New Mexico among the Zuni Indians and in the Navajo country near Fort Defiance. He was fortunate enough to be admitted to some of the secret ceremonies of the Zuni Indians and was present during the Shalako, the most important ceremony of this tribe." The latter statement is an interesting commentary on the genius of the former missionary among the Indians of Canada for winning the friendship and confidence of both red men and white.
16. *Daily Pantagraph*, October 22, 1910. For a year after leaving Wesleyan, Barnes was employed by a publishing house then, because of his rapidly declining health, went to Pasadena, Calif. where he died after a brief illness, October 14, 1910.
17. President Theodore Kemp, quoted in the *Wesleyan Argus*, November 9, 1910.

CHAPTER 17

1. Kemp was born near Rising Sun, Ind. April 16, 1868 and in 1883 moved with his parents to Illinois where he grew up on a farm. He attended the academy at Northwestern University for two years, studied in the Garrett Biblical Institute and was graduated from DePauw University in 1893. He held several pastorates in the Illinois Conference before coming to Bloomington in 1905. While serving as pastor of the Grace M.E. church he was an instructor on the Wesleyan faculty for one year, 1906-7, before becoming president in 1908. *Daily Pantagraph*, May 21, 1937.
2. *Ibid.*, May 9, 1932.
3. William Wallis "The Administration of President Kemp" in the *90th Ann. Hist.*
4. Cliff Guild, "Financial Campaigns" in *90th Ann. Hist.* Guild succeeded DeMotte as head of the mathematics department in 1905,

became bursar in 1911 and also served as registrar of the university after 1920.

5. *Daily Pantagraph*, November 3, 1910.
6. Wallis, *op. cit.*
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Argus*, October 10, 1910.
9. *Ibid.*, June 14, 1910.
10. *Ibid.*, October 17, 1917. The *Argus* also quoted the statement of Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction, that "if it becomes necessary, every schoolhouse and college building will be given over freely for hospital and arsenal, every teacher who will be accepted and every student will be found in the lines of our defense. But is it in the best interests of the nation that such service be accepted until dire necessity demand it? Does not our best interest in this war, as well as in the reconstruction that will follow it, require that our education system shall not become demoralized? Instead of closing our school-rooms and laboratories is it not better even as a war policy to open wider their opportunities? Our young men and women should be encouraged to finish their courses. Our nation does not want raw, unfinished products of any kind."
11. *Argus*, October 3, 1917.
12. *Ibid.*, October 31, 1917.
13. *Ibid.*, November 14, 1917.
14. *Ibid.*, January 16, 1918. One of the graduates was Schuyler C. E. Scrimger '97, who had served in Company D, Fifth Illinois Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, went back into the army in 1917 as a captain of the 108th Ammunition Train, 58th Field Artillery Brigade, 33d. Division, and saw 15 months service overseas.
15. *Daily Pantagraph*, April 30, 1918. The 1917-18 catalogue of the university had contained this announcement: "Important—Changes in Courses. As the manuscript for this catalogue goes to the printer (early in April) the United States is just entering the great World War. It is needless to say that no one can predict what conditions even the next few months will bring forth. At this writing there seems to be a strong probability that our national government will make military drill a part of the required work of the school. We have already provided military drill for all those who desired it during the year 1916-17. This institution reserves the right to make any change in the courses of study or in the requirements for graduation which may seem best in order to meet the conditions which will be brought about by the war."
16. *Argus*, April 26, 1918.
17. *Ibid.*, June 5, 1919.
18. President Kemp, "The Students Army Training Corps at Illinois Wesleyan University" in the *Argus*, November 8, 1918. The paper also chronicled the fact that "the Bloomington Association of Com-

merce very generously came forward with a proposition to finance Wesleyan in the construction of barracks and a mess hall for the Students Army Training Corps. . . . Work was begun shortly before October 1 on the barracks to accommodate 300 men but on account of the influenza and other unavoidable reasons the work has been delayed. Up to this time the citizens of Bloomington have opened their homes very generously and taken the men in, and they have been cared for very comfortably. The men have marched to mess at the Illinois Hotel."

19. *Argus*, November 8, 1918.
20. *Ibid.*, November 22, 1918.
21. Capen had become dean of the law school after the death of Judge Owen T. Reeves on March 2, 1911. Reeves had been associated with Wesleyan in various capacities since 1854, a span of 58 years. One of the few survivors of the earliest days in Wesleyan history, his death was, in a sense, symbolical of the break with the past as the university entered its modern phase. Another link with the past was broken five years later when Judge Reuben M. Benjamin, founder and first dean of the law school, died on August 4, 1917. The *Argus*, October 3, 1917, in chronicling his death noted that Benjamin had arrived in Bloomington in 1856, had heard Lincoln's famous "Lost Speech" in Major's Hall that year and had become well acquainted with the future president during his frequent visits to the McLean county seat from 1856 to 1860. "Lincoln was one of the three lawyers to examine this young candidate for the Illinois bar. The certificate to the effect that Mr. Benjamin had passed the examination was written by Lincoln himself."
22. *Argus*, April 25, 1919.
23. Guild "Financial Campaigns" *op. cit.*
24. *Argus*, November 11, 1921.
25. Kemp resigned on May 8, 1922.
26. *Daily Pantagraph*, February 25, 1910. This report stated that the donor "has decided to remain unknown but it is definitely settled that Wesleyan will have a new library and a building for its use though probably not for two years or more."
27. Allan R. Laursen, "The Library" in *90th Ann. History*. The last move of the library to "Old North" was in 1904-05 when Prof. F. M. Austin was librarian. By that time its collections had grown to approximately 10,000 volumes. "Electric lights were installed in the summer of 1912, enabling students to use the room after dark. There had previously been no lighting system whatsoever, and the library had been closed at 4:30 in the afternoon. . . . In 1913 Miss Kathleen Hargrave was appointed librarian, full-time, and in 1914-15 she organized the library holdings, cataloguing the books and classifying them according to the Dewey Decimal system. In 1915-16 students in the Department of English Literature inaugurated a custom that

was to last nearly 20 years when they presented, by means of an assessment of 50 cents for each student, 100 books to the library as a Thanksgiving offering. Many of the volumes in the present collection are inscribed as 'Thank Offerings' of the various classes." Other important developments in the library during the next five years were: the establishment of the Colin Dew James Foundation of \$1,000, given by Edmund Janes James, then president of the University of Illinois, in honor of his father, who had been one of the incorporators of Wesleyan and a trustee from 1851 to 1854; the Amanda K. Casad Foundation of \$500, created by the sons and daughters of Mrs. Colin D. James (Amanda K. Casad) as a memorial to her; and the John Anthony Jones Foundation of \$1,000, created by the sons of Jones, a pioneer temperance worker. Interest on all of these funds was to be used for the purchase of books for the library which had increased to 12,000 volumes by 1918.

28. Wallis, *op. cit.* After his resignation from Wesleyan Kemp and his wife went to Europe for several months. Upon their return he moved to California and died in Los Angeles May 20, 1937.

CHAPTER 18

1. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 13, 1922.
2. Ferguson was succeeded as dean of the college of liberal arts by William Wallis, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, who had been principal of the Bloomington High School for 11 years. He resigned in 1918 to do Y.M.C.A. work and in 1921 joined the Wesleyan faculty. At present (1950) he is professor emeritus of history.
3. *Argus*, February 6, 1924; Alumni Roll, *op. cit.*
4. The merger of the two music schools had been authorized at a special meeting of the trustees in May. *Daily Panagraph*, May 9, 1922. Westbrook was elected dean at their meeting in June at the same time that Ferguson became vice-president and Wallis dean of the college of liberal arts.
5. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 13, 1923.
6. *Wesleyan Catalogue*.
7. *Argus*, November 11, 1924. Three years later the geology class took a field trip to Peoria, going by bus and spending "one day on the work with time out only for lunch." The jaunt of these 1927 "motor age" students was in sharp contrast to that of their predecessors who had accompanied Powell on horseback and in mule-drawn wagons to Colorado in 1867.
8. *Wesleyan Catalogue*.
9. *Argus*, September 24, 1925. Besides the 170 in the speech school, there were 675 in liberal arts (a gain of 81 over the previous year), 450 in the music school and 50 in the law school.
10. Ramseyer "The Law School" in *90th. Ann. Hist.*

11. *Daily Pantagraph*, December 25, 1925.
12. *Ibid.*, June 16, 1926.
13. Despite this statement there were later attempts to reopen the law school. The *Daily Pantagraph*, April 6, 1928, reported that the Wesleyan trustees had started action which they hoped would secure a gift, comparable to that of the Presser Foundation, to erect a law school building. On December 29, 1934 it reported another effort by the Bloomington Association of Commerce, the Wesleyan Alumni Association and the trustees to start a movement to re-establish a law school affiliated with the university. Both of these attempts, however, failed. Ramseyer *op. cit.*
14. *Ibid.*
15. *Daily Pantagraph*, April 7, 1927.
16. *Argus*, October 21, 1928.
17. *Daily Pantagraph*, February 9, 1930.
18. Hedding College, named in honor of Elijah Hedding, eighth bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was founded in 1850 as the Hedding Seminary at Abingdon, Ill. Later the name was changed to Hedding Female College and finally in 1873 the Central Illinois Conference adopted a resolution to incorporate it as Hedding College and "blot out all distinction of sex in its privileges." The charter was finally secured in 1875. At the time it closed it had assets of more than half a million dollars. "Historical Sketch of Hedding College Merged with Illinois Wesleyan University" in the *Annual Catalogue*, 1933. Among its presidents were three former Wesleyan faculty members: J. R. Jaques (1886-89), Hyre D. Clark (1898-1900) and Calvin W. Green (1920-22).
19. *Trustee Proceedings, op. cit.*
20. *Argus*, September 28, 1932.
21. *Ibid.*, March 9, 1932.
22. The various groups named in this chapter are listed under "Student Organizations and Activities" in the annual catalogues of this period.
23. *Argus*, January 15, 1930.
24. *Muhl Manuscript, op. cit.* Other data on athletics in this chapter, except as noted, are from that source. Indicative of a new trend in sports during this decade was the announcement in the *Argus*, September 27, 1928, that Delmar Garner, all-conference center on the Wesleyan team the previous year, had signed a contract to play with the Chicago Bears, professional football team.
25. *Argus*, December 17, 1924.
26. *Ibid.*, November 22, 1932.
27. Guild, "Financial Campaigns," in *90th. Ann. Hist.*
28. *Trustees Proceedings. Argus*, December 15, 1931.
29. Although Davidson had stated in his letter of resignation that it was to take effect September 1, actually he retired on July 18 when he went to Springfield to become pastor of the First Methodist church

there, succeeding Rev. Harry W. McPherson, who had been chosen as his successor as president of Wesleyan. That fall Davidson became director of the department of colleges and universities of the Methodist Episcopal Church Board of Education.

CHAPTER 19

1. *Argus*, July 30, 1922.
2. Throughout this period McPherson, as a member of the board of trustees and its executive committee, was among those who repeatedly insisted that measures be taken to stop accumulating deficits. "I often think this attitude had something to do with my being thrown into the midst of the stream and left to swim or else!"—Statement of Dr. McPherson to the author.
3. *Daily Pantagraph*, July 18, 1932.
4. Due to a number of factors, including the closing of the law school, a marked decrease in enrollment in the music school when its requirements were changed and the early effects of the depression, the total registration at Wesleyan had dropped from its high of 1,345 in 1925-26 to 533 in the last year of Davidson's presidency. The total during McPherson's first year was 574 and it steadily increased until it passed the 800-mark where it stood (867) at the end of his regime.
5. *Argus*, September 9, 1932.
6. Statement of Dr. McPherson to the author.
7. Ferguson, "The Administration of President McPherson" in *90th Ann. Hist.*
8. Guild, "Financial Campaigns" in *90th Ann. Hist.*
9. Ferguson, *op. cit.*
10. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 18 and September 12, 1937.
11. The number of men students increased from 358 in 1932-33 to 448 in 1936-37; the number of women from 216 to 353. *Annual Catalogues*, 1933 and 1937.
12. *Argus*, September 19, 1934.
13. *Daily Pantagraph*, March 2, 1937.
14. *Argus*, September 17, 1937.
15. Statement of Dr. McPherson to the author.
16. *Annual Catalogue*, 1933; Browns, "The Curriculum in Liberal Arts" in *90th Ann. Hist.*
17. *Daily Pantagraph*, April 4, 1937.
18. *Argus*, July 24, 1937. McPherson subsequently held several other high positions in the educational work of the Methodist Church. At present (1950) he is associate executive secretary of the Illinois Church Council and a Wesleyan trustee.
19. *Daily Pantagraph*, October 20, 1937.
20. *Ibid.*, October 20, 1939.
21. *Argus*, January 10, 1939.

22. *Ibid.*, April 18, 1939.
23. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 6 and 21, 1939. After leaving Wesleyan, Brooks was appointed to do survey work for Teachers College at Columbia University (*Daily Pantagraph*, January 18, 1940) and the next year he became president of the Nebraska State Teachers College at Chadron, Neb. (*Daily Pantagraph*, May 21, 1941) a position he holds at the present time (1950).
24. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 6, 1939.

CHAPTER 20

1. *Daily Pantagraph*, August 31, 1939. Shaw was born in Minnesota in 1869, the son of a Methodist minister. After graduation from Moores Hill College in Indiana in 1889, he taught school in Kentucky for four years then entered Garrett Biblical Institute where he was given the S.T.B. degree in 1896. He joined the Central Illinois Conference and held pastorates in several Illinois towns until 1910 when he went to the First Methodist church in Peoria where he remained for 22 years. He was superintendent of the Peoria District from 1932 to 1936 and had been secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions for four years when he was elected to the Wesleyan presidency.
2. Dr. M. J. Holmes in the *Alumni Bulletin*, February, 1947.
3. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 6, 1940.
4. *Argus*, January 28, 1941. Holmes was a native of Iowa and received his bachelor's degree from Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, an institution which later conferred an honorary D.D. degree upon him. After spending a year as a student in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome and serving as an instructor in English at Collegio Metodista, he entered Garrett Biblical Institute where he received his S.T.B. and later a D.D. degree. He also holds the degrees of M.A. from Northwestern University and S.T.M. from Harvard University. In addition to his educational work, he held several pastorates in the Iowa-Des Moines Conference and the Rock River Conference. *Christian Education Magazine*, November-December, 1947.
5. *Argus*, April 1, 1942. Wesleyan had been restored to the Association of American Universities accredited list in November, 1941. "One of the driving forces behind the move for reinstatement has been Dean Malcolm A. Love"—Statement by President Shaw in the *Alumni Bulletin*, Fall, 1941. In 1943 the Wesleyan music school became one of the 32 in the United States approved for graduate work by the National Association of Schools of Music, the only accrediting agency for such departments recognized by the American Council on Education. *Alumni Bulletin*, Spring, 1942.
6. *Ibid.*, Summer, 1941.
7. *Daily Pantagraph*, October 19, 1941.
8. *Argus*, December 10, 1941.

9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*, January 21, 1942.
11. *Alumni Bulletin*, Spring, 1942.
12. *Ibid.*
13. *Argus*, September 30, 1942. Wesleyan's first World War II casualties were: Robert Folk, ex '41, missing from a ship torpedoed in the North Atlantic in November, 1941; John Lough '40, second lieutenant in the Naval Air Corps, missing in action after the Battle of Midway; Peter C. Gardner, ex '39, second lieutenant in Marine Corps aviation, killed in an airplane crash at San Diego, Calif. *Alumni Bulletin*, Fall, 1942.
14. *Argus*, October, 29, 1942.
15. *Alumni Bulletin*, Fall, 1942.
16. *Ibid.*
17. Many records and office materials were carried from the burning building by students, faculty and townspeople under the direction of Dr. Holmes while Henry Petrzilka, captain-elect of the 1943 football team, was fighting back the flames with a fire extinguisher on the second floor. Although the museum was destroyed, the John Wesley Powell collection of ancient Indian pottery, valued at more than \$1,000, had previously been moved to special cases in Buck Memorial Library and thus escaped destruction. Among the other losses was a collection of more than 1,000 books that had been assembled over a period of 50 years by Professor Ferguson and his daughter, Miss Constance Ferguson. *Alumni Bulletin*, January, 1943.
18. *Argus* "extra," January 11, 1943.
19. Holmes in *Alumni Bulletin*, *op. cit.*
20. *Argus*, August 11, 1943.
21. *Ibid.*, February 2, 1943.
22. *Argus*, March 3, 1943.
23. *Ibid.*, March 17, 1943.
24. *Illinois Wesleyan Catalogue*, 1944.
25. *Argus*, August 11, 1943.
26. Jordan was succeeded as dean of the music school by Spencer Green '31 who had returned to his alma mater in 1933 as instructor in voice.
27. *Alumni Bulletin*, July, 1943.
- 28-29. *Ibid.*, Fall, 1942.
30. *Argus*, October 25, 1944. During the ceremonies honoring Wesleyan men in service, held between halves at the Homecoming football game, Judge Oscar Hoose '14 read the following tribute, titled "Wesleyan Will Remember":

"Each year for more than 90 years, young men and women have come to Wesleyan. They have gone forth from its halls and campus to take their places in the world. In the field of music, of art, of

science, of business, of education, of religion, of law, and elsewhere they have contributed their respective parts. And as they have succeeded, they have had a fine memory of Wesleyan and have given to their Alma Mater its full measure of credit and glory.

"Today, Wesleyan men and women all over the world are sacrificing, yes, dying for their country. And as they serve and die, they, too, remember. On the deck of the battleship, in the seat of the bombardier, of the pilot, in the foxholes, at the cot side in a hospital, they recall their days at Wesleyan. To them the memory of their college days is vivid and dear.

"What more fitting thing can we do than to reciprocate by remembering them, their valiant deeds and their sacrifices?

"Accordingly, it has been determined that in the greater Wesleyan of the future, they will be honored by the dedication of a part of its building program to the Wesleyan folks in service of their country, both living and dead.

"Yes, Wesleyan will remember."

31. *Argus*, September 13, 1944. In 1940 the football team, led by Capt. Bob Morrow '41, for the second consecutive year had won the championship of the Illinois College Conference. The next year Coach Bob Voights left Wesleyan to take a coaching position at Yale and was succeeded by John Kovatch, an All-American end at Northwestern. When Coach Don Heap was called to the army, his place was taken by William B. Craig, '31, who resigned the next year and was succeeded as basketball coach by Jack Horenberger, '36, who had captained the last Titan five to win a conference title. Van F. Howe became football and track coach in 1942 and both he and Horenberger left to join the navy the next year. Cecil B. Russell was head coach in 1943 and when he was called to the navy Melvin Brewer became football coach. Horenberger returned to Wesleyan in 1945 and Morrow in 1947 and they are now (1950), respectively, director of athletics and football coach.
32. *Alumni Bulletin*, September, 1944.
33. The announcement of a \$10,000 gift for completing the Art Center was made in September, 1943, but the donor's name was withheld at that time. When the dedication took place in January, 1944, it became known that the donor was Mrs. Mary Hardtner Blackstock who several years previously had made possible the purchase of the woman's dormitory that bears her name. *Argus*, September 15, 1943 and January 19, 1944. Gulick Hall, the former Hart residence at 1314 Fell avenue, was purchased in August, 1942. It was named for Mrs. Anna Gulick of Bloomington who not only provided the money for its purchase but who also had made several generous gifts to Wesleyan which helped keep the university in Bloomington when the effort was made to move it to Springfield soon after World War I.
34. From the text of "The Call to Commemoration" by Dr. Magill in a

special leaflet issued for the memorial convocation in the gymnasium October 21, 1945. Listed in it were the names of the 1,248 students, alumni and faculty who served in World War II and the following "Gold Star Heroes": Don Abrell, ex '44, Don Anderson, ex '39, Harold (Dick) Brown, ex '42, Glenn W. Carl, ex '42, Joseph Clark, '42, John Collins, ex '45, Hobart W. Deaver, ex '41, Gerald Eagan, ex '41, Paul Ewalt, '42, Wilfred Flesher, ex '44, Robert Folk, ex '41, George L. Fox, '32, Jim Freer, ex '44, Peter Gardner, ex '39, John Gray, ex '41, Larry Hastings, '38, Dean Holdsworth, ex '41, James Howell, '39, Lyle Lanz, ex '44, Fred J. LaPlant, ex '41, John Lough, '40, John Mabry, ex '43, Bruce McClure, ex '46, Milford Mann, ex '41, Robert Moran, ex '43, Arthur M. Naffziger, ex '35, Joseph C. Nate, Jr., ex '24, Wayne Nelson, ex '43, John R. Orr, ex '41, Robert Parsons, ex '43, Richard B. Pierce, ex '46, William J. Platt, ex '44, Richard Postlethwait, '36, Maurice Press, ex '39, Ian Preston, ex '42, John D. Ropp, ex '45, Warren A. Schaefer, ex '36, Charles Schnabel, ex '42, Douglas E. Smith, ex '46, Ben Swartz, ex '39, James Robert Tierney (In V-5 program while at IWU), Louis Utesch, ex '42, Donald Ward, ex '45, George Warner, ex '39, Chester Wetterlund, '42, Paul Yates, ex '34, William Reed Yates, ex '43 and Leroy Yolton, '21. Subsequently the names of three more men were added to that list. They were: Richard LaBarron, ex '39, Hartford Larison, ex '37 and Warren Rouse, '36. (Information from Wesleyan Alumni Office)

CHAPTER 21

1. *Argus*, January 2, January 9, February 13 and March 3, 1946.
2. *Alumni Bulletin*, March, 1946. Later more of these housing units were erected on the campus, providing nine sets of barracks as living quarters for students. In addition four other units were erected east of "Old North" for classroom and office purposes.
3. *Alumni Bulletin*, March, 1946.
4. *Ibid.*, February, 1946. Mrs. Pfeiffer's donation of \$150,000 was in stocks. Later they proved to have a market value of \$203,400.
5. *Daily Pantagraph*, June 5, 1946.
6. *Argus*, August 9 and September 11, 1946.
7. *Ibid.*, November 20, 1946.
8. *Ibid.*, February 2, 1947.
9. In reviewing the history of the art department, the *Argus* for April 16, 1947 pointed out that it had grown from less than a dozen students in China painting back in 1906 to more than 400 enrolled in the art courses in 1947. A detailed history of the development of this department appears in the October, 1949, issue of the *Alumni Bulletin*.

10. *Alumni Bulletin*, November, 1946. The number of student societies, clubs, etc., which had caused the *Argus* editor back in 1932 to declare that the Wesleyan campus was becoming "over-organized," had continued to increase during the next decade. After the installation of the Beta Rho chapter of Theta Chi in 1926 there were no new chapters of national social Greek letter societies but in 1946 both the non-fraternity men and the non-sorority women established "Independent Organizations." New honorary and recognition societies had been established as follows: 1931, Pi Gamma Mu, honorary society for juniors and seniors in the fields of the social sciences; 1935, Gamma Upsilon, student publications fraternity; 1937, Order of Titans for athletic letter-men; Egas, honorary society for senior women, and Alpha Epsilon Delta, fraternity for students expecting to enter the medical profession; Gathe, honor society for freshman women; 1941, Green Medallion, honor society for members of the sophomore class; and 1943, Blue Key, honor society for senior men. Other organizations were established in this order: 1928, Le Circle Francais, to study French language and literature; 1934, Interfraternity Council, composed of representatives of national fraternities on the campus, and International Relations Club, to study world affairs; 1936, Episcopoi, for men and women interested in Christian work as a life calling, and Camera Club, a science organization for the study of photography; 1938, Stray Greeks Club, for members of fraternities (both faculty and students) not having chapters on the Wesleyan campus; 1940, Spanish Club, to study Spanish language and literature; 1943, student chapters of the American Red Cross and of the National League of Women Voters; 1945, Art Club, for students in that field, and Brownson Club for Catholic students; and 1947, Academy of Science, for students and faculty interested in the field of natural science.
11. *Alumni Bulletin*, November, 1946.
12. *Argus*, August 1, 1947; *Annual Catalogue*, 1948.
13. *Alumni Bulletin*, June, 1947.
14. *Ibid.*, October, 1947.
15. *Annual Catalogue*, 1948.
16. Cuthbert succeeded Dean Spencer Green, who had resigned earlier in the year to enter professional work in Chicago, and Kilgore succeeded Prof. Kenneth B. Loomis, who had gone to Texas College for Women as director of the department of art. Other resignations that year included Raymond Dooley, director of student personnel services, who became president of Lincoln College, and two music school teachers, Edward Preodor, who went to the University of Florida, and Roger W. Fee, who went to Drake University. The *Daily Pantagraph*, September 12, 1948, in commenting on these changes, stated "There is regret that they have gone but there is pride that Wesleyan is the kind of college that attracts young per-

sonnel capable of growth, and that these people attract the attention of other colleges and universities. Every one of those moving on has improved his professional standing or his salary or both."

17. *Alumni Bulletin*, February and March, 1946.
18. *Ibid.*, July, 1949.
19. From the report of Orville Nothdurft, director of admissions, in *Alumni Bulletin*, November, 1949.
20. *Ibid.*
21. *Alumni Bulletin*, March, 1950.
22. *Ibid.*

NOTES ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Of the portraits of the "Founding Fathers," many of which are here reproduced for the first time, that of Peter Cartwright was supplied by Dr. William E. Schultz of Illinois Wesleyan; of William H. Holmes, by his granddaughter, Miss Mabel Holmes of Bloomington; of Silas Watters, by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. C. Kenneth Humphrey of Le Roy, Ill. The portrait of Lewis Bunn is from an oil painting in the collections of the McLean County Historical Society which also supplied photographs or engravings of the following: James Allin, William H. Allin, John S. Barger, John W. Ewing, Kersey H. Fell, Isaac Funk, William C. Hobbs, John Magoun, J. E. McClun, Charles P. Merriman, Thomas P. Rogers, William J. Rutledge and William Wallace. The portrait of Reuben Andrus is from an oil painting in the library at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind. a photograph of which was secured through the courtesy of President Clyde E. Wildman of that university.

The picture of James F. Jaquess is reproduced from one of the illustrations in Watters' "History of MacMurray College" and those of John Dempster and William Goodfellow from illustrations in the "Semi-Centennial Celebration of Garrett Biblical Institute, May 5-9, 1906." The portrait of President Sears is from a carte de viste photograph owned by Mrs. Lloyd Eyer of Bloomington, Sears' grandniece.

The picture of Wesleyan's first building is from a reproduction of an old woodcut supplied by Prof. Fred L. Muhl. Accompanying it is a reproduction of one of three notes for \$25 each given by Adam Guthrie, a Bloomington pioneer and a mason by trade. He evidently "worked out" these pledges to the fund which made the building possible since each is indorsed on the back. "This note is to be paid in mason work, the giver having ten days notice." That they were thus paid is indicated by the fact that the signature on each is torn off—the method of cancelling a promissory note used at that time. The foregoing information and a photostat of these notes were supplied by Rev. Sidney A. Guthrie, former superintendent of the Jacksonville district of the Illinois Conference and a Wesleyan trustee, who found these cancelled notes in his grandfather's wallet after Adam Guthrie's death.

The picture of Lt. John Fifer and "Private Joe" Fifer is from a copy of a daguerreotype supplied by the latter's daughter, Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer of Bloomington. The picture of the Lincoln funeral train is from a carte de viste by John Carbutt, a famous Chicago photographer, in the collections of the McLean County Historical Society, as is the picture of the "indignation meeting" in the court house square on the same page.

According to a statement in the *Daily Pantagraph*, April 16, 1919,

by Mrs. Sarah A. Dagenhart of Bloomington, who was assistant to Scibird Bros., Bloomington photographers, their gallery was on the second floor of the building "where D. C. Herrick and Co. clothiers are now (1919) located" and Joseph H. Scibird took the picture from an upper window of that building. Since Photographer Scibird was pointing his camera southeast, the buildings in the background of the picture are on the east side of Main street. The building in the extreme background, topped by a steeple, is the Methodist church where the "Founding Fathers" of Illinois Wesleyan held their historic meeting on September 23, 1850.

The picture of the Wesleyan faculty of 1865-66 is from a carte de visite owned by Mrs. Charles A. Ewing of Decatur, daughter of Leonidas H. Kerrick. The photograph of Maj. John Wesley Powell on horseback was taken by John K. Hillers in 1873 and is reproduced by courtesy of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. The group picture of Wesleyan students reproduced on the same page is from a tintype taken near Cheyenne, Wyo. on November 16, 1868. W. Mark Durley of Oxnard, Calif., a son of Lyle H. Durley, owns the original, a copy of which was supplied by William Culp Darrah of Medford, Mass. Of the five—J. J. Aiken, Rhodes C. Allen, Lyle H. Durley, Edmond D. Poston and James B. Taylor—so far it has been possible to identify only Allen (upper right) and Durley (lower left). Perhaps some surviving relative of Aiken, Poston or Taylor may see this reproduction and supply the missing identifications.

The portrait of Mrs. Hannah I. Shur, Wesleyan's first woman graduate, is from a photograph supplied by her cousin, Miss Hortense E. Ferrell of El Paso, Ill.

The photograph of the 1910 championship football team was furnished by Prof. Fred L. Muhl and of the 1914 championship basketball team by Fred H. ("Brick") Young, sports editor of the *Daily Pantagraph* and president of the Illinois Wesleyan Alumni Association.

Wesleyan's "birth certificate" and the signatures of the signers (frontispiece), the circular issued in 1851, the 1871 catalogue, the Belles Lettres Society program, 1872 Commencement program and the Hedding Hall fire "extra" of the *Argus* are from the originals in the Illinois Wesleyan archives.

APPENDIX A

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN'S "BIRTH CERTIFICATE"

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Be it known that at the city of Bloomington in the county of McLean and State of Illinois, on the Twenty-Third day of September A.D. One thousand eight hundred and fifty, we the undersigned James C. Finley, James Miller, James Allin, John E. McClun, John Magoun, William C. Hobbs, Thomas Magee, Charles P. Merriman, Ezekiel Thomas, Thomas P. Rogers, Linus Graves, Peter Cartwright, James F. Jaquess, William J. Rutledge, Calvin W. Lewis, James Leaton, John Van Cleve, Silas Watters, Isaac Funk, David Trimmer, John S. Barger, C. M. Holliday, W. D. R. Trotter, W. H. Allin, William Wallace, W. H. Holmes, J. W. Ewing, Lewis Bunn, Kersey H. Fell, Reuben Andrus, of the state aforesaid, do and hereby have associated ourselves together as Trustees and a body corporate for the purpose of permanently establishing at or near said city of Bloomington, in the county aforesaid, an Institution of learning of Collegiate grade in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled an "Act for the Incorporation of Institutions of learning," approved January Twenty Sixth A.D. One thousand eight hundred and forty nine. And we do hereby make known and declare that the said Institution of learning hereby established shall be known in law and equity or otherwise by the name and style of

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

And we do further make known and declare that the said Institution of learning shall be under the direction and supervision of Thirty Trustees and that the undersigned James C. Finley, James Miller, James Allin, John E. McClun, John Magoun, William C. Hobbs, Thomas Magee, Charles P. Merriman, Ezekiel Thomas, Thomas P. Rogers, Linus Graves, Peter Cartwright, James F. Jaquess, William J. Rutledge, Calvin W. Lewis, James Leaton, John Van Cleve, Silas Watters, Isaac Funk, David Trimmer, John S. Barger, C. M. Holliday, W. D. R. Trotter, W. H. Allin, Wm. Wallace, W. H. Holmes, J. W. Ewing, Lewis Bunn, Kersey H. Fell, Reuben Andrus shall constitute such Trustees for the time being and until they shall be succeeded in manner hereinafter provided. And we do further make known and declare that the said Institution of learning shall be of the rank and order of a College or University, and that the branches of Literature and Science proposed to be taught in said Institution are the Ancient and Modern Languages, Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Science, Belles Lettres, English Literature and Normal Instruction, Natural

Science, Law and Political Economy, and such other branches of Literature and Science as in Collegiate Institutions usually belong to the several Professorships hereinafter provided. And we do further make known and declare that the Officers of said Institution shall be a President, a Professor of Ancient Languages, a Professor of Modern Languages, a Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History, a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Belles Lettres, a Professor of English Literature and Normal Instruction, a Professor of Natural Science, a Professor of Law and Political Economy, a Principal of the preparatory department, and such adjunct professors and tutors as the Trustees may from time to time elect.

And we do hereby make known and declare that the Trustees, aforesaid, at this first meeting after the filing of this their declaration in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Springfield, and in the Office of Recorder of Deeds and Mortgages, in the county of McLean, aforesaid; according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly aforesaid, shall by lot divide themselves into three classes of Ten Trustees, each; that is to say a first class, being Ten of said Trustees, a Second class, being Ten other of said Trustees, and a third class, being Ten others of said Trustees, shall be one year from and after the day of such classification, and that the term of Office of said Second Class Trustees shall be two years from and after the day of such Classification, and that the term of Office of said Third class of Trustees shall be three years from and after the day of such Classification.

And that at the expiration of the term of Office of any of said Classes, the remaining Trustees, then in Office, or a majority of them, shall elect Trustees equal in number to the outgoing Trustees, and who shall hold their office for three years, from and after their election and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. *Provided* always, that any person or persons who may have been or shall be a trustee of said Institution shall be eligible to re-election. And at the expiration of the term of Office of any ten of said trustees, the remaining Trustees in Office, or a majority of them, shall elect the same number as such outgoing trustees, and all trustees so elected shall hold their Offices for three years from and after their election, and until their successors shall be elected. *Provided*, always, that if at any time a vacancy should occur in said board of Trustees by removal, death, resignation, or other cause of one or more of said trustees such vacancy or vacancies shall be supplied by the remaining board of Trustees or a majority of them appointing a person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies, *Provided* the person or persons so appointed to fill such vacancy or vacancies shall by such appointment only hold said office for the unexpired term of the person or persons whose vacancy he or they were appointed to fill. And we hereby make known and declare that the said Trustees and their successors in office will from time to time make such by-laws not inconsistent with the

constitution of this State, and of the United States, as we may deem necessary for the Government of said Institution of learning.

IN TESTIMONY THEREOF WE THE SAID James C. Finley, James Miller, James Allin, John E. McClun, John Magoun, William C. Hobbs, Thomas Magee, Charles P. Merriman, Ezekiel Thomas, Thomas P. Rogers, Linus Graves, Peter Cartwright, James F. Jaquess, William J. Rutledge, Calvin W. Lewis, James Leaton, John Van Cleve, Silas Watters, Isaac Funk, David Trimmer, John S. Barger, C. M. Holliday, W. D. R. Trotter, W. H. Allin, William Wallace, W. H. Holmes, J. W. Ewing, Lewis Bunn, Kersey H. Fell, Reuben Andrus have at the city of Bloomington, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois, on the Twenty-Third day of September A.D. One thousand eight hundred and fifty, hereto subscribed our names and affixed our seals.

Peter Cartwright
C. W. Lewis
J. C. Finley
John S. Barger
James Leaton
John Van Cleve
James F. Jaquess
Wm. J. Rutledge
C. M. Holliday
W. D. R. Trotter
W. H. Allin
W. C. Hobbs
J. E. McClun
John Magoun
Thomas Magee

Wm. Wallace
Chas. P. Merriman
James Miller
William H. Holmes
Linus Graves
Thos. P. Rogers
John W. Ewing
Lewis Bunn
E. Thomas
Isaac Funk
James Allin
D. Trimmer
Kersey H. Fell
Silas Watters
Reuben Andrus

State of Illinois }
McLean County } ss.

I, W. H. Allin, Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the County aforesaid do certify that Peter Cartwright, C. W. Lewis, J. C. Finley, John S. Barger, James Leaton, John Van Cleve, James F. Jaquess, Wm. J. Rutledge, C. M. Holliday, W. D. R. Trotter, W. H. Allin, W. C. Hobbs, John E. McClun, John Magoun, Thomas Magee, Wm. Wallace, Chas. P. Merriman, James Miller, William H. Holmes, Linus Graves, Thos. P. Rogers, John W. Ewing, Lewis Bunn, E. Thomas, Isaac Funk, James Allin, D. Trimmer, Kersey H. Fell, Silas Watters, and Reuben Andrus who are the identical persons whose names appear subscribed to the written and foregoing instrument of writing appeared before me and acknowledged that they had signed the said instrument of writing freely and voluntarily for the purposes therein expressed.

Witness my hand and the Seal of Said Court at Bloomington
the 3rd day of December A.D. 1850

W. H. Allin

Clerk

Author's Note: The original manuscript of this document, consisting of six pages 7½ by 12 inches in size, is preserved in the Illinois Wesleyan archives. A close study of it reveals some curious facts. Internal evidence strongly indicates that it is in the handwriting of the scholarly James F. Jaquess. In giving the name of the institution he wrote it "Illinois University" but later the word "Wesleyan" (in different handwriting) was inserted just above and between "Illinois" and "University."

In the list of names (which appear three times in the body of the document) four names, besides those of the 30 signers, occur all three times but were subsequently crossed out. They were Peter Akers, John J. McGraw, John Moore and Wiley Renshaw. In the list of signers at the bottom of the document, Barger's name appears twice, the second time between the names of Miller and Holmes where it was subsequently crossed out. Some interesting variations in spelling several of the names also occur which reflects a common practice of that era. In the body of the document Holliday's name is spelled with only one "l" and Waters' name with only one "t." In his certification William H. Allin also drops a "t" from Watters; writes Van Cleve's name as one word, "Vancleve"; spells Jaquess' name "Jaques"; Magee's name as "Maghee" and Merriman as "Merryman."

APPENDIX B

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN'S "MAGNA CARTA"

(Presented by a committee composed of Charles P. Merriman, Dr. Ezekiel Thomas, and Rev. James C. Finley and adopted by the Board of Trustees at a meeting on December 18, 1850.)

CONSTITUTION OF THE ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

ARTICLE 1. This institution shall be known by the name of the Illinois Wesleyan University.

ARTICLE 2. The object of this institution shall be to provide a system of education adapted to the wants of the country and based upon the system of religion and morality revealed in the scriptures.

ARTICLE 3. The management of this institution shall be vested in a board of thirty Trustees, a majority of whom shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a board of visitors to be annually appointed by the Illinois Annual Conference of the M.E. Church and such other annual conferences of said Church as may unite in the patronage and support of the Institution—each of such conferences having the power to appoint a board of nine visitors.

ARTICLE 4. The officers of the board of Trustees shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding

Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting and who shall each hold their office for one year and until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE 5. All elections shall be by ballot and a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary for a choice.

ARTICLE 6. At all meetings of the board seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a ten number may adjourn from time to time.

ARTICLE 7. The joint boards of Trustees and Visitors shall hold an annual meeting on the Tuesday preceding the second Thursday in July of each year for the election of a board of instruction or filling any vacancies that may have occurred therein and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The board may likewise hold such other adjourned or called meetings as may be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 8. All vacancies which may have occurred either in the Board of Trustees or its officers or Board of Instruction may be filled at any constitutional meeting or said board—such *pro tempore* appointments to hold office until the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 9. The Board of Trustees shall keep a regular journal of its official proceedings.

ARTICLE 10. The Treasurer before entering on the duties of his office shall give bond with at least two securities to be approved by the board in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

ARTICLE 11. The Board of Trustees shall not incur pecuniary responsibilities to the amount of more than twenty per cent of the capital actually in possession or of bona fide subscriptions.

ARTICLE 12. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority of two thirds of all the members present, but at no other time.

APPENDIX C

CHARTER OF ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

An Act Entitled An Act Incorporating Illinois Wesleyan University

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly, that James Allin, J. E. McClun, Linus Graves, Thomas P. Rogers, K. H. Fell, Ezekiel Thomas, W. H. Allin, Isaac Funk, John Moore, Jesse W. Fell, C. D. James, Silas Watters, C. P. Merriman, David Trimmer, John Magoun, James Miller, John W. Ewing, Jesse Birch, A. Goddard, W. C. Hobbs, David Davis, Peter Cartwright,

Incorpo-
rators.

Name and Style	John S. Barger and Henry Coleman, and their successors, be and are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of "The Trustees of the Wesleyan University," and by that style and name to remain and have perpetual succession. The university shall remain at or near the city of Bloomington, in the county of McLean, and the number of trustees shall not exceed twenty-four (24), exclusive of the president, principal or presiding officer of the college, who shall be, <i>ex officio</i> , a member of the Board of Trustees; Provided, however, that no other professor or instructor shall be a member of said board. For the present the aforesaid individuals shall constitute the Board of Trustees.
Number of Trustees.	
SECTION II. Objects.	The object of said corporation shall be the promotion of the general interest of education, and to qualify young men to engage in the several employments and professions of society, and to discharge honorably and usefully the various duties of life.
SECTION III. Visiting Committee.	Said university shall be under the patronage of the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which shall have the privilege of annually appointing a visiting committee consisting of seven, who shall have a seat with the Board of Trustees in the transactions of business. And any other annual conference that shall unite in the patronage of said institution shall have the same privilege; Provided the whole number of visitors so appointed shall not exceed twelve; and provided, also, there shall be a quorum of the regular trustees exclusive of said visiting committee or committees, as the case may be, in all meetings of the Board of Trustees.
SECTION IV. Term of Office.	Said trustees, at their first meeting, as provided for in the 14th section of this act, shall, by lot, divide themselves into three classes of eight trustees each, and the term of office for the first, second and third classes shall be one, two and three years, respectively, after the day of such classification.
Proviso.	At the expiration of the term of office of any of said classes, the remaining trustees then in office, or a majority of them, shall elect trustees equal in number to the outgoing trustees, and who shall hold their office for three years from and after their election, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified; Provided, always, that any person or persons who may have been or shall be a trustee of said institution shall be eligible to election if any vacancy shall occur in said Board of Trustees, by removal or death or refusal to act or resignation, said trustees shall have power, at any regular meeting of filling said vacancy by electing a

person or persons to serve out the unexpired term or terms, as the case may be.

SECTION V. The corporate powers hereby bestowed shall be such only as shall be essential or useful in the attainment of the object hereinbefore specified, and such as are usually conferred on bodies corporate, to-wit, to have perpetual succession, to make contracts, to sue and to be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, to grant and receive by its corporate name, and to do all other acts as natural persons may; to accept and acquire, in all lawful ways to use, employ, manage and dispose of such property, and all moneys belonging to said corporation, in such manner as shall seem to the trustees best adapted to promote the objects aforesaid; to have a common seal, and to alter or change the same, and to make such by-laws as are not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and this state, and to confer on such persons as may be considered worthy such academical or honorary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions.

Corporate
Powers.

SECTION VI. The trustees of said university shall have authority from time to time to prescribe and regulate the course of studies to be pursued in said university, and in the preparatory department attached thereto; to fix the rate of tuition, room rent and other necessary expense; to appoint instructors and such other officers and agents as may be needed in the management of the concerns of the institution, to define their powers, duties and employments, to fix their compensation, to displace or remove either of the instructors, officers and agents, or all of them, as said trustees shall deem the interest of said University requires, to fill all vacancies among said instructors, officers and agents, to erect necessary buildings, to purchase books, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and other suitable means of instruction, to put in operation if deemed advisable a system of manual labor for the purpose of promoting the health of the students and lessening the expenses of education, to make rules for general management of the affairs of the institution, and for the regulation and conduct of the students, and to add as the ability of the corporation may justify, and the interest of the community shall require, additional departments for the study of the sciences, as applied to agriculture and the arts, or of any or all of the liberal professions.

Authority
of
Trustees.

SECTION VII. If any trustee shall be chosen president of the university his former place as trustee shall be considered vacant and his place filled by the remaining trustees for the time being; shall have power to remove any trustee from office for any

Office dishonorable or criminal conduct; provided that no such
 Vacated removal shall take place without giving to such trustee
 and notice of the charges exhibited against him, and an oppor-
 Removal. tunity offered him to defend himself before the board, nor
 unless two-thirds of the whole number of trustees for the
 time being shall concur in such removal. The trustees for the
 time being, in order to have perpetual succession, shall have
 power, as often as a trustee shall be removed from office,
 die, resign, refuse to act or remove out of the state, to ap-
 point a resident of this state to fill the vacancy in the Board
 of Trustees occasioned by such removal from office, death,
 refusal to act, resignation or removal from the state.

SECTION VIII. The trustees shall faithfully apply all funds collected by
 them, according to the best of their judgment, in erecting
 suitable buildings, in supporting the necessary instructors,
 officers and agents, in procuring maps, charts, globes, philo-
 sophical, chemical and other apparatus necessary to and in
 Funds— the promotion of sound learning in the institution; provided
 How that in case any donation, devise or bequest, shall be made
 Applied. for particular purposes accordant with the object of the
 institution, and the trustees shall accept the same, every
 such donation, devise or bequest shall be applied in con-
 formity with the express condition of the donors or de-
 visors; Provided, also, that lands so donated or devised
 shall be sold or disposed of as required by the eleventh
 section of this act.

SECTION IX. The treasurer of said university always, and all other agents
 when required by the trustees, before entering upon the
 duties of their appointments shall give bond respectively for
 the security of the corporation, in such penal sum, and with
 Treasurer such securities as the Board of Trustees shall approve; and
 Etc. all process against such corporation shall be by summons,
 to Give and the service of the same shall be by leaving an attested
 Bond. copy with the treasurer of the college at least thirty days
 before the return day thereof.

SECTION X. The said university and its preparatory department shall be
 open to all denominations of Christians, and the profession
 of any particular religious faith shall not be required of
 those who become students. All persons, however, may be
 Open to suspended or expelled from said institution whose habits are
 All De- idle or vicious, or whose moral character is bad.
 nomina- tions.

SECTION XI. The lands, tenements and hereditaments to be held in per-
 petuity by virtue of this act by said institution, shall not
 exceed six hundred and forty acres; provided, however, that
 if the donations, grants or devises in land shall from time to
 time be made to said corporation over and above said six

Real Es-
tate
and Dona-
tions.

hundred and forty acres which may be held in perpetuity, the same may be received and held by said corporation for the period of ten years from the date of every such donation, grant or devise, at the end of which time, if the said lands over and above the six hundred and forty acres shall not have been sold, then and in that case the said lands so donated granted or devised shall revert to the donor, grantor or the heirs of the deviser of the same.

SECTION XII. Eight trustees shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and should there be at any time an insufficient number for a quorum they shall have power to adjourn from day to day, or for any longer period, until a quorum shall be had. It shall be lawful for the president of the Board, any three of the trustees, or a majority of the professors of the institution for the time being, to call at any time a meeting of the Board of Trustees whenever he or they, as the case may be, may deem it expedient, by giving at least three days' notice of such meeting by personal service or by publication in some newspaper published in the county.

Quorum.

SECTION XIII. The acts and proceedings of the trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, heretofore had under the general law authorizing the incorporation of the institutions of learning be, and the same are hereby legalized; and the individuals designated in the first section of this act are hereby constituted the successors to the board heretofore organized under said general law, and are authorized and required to take the full and entire management of all things pertaining to the future maintenance and support of said institution.

Acts Le-
galized.

SECTION XIV. The first meeting of said trustees under this charter shall be held in Bloomington, on the first Wednesday in March next, or at any time thereafter on a day fixed or agreed upon in the manner pointed out in the preceding section, and all subsequent regular meetings of said Board shall be held at such stated periods as said trustees, in their discretion, may from time to time by their by-laws and regulations determine.

First
Meeting.

SECTION XV. This act shall be deemed a public act, and shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 12, 1853.

An Act to Amend an Act Entitled an Act to Incorporate the Illinois Wesleyan University, Approved February 12, 1853.

- SECTION I. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly, that the first section of the Act entitled An Act to Incorporate the Illinois Wesleyan University, approved February 12, 1853, be so amended that the trustees therein named and their successors in office, shall be a body corporate and politic by the name and style of "The Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University."
- Body Corporate.
- SECTION II. Be it further enacted that sections third and fourth of said act be so amended that said university shall be under the patronage of the Illinois and Peoria (now Central Illinois) Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and such other annual conferences of said church as shall hereafter unite in the patronage of said university; and that the trustees of said university shall hereafter be elected by said conferences electing an equal number of trustees; and that the joint visiting committee appointed by said conferences shall have the right to nominate the president of said university, but no vote in his election.
- Election of Trustees by Conference.
- Nomination of President.
- SECTION III. So much of said act of February 12, 1853 as conflicts with this act is hereby repealed.
- SECTION IV. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 30, 1857.

Author's Note: It will be noticed that the names of 13 of the Founding Fathers are missing from this list of incorporators of Illinois Wesleyan. They are: Andrus, Bunn, Finley, Holliday, Holmes, Jaquess, Leaton, Lewis, Magee, Rutledge, Trotter, Van Cleve and Wallace. Still present are 17 of the original group: James and William H. Allin, Barger, Cartwright, Ewing, Kersey H. Fell, Funk, Graves, Hobbs, Magoun, McClun, Merriman, Miller, Rogers, Thomas, Trimmer and Watters. Under the articles of incorporation the Wesleyan trustees now numbered 24 instead of 30. The seven new names are Jesse W. Fell, Colin D. James and John Moore, who were elected to the board in 1851; Henry Coleman and Abbott Goddard who were elected in 1852; Jesse Birch who became a trustee in 1853 and served until his death in 1875. These 24 are listed as the "founders" of Wesleyan on the memorial gates at the west entrance to the campus. Due, perhaps, to the fact that the list was taken from the text of the articles of incorporation as given in Wilder, *op. cit.*, there are errors in three of the names. Kersey H. Fell appears as "H.H. Fell," Thomas P. Rogers as "Thomas O. Rogers" and John Moore as "John Moon."

APPENDIX D

THE ILLINOIS WESLEYAN CAMPUS

After several changes in plans for the location of Illinois Wesleyan, it was finally established on its present site as the result of these

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

This agreement made this Seventh day, August A.D. 1854 between F. K. Phoenix of the City of Bloomington and State of Illinois, party of the first part; and the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University located at or near the said City of Bloomington and incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois entitled an Act to Incorporate the Illinois Wesleyan University approved Febry. 12th, 1853, of the second part; *WITNESSETH:*

That the said party of the first part does sell and convey to the said Board of Trustees a certain ten acre lot of his land near the said City of Bloomington for and in consideration of the following agreements and covenants and the sum of two thousand dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. One thousand of said purchase money being however still unpaid to said Phoenix, a note due with interest June 24th, 1855, is given therefore by said Trustees to the said Phoenix.

Said Phoenix hereby reserves the nursery trees on said lot and the full use of the ground necessary for their cultivation for four years from May the 1st next, also the rails, posts, fence and personal property belonging to said Phoenix on said lot and the privilege of removing the same at any time within one year.

Said Phoenix also reserves one hundred locust trees suitable for transplanting out of the grove on said lot and the privilege of removing them within one year, said trees to be selected by said trustees.

Said Phoenix also reserves the right to a strip forty feet in width or the half of a public street eighty feet in width on the outside border of said lot and all around it to be opened and used as a street when said Phoenix or his heirs or assigns may desire them opened or at any time after May 1st, 1859 when said Trustees may desire, one year notice of said opening being given by said Trustees to said Phoenix his heirs and assigns.

Said Phoenix hereby binds himself, his heirs and assigns to open the other half of said streets eighty feet wide from off his own land on the East and West sides of said college lot at any time after May 1st, 1859, due notice of one year being given as above.

Said Phoenix also agrees to allow said Trustees the right to ingress and egress of Main Street in Said City of Bloomington along the south side of his land to the said lot.

Said Trustees hereby agree to fence the Nort and South sides of said lot wherever streets on either side are opened by said Phoenix or by him in conjunction with James S. Major or Wm. H. Allin.

F. K. Phoenix

Thos. P. Rogers, Pres. of the Board

W. Goodfellow, Secretary

Author's Note: The last of the locust trees mentioned above was still standing until the fall of 1948 when the tree, which was then more than 100 years old, became so badly decayed that it had to be removed. It was cut into uniform lengths for fuel and several members of the Wesleyan faculty burned its wood in their fireplaces that winter. *Argus*, February 9, 1949.

APPENDIX E

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN ADVERTISES FOR STUDENTS

(Following is the text of the circular reproduced opposite page 28. A thousand of these circulars were printed early in 1851 to "set forth the fact that the school is now in operation, the branches taught, terms of tuition etc." See Chapter 3. The copy for this advertisement was probably written by Barger.)

CIRCULAR

Illinois Wesleyan University

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the board of Trustees of Illinois Wesleyan University in the city of Bloomington, to address the people more immediately interested in the success of this educational enterprise, would most respectfully invite attention to the following facts and considerations:

This is an age of improvement. Great improvements of lasting importance are being made in almost everything! The rapid advance of science under the sanctifying power of christianity is constantly developing latent and important principles, the application of which, to the various purposes of life, is destined so to elevate society and the world in which the scale of intellectual being, and of moral and religious excellence that man shall vie with angels, and earth resemble heaven.

It is the duty and interest of every parent and guardian, as it is the safety and glory of the Church and State to provide for the education of the rising generation.

It is the certain way to usefulness and happiness, to honor, wealth and influence in the world, and to final blessedness in Heaven, for the youth of the land to secure a christian liberal education, and building upon a christian foundation, erect for themselves "a tower whose top," transcending the skies, shall reach to heaven, remembering that "wisdom is more precious than rubies, and that the merchandize of understanding is better than the merchandize of silver and the gain thereof than fine gold."

The friends of education in the city of Bloomington and the vicinity, and the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have united in the attempt to erect the Illinois Wesleyan University in the city of Bloomington the preparatory department of which has been in successful operation for more than six months.

The Institution has been exceedingly fortunate in obtaining the very efficient services of Rev. Reuben Andrus, A.B., a regular graduate of McKendree College, and one of her brightest and most valued sons, and whom, whether in the pulpit or in the halls of science, his *Alma Mater* will never blush to own. Under the skillful and vigilant superintendence of Mr. Andrus, the young men committed to his care and instructions, have made rapid advancement in their studies. And the christian, gentlemanly, courteous and kindly intercourse of the teacher with his students, has gained for him a seat in their affections, which at once secures good behavior, and success in study.

The Trustees have resolved to elect at their first meeting in July, a competent College Faculty, who will be prepared to meet the demand for instructions in the College course at the opening of the Fall Session. The corresponding Secretary has been instructed to open immediately a correspondence with a number of gentlemen eminently qualified for professorships in the Institution, from whom the selection will be made.

The Trustees have the use of commodious rooms in the basement of the new church edifice, which will answer all the necessary purposes of the Institution until College buildings shall be provided.

Bloomington is a remarkably healthy situation — perhaps none more so in the west. — And its intellectual, moral and religious state of society, will vie with that of any other place in the State.

Students can obtain boarding at private houses, including fuel, lights, bed and bedding at two dollars per week. Boarding alone may be obtained at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week. Students may board themselves in their own rooms, it is presumed, at from 50 to 80 cents per week. The Trustees hope they will be able, at the opening of the Fall and Winter session, to furnish rooms at a reasonable rent, to students who may wish to board themselves. Washing at 50 cents per dozen. Fuel \$1.50 per cord.

The committee having presented these facts for the general information, would say, especially to parents and guardians of the youth of the country, and to young gentlemen who would be pleased to obtain a liberal education, that the Trustees had greatly desired to send out a traveling agent through middle Illinois to visit you in your various neighborhoods

and at your homes, and by public addresses, and private communications, lay before you the claims of education and of the contemplated University now rising up in our midst — and inform the public more generally of the existence and capabilities of this Institution, and engage students for the fall and winter sessions; but failing to obtain a suitable agent for this purpose, the Trustees resolved to address you by means of this Circular. The committee has endeavored by the foregoing statement of facts to anticipate and answer all the important inquiries, which it is presumed might arise, or would have been proposed to such an agent, and in his stead would urge upon all interested, some of those numerous and commanding claims.

Our beloved sons, who, in a few swift years, are to fill our places in all of the relations of society and business of the world, claim an education at our hands, that they may act well their part on the stage of life and thus command the respect of the world, and secure the blessedness for which they are designed by their Creator.

The great interests of our beloved country demand that our children should be educated. The agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, professional, civil and religious interests most unequivocally demand it at the hands of parents — of the State, and of the Church. And there is no discharge from the obligation only by prompt, persevering and untiring attention to it according to opportunity and ability.

But such are the educational facilities of the country — the low price of tuition and the great demand for labor in all departments of life, that any young man of energy, economy, perseverance and mind, may, by his own industry and resolution, *work himself into an education*; and rise to honor and distinction and usefulness and happiness among his fellow men. How many of the greatest Statesmen of the country, and ablest Divines of the Church, have thus succeeded by their own noble efforts to make themselves scholars and men. Let every young man in Illinois, emboldened by such illustrious examples of success, and emulating their praiseworthy efforts, "*go and do likewise*."

We invite the young men of the city, and surrounding towns, villages and country to our institution of learning, where they may lay the foundations of greatness and goodness, prepare for a useful and happy career through life. We urge it upon parents, to send us their sons, and qualify them for the business, social and religious relations of life. — Better forego their help upon your farms, and in your shops, and hire the necessary labor in which you now have them employed, and bear the expense of their education, than when you leave the world, leave them uneducated and unqualified to manage your estates, or accomplish your incomplete plans and purposes of life. Better that you should spend the half of your estates in giving them a good education, that they may the more advantageously manage the other when you are gone, than now to double those estates by their unremitted labors to the neglect of their education; and die and leave them in a condition to scatter to the four

winds all of your possessions, in a much shorter time perhaps than you employed in collecting them. True our sons should be taught to labor in some way — on the farm, or at a trade. The scientific, erudite Saul of Tartus (*sic*) was “by occupation a tent-maker.” But let the physical training and intellectual and moral culture of our sons be so directed as to give strength, health and vigor to the entire nature, and qualify them for the allotments of Providence and the contingencies of life.

By our patronage to Illinois Wesleyan University we not only bestow upon those we send to her halls of science the inestimable boon of a sanctified education; but we aid in erecting an Institution of Learning, which shall shed brightness on all the land around, and send down floods of light and blessedness upon generations yet to come.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Mr. Wm. C. Hobbs, President.
 Mr. James Allin, Vice President.
 Mr. Charles P. Merriman, Recording Secretary.
 Rev. Reuben Andrus, Corresponding Secretary.
 Mr. John E. McClun, Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Rev. Wm. J. Rutledge.	K. H. Fell, Esq.
Rev. James Laeton.	Rev. James F. Jaquess.
Rev. Thos. P. Rodgers.	Rev. Linas Graves.
Wm. H. Allin, Esq.	Hon. J. E. McClun.
Rev. John Vancleave.	Lewis Bunn, Esq.
Rev. John S. Barger.	John W. Ewing, Esq.
Rev. Peter Cartwright.	William Wallace, Esq.
James Allin, Esq.	Rev. Calvin Lewis.
Wm. C. Hobbs, Esq.	Rev. Reuben Andrus.
Silas Waters, Esq.	Isaac Funk, Esq.
C. P. Merriman, Esq.	Rev. James C. Finley.
Rev. C. M. Holliday.	Rev. W. D. R. Trotter.
John Magoun, Esq.	Rev. David Trimmer.
James Miller, Esq.	Wm. H. Holmes, Esq.

VISITING COMMITTEE

P. Cartwright, D.D.	W. J. Newman
J. C. Rucker	W. D. R. Trotter, A.M.
J. S. Barger	

CATALOGUE

of names enrolled during the last term.

Wm. Mckendree Barger.	John Miller.
Duncan Wallace.	Dan'l Doughty.
James Ewing.	Wm. Brooks.
Richard Newman.	Samuel Moore.
Theopolus Wilson.	Thos. J. Noble.
Henry Jacoby.	Lee Smith.
Alfred Davidson.	John Jackson.
John Monson.	David Freeman.
James McIntire.	Jas. S. Randolph.
Wm. Gridley.	N. S. Krone.
Wm. Finley.	James Miller.
Robert N. Barger.	Henry Doughty.
Wharton Laramore.	John B. Perry.
John Ewing.	Jabey H. Denman.
James Hodge.	George Kinnear.
Wm. Pancake.	Thos. Lovery.
Lemuel Rea.	Edward Walker.
Peter B. Price.	Edward Flagg.
John S. McClun.	Oscar Butler.
Millard Lilly.	Henry Thompson.
John R. Stone.	John Dawson.
Abram Robinson.	

CLSSICAL. (*sic*)

James E. Miller	Edward Fell
Fletcher Wilson	John Humphry
Thomas Mason	John Price
Archiband Steward	Richard Lander
John H. Loehr	John B. Barger

RATES OF TUITION PER QUARTER, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Scientific Preparatory,	\$1,00
Classical	5,00
Scientific Proper	6,00
Classical "	6,00

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be on the Tuesday preceding the 2d Thursday in July. Commencement on the 2d Thursday in July. The Institution will open on Thursday, October the 2d, 1851.

John S. Barger
W. C. Hobbs
C. P. Merriman

P.S. Since the writing of the Circular, the Board of Trustees have elected Rev. Wm. Goodfellow, Professor of Natural Science; Rev. Reuben Andrus, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and Rev. Erastus Wentworth, D.D. of Dickinson College, President. The two, first mentioned, have accepted. And it is strongly hoped that Dr. Wentworth will accept.

Author's Note: Through error on the part of either the man who wrote this circular or the printer who set it in type the names of Leaton, Rogers, Van Cleve, Watters and Graves are misspelled. The spelling of some of the students' names is also doubtful.

INDEX

- Abbott, J. S. C., 79
 Abrell, Don, 245
 Academy of Science, 246
 Adams, Charles C., 230
 Adams, William C., 67, 209
 Adams William H. H., 114-120, 163, 203, 220, 228
 Adelpia Literary Society, 38
 Adelpic Society, 119
 Agnew, W. D., 141
 Aiken, J. J., 90
 Akers, Peter, xviii, 14, 15, 17, 19, 53
 Albert University, 113
 Albion College, 148
 Aldrich, Orlando W., 73, 214, 225
 Allen, Rhodes C., 90, 93, 94, 216, 219
 Allin, James, xv, 8, 9, 20, 21, 24, 28, 32, 34, 45, 54, 188, 190, 194, 195, 198, 201, 202
 Allin, Mrs. James, 78
 Allin, William H., 20, 32, 194, 198, 201, 202
 Alpha Epsilon Delta, 246
 Alpha Gamma Delta, 148
Alumni Journal, 102, 104, 105, 108, 110, 112, 117, 119
 Amateurean Society, 125
 American Association of University Women, 171
 American Council on Education, 172
 American Red Cross, 149, 150, 151, 246
 American School of Classical Studies, 242
 Amherst College, 225
 Amie Chapel, 104, 112, 149, 150, 167, 173, 223
 Anderson, Don, 245
 Anderson, William F., 156
 Andrus, Reuben, 16, 17, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40, 53, 104, 164, 192, 193, 196, 198
 Anna, George, 150
 Apollo Club, 160
Argus, 25; 130, 131, 147-150, 158, 159, 161, 163, 167, 172-174, 176, 177, 179
 Arrowsmith, William A., 208
 Art Club, 246
 Asbury, Francis, xvii
 Association of American Universities, 157, 158, 168, 171
Athenian, 125
 Atherton, Charles B., 78, 213, 214
 Auer, Melchior, 73, 78, 222
 Augusta College, xvii, 19, 193
 Augustana College, 182
 Austin, F. M., 140, 238
Avenger, 124
 Ayers, H. M., 68, 209
 Bach, William J., 176
 Bach, William R., 176
 Baker, B. W., 121
 Baker, Bishop James C., 186
 Banta, Andrew J., 78, 213
 Banta, William E., 69
 Barger, James Hugh, 46, 66, 67, 200, 208
 Barger, John S., 6-12, 17, 19, 34-36, 50, 53, 70, 100, 190
 Barger, Richard W., 73, 223
 Barnes, Francis G., 139-143, 144, 236
 Barnes, Louisa L., 2
 Barnes, William E., 224
 Baron, Annette and Idlette, 151
 Barr, T. J., 209
 Barthlow, Emory C., 210
 Barthlow, James, 210
 Barton, George W., 208, 210
 Bateman, Newton, 110
 Baumann, J. V. W., 68, 208, 209
 Beadles, William T., 171, 173
Bee, 119
 Beggs, Abram E., 214
 Behr, C. A., 122
 Bell, Harry M., 169
 Belles Lettres Society, organized, 62; 65, 68, 71, 102, 104, 119, 125, 208, 230
 Benjamin, Martha, 110, 223
 Benjamin, Mary C. 223
 Benjamin, Reuben M., 109, 122, 225, 231, 238
 Bentley, Earl, 147
 Benton, Thomas H., 2
 Best, Lyle, 150
 Beta Kappa, 159
 Beveridge, John L., 110
 Bi-Conference Commission, 154
 Bible Monument, 167
 Birch, Henry C., 222
 Birch, Jesse, 38, 98
 Bishop, Francis Marion, 73, 78, 84, 95, 111, 210, 211, 220, 222
 Bishop, P. W., 41, 199
 Bishop, W. H., 90
 Black Bookmen, 160
 Black, John C., 199
 Blackstock, Mrs. Mary Hardtner, 166, 181, 183, 244
 Blackstock Hall, 166, 177
 Blackwell, William R., 214
 Blair, Francis G., 154, 237
 Blair, McKendree M., 186
 Blooming Grove, xiv, 20

- Bloomington Association of Commerce,
 153, 154, 158, 167, 172, 237, 240
 Commercial Club, 146
 Conservatory of Music, 103, 123
 Consistory, 155, 186
 Daily Leader, 105, 233
 East Charge Church, 19, 57
 Female Academy, 5, 6, 18, 189
 Intelligencer, 40, 41, 46, 49
 Library Association, 220
 Methodist Church, 7, 36, 42, 47, 71, 77
 Grace M.E. Church, 144, 174, 236
 Observer and McLean Co. Advocate,
 20, 188
 Passion Play, 123
 Blue Key, 246
 Bohrer, Mrs. Florence Fifer, 217, 248
 Boggess, J. W., 209
 Bolin, Howard, 150
 Bonney, C. C., 47
 Booth, John Wilkes, 72
 Booth, William H., 224
 Borsch, Reuben A., 161
 Boston University, 163
 Bowen, Archie, 232
 Boyd, Henry W., 67, 209, 225
 Boyle, Mrs. Walter A., 216, 219, 220
 Bradley University, 149
 Brewer, Melvin, 177, 244
 Brier, Robert, 210
 Bristol, Frank, 125
 Brokaw, Abraham, 196
 Brokaw Hospital, 157, 175
 Brooks, Rhynaldo J., 214
 Brooks, Wiley G., 168, 169, 242
 Brown, A. H., 6
 Brown, Alice, 223
 Brown, Harold, 245
 Browne, Kenneth A., 185
 Browns, Ralph E., 186, 225
 Brownson Club, 246
 Buck, Hiram, 57, 120, 121, 134, 204, 229
 Buck, Mrs. Martha, 154, 229
 Buck Memorial Library, 154, 204, 243
 Bunn and Ellsworth, 27
 Bunn, Lewis, 27, 196, 198
 Bunn, Thomas J., 196
 Buntline, Ned, 2
 Bureau of American Ethnology, 85, 220,
 226, 249
 Burkholder, Flora, 223
 Burlington Junior College, 168
 Burnham, J. H., 198, 201
 Burrill, T. J., 85
 Byerly, Alexander C., 223.
 Byers, William N., 91, 92, 94, 217

 Caldwell, David, 214
California Christian Advocate, 72
 Camera Club, 246
 Capen, Charles L., 152, 238, 194
 Carbutt, John, 248
 Carl, Glenn W., 245
 Carleton College, 186, 235
 Carnegie Foundation, 143, 145
 Carnine, A. G., 166, 167
 Cartwright, Clarence E., 161
 Cartwright, Maria, 15
 Cartwright, Peter, xvi, xviii, 7, 12-15, 17,
 19-21, 24, 25, 57, 190, 193, 196
 Casad, Amanda K. Foundation, 239
 Cazenovia Seminary, 195
 Center College, 197
Central Christian Advocate, 15, 111
 Central Female Institute, 46, 47, 49, 52,
 53, 189
 Centre Hall, 59, 205-207
 Chaddock College, 110, 118, 122, 155, 188,
 233
 Chen, Bishop W. Y., 176
 Chicago Academy of Science, 84
Chicago Journal, 92
 Chicago Medical College, 210
Chicago Tribune, 89, 232
 Chicago University, 111
 Christ, P. A., 98
 Church, H. A., 161
 Clark, James, 2
 Clark, Joseph, 245
 Clark, Hyre D., 231, 240
 Clay, Cassius M., 48
 Cleveland, President Grover, 197
 Coke, Thomas, xvii
 Cokesbury College, xvii
 Coldwell, J. D., 130
 Cole, Joseph, 214
 Coler, W. N., 104
 Colfax, Schuyler, 112
 College Conference of Illinois, 185
 College Hall, 52, 203
 Collegiate Institute, 73
 Collegio Metodista, 242
 Collins, John, 245
 Collins, W. T., 68, 208, 209
 Columbia University, 126, 168, 242
 Conant, James Bryant, xiii
 Connecticut Wesleyan, 130, 204, 233
 Coultas, Thomas I., 111, 112, 113
 Cowling, Donald J., 186
 Crabtree, Nate, 164
 Craig, Charles C., 126, 232
 Craig, William B., 244
 Cramp, Charles, 118, 120
 Cramp, Mrs. Henrietta, 122, 134, 229
 Crews, Richard, 235
 Crockett, Davy, 2
 Crockett, John W., 2
 Crook, William, 81
 Cross, J. George, 228
 Crow, George R., 109
 Crum, George W., 224
 Crumbaker, Marion V., 73
 Cummings, A. W., 7
 Cummings, J. S., 98
 Cusey, Mrs. S. C., 235
 Cuthbert, Kenneth N., 185, 246

- Dagenhart, Mrs. Sarah A., 249
 Dakota Wesleyan University, 183
 Daniels, W. H., 73, 89, 91, 217
 Darrah, Delmar D., 123, 127, 148, 231
 Darrah, William Culp, 215, 216, 219, 220, 226, 249
 Davidson, Sarah, 223
 Davidson, Stamper Q., 78, 214
 Davidson, William J., 115-162, 168, 203, 240, 241
 Davies, Alexander H., 224
 Davis, David, 45, 64, 72, 113, 189, 194, 200, 201, 211
 Davis, Mrs. David, 78
 Davis, Jefferson, 192
 Davison, James W., 155
 Dawson, John W., xvi
 Dean, Helen M., 235
 Deaver, Hobart W., 245
 DeBlumenthal, Mrs. Vera, 129
 Deininger, William A., 60
 Dellenbaugh, Frederick S., 220
 Delta Omicron, 159
 DeMotte, Harvey C., 65-69, 71, 73, 77, 81, 82, 96, 100, 106, 110, 111, 116, 119, 129, 132, 136, 208, 220, 223, 226, 233, 234, 237
 DeMotte, Mrs. H. C. (*nee Kern*), 81, 235
 DeMotte Lodge, 181
 Dempster, John, 40, 43, 47, 51, 200, 202, 213
 Denman, Luella, 122, 231
 Denning, Benton Valentine, 73, 214
 Denning, John Wesley, 73, 80, 223
 DePauw University, 193, 226, 236, 248
 (see also Indiana Asbury University)
 Dickinson, Asahel F., 227
 Dickinson College, 34
 Dickinson, John T., 159
 Dickinson, John T. III, 164
 Dixon, J. H., 210
 Doane College, 185
 Dodge, Charles E., 3, 6, 8, 189
 Dolan, Ned E., 152, 172, 181, 182, 186
 Doocey, Elmer T., 150
 Dooley, Raymond, 246
 Dougherty, Lewis, 231
 Douglas, Stephen A., 24, 28, 48, 60
 Douglass, Frederick, 79
 Dragoo, Alva W., 215
 Drake University, 175, 246
 DuChaillu, Paul, 79
 Dunham, Leland, 160
 Dunham, W. C., 148
 Dunn, William, 95, 216
 Durley, Lyle H., 90, 93, 94, 216, 220, 249
 Durley, W. Mark, 216, 249
 Duration Hall, 77, 177
 Dyckes, William J., 214
 Dysant, John, 186
 Eagan, Gerald, 245
 Ebenezer Labor School, xviii
 Echo, 125, 232
 Eddy, H. J., 72
 Edwards, Ninian, 47, 48
 Edwards, Richard, 79, 88, 110, 129
 Egas, 246
 Eighth Judicial Circuit, 23, 45
 Elite Journal, 125
 Elliott, J. Norman, 148, 161
 Ellis, F. M., 72
 Ellsworth, Eunice, 196
 Ellsworth, Oliver, 27, 196
 Elrod, M. J., 122, 129, 230, 231
 Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 79, 213
 English Coffee Club, 160
 Enoch, C. D., 131
 Episcopoi, 246
 Epworth Seminary, 139
 Evans, J. G., 223
 Evans, William, 34
 Ewalt, Paul, 245
 Ewing, Mrs. Charles A., 249
 Ewing, F. N., 189, 197
 Ewin, James S., 31, 194
 Ewing, John W., 5, 27, 195, 197, 198
 Eyer, Mrs. Lloyd, 248
 Fairchild, William C., 210
 Fallows, Samuel J., 104-114, 141, 183, 225, 232
 Farrell, Ned E., 92, 217
 Fee, Roger W., 246
 Fell, Edwin, 31, 197
 Fell, Jesse W., 23, 39, 45, 64, 188, 189, 194, 197, 199, 200, 211
 Fell, Kersey H., 2, 23, 34, 39, 40, 64, 194, 197, 198
 Ferguson, Wilbert T., 122, 130, 155, 159, 168, 169, 176, 239, 243
 Ferguson, Constance, 243
 Ferrell, Hortense E., 249
 Fiderlick, James J., 156
 Fieker, Theodore, 147
 Fifer, George H., 66
 Fifer, Joseph W. ("Private Joe"), 66, 105, 132, 141, 151, 152, 214
 Fifer, Mrs. Joseph (Gertrude Lewis), 217, 218
 Fillmore, Millard, 48
 Fink, Mike, 14, 191
 Finley, Esther, 101
 Finley, James C., 10, 18, 24, 32, 189, 193, 198
 Flagg and Ewing, 1, 31, 195
 Flagg, William F., 27, 201
 Flesher, Wilfred, 245
 Folk, Robert, 243, 245
 Forbes, Stephen A., 220
 Forensic Club, 160
 Foster, B., 42
 Foster, Lemuel, 4
 Fox, George J., 176, 245
 Freer, Jim, 245
 Freeze, J. R., 47, 52, 203

- Fry, Mrs. Sue M. D., 118, 122
 Fullenwider, I. A., 230
 Fullenwider, Marcus L., 223
 Funk, Absalom, 24, 209, 210
 Funk, Dwight, 127, 142, 230, 233
 Funk, Isaac, 24, 25, 26, 76, 80, 195, 196, 198
 Funk, Jesse, 189
 Funk, Sarah, 189

 Gamma Upsilon, 246
 Gardner, Peter C., 243, 245
 Garman, Samuel M., 90, 92, 94, 217, 219
 Garner, Delmar, 240
 Garrett Biblical Institute, 114, 155, 156, 183, 202, 203, 214, 236, 242, 248
 Garrett, Mrs. Eliza, 202
 Gathe, 246
 Gentle, John T., 230
 Giddings, Joshua R., 48
 Gilbert and Fay, 115
 Gillan, J. M., 228
 Glenn, Joseph A., 211
 Godfrey, Mrs. 235
 Godman, William D., 40, 43, 44, 200
 Goode, Mrs. Ida Haslup, 180
 Goodfellow, William, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 46, 47, 52, 53, 203
 Goodwin, T. A., 44, 77, 80, 81
 Gough, John B., 79
 Graff, Helen C., 204
 Graham, Robert O., 124, 128, 130, 234
 Grand Prairie Seminary, 139
 Grant, U. S., 71, 84
 Graves, Alice, 223
 Graves, Emory C., 141
 Graves, Kate, 227
 Graves, Linus, 9, 23, 39, 41, 44, 45, 194, 198
 Graves, Oliver, 23
 Graves, Story and Co., 194
 Graves, Virginia F., 194
 Graves, Walter H., 95, 110, 227
 Graves, William F., 223
 Gray, G. W., 99
 Gray, John R., 123, 245
Greek Oracle, 125
 Green, Calvin W., 123, 132, 240
 Green Medallion, 246
 Green, Spencer, 246
 Greiner, Vergne, 150
 Gridley, Asahel, 26, 188, 190
 Gridley and Covel, 23
 Guild, Cliff, 145, 168, 234, 236
 Gulick, Mrs. Anna, 186, 244
 Gulick Hall, 177
 Gunther, Charles F., 207
 Guthrie, Adam, 248
 Guthrie, Sidney A., 248

 Hamill, J. S., 82
 Hamlin, Bishop, 14
 Haines, Margery, 196
 Hamline University, 139
 Hamilton, Edward W., 74
 Hancher, John W., 154
 Hancher Organization, 161
 Hanna, Mrs. L. D., (Luella Denman) 231
 Hargrave, Kathleen, 238
 Harpole, Alice, 235
 Harris, David M., 214
 Harrison, J. B., 39, 88
 Harrison, Peachy, 192
 Harvard University, 127, 139, 164, 183, 219, 225, 242
 Hartzell, Joseph C., 80, 84-86, 88, 130, 132, 152, 214, 215
 Hartzell, J. Culver, 132
 Haskell, Henry L. S., 6, 8, 189, 190
 Hastings, Larry, 245
 Hastings, W. C., 210
 Havens, Jesse, 28
 Hawks, J. K. P., 182
 Hayden, Virginia Frances, 23
 Hayes and Evans, 82, 99, 223
 Hazenwinkle, Charles A. (Carl Haswin), 224
 Healey, J. W., 91
 Heap, Don, 169, 244
 Hedding College, 73, 110, 159, 164, 222
 Hefner, Joseph A., 210
 Heiberger, Mrs., 235
 Hendrix, John, xvi, 20
 Henninger, John W., 146
 Henrietta Hall, 118, 121
 Henry, Delia, 101, 113
 Hersey, Lynn E., 156
 Hewitt, C. E., 100
 Higgins, A. C., 97
 Hiles, Lee, 147
 Hill, Gus A., 213
 Hill, William, 188
 Hillers, John K., 226, 249
 Hinzey, John, 72
 Hobbs, William C., 8, 9, 20-22, 25, 32, 44, 194, 198
 Hoblit, James T., 71, 210
 Hodge, William H., xvi
 Hoffman, Jesse, 152
 Holbert, John H., 211
 Holder, C. W., 76, 79, 116, 223
 Holder, Dan, 235
 Holder, James W., 224
 Holder, Richard H., 64, 65
 Holdsworth, Dean, 245
 Holliday, Charles, 19
 Holliday, Charles M., 7, 19, 193, 198
 Holmes, Charles B., 208
 Holmes, Mabel, 248
 Holmes, Merrill J., 170, 174, 180, 182, 183-187, 203, 242, 243
 Holmes, William H., 1, 2, 23, 24, 195, 198
 Hoose, Oscar, 182
 Hoots, Sanford, 136
 Hoover, Mary Platt, 200, 201, 203, 204
 Horenberger, Jack, 244
 Howe, Van F., 244
 Howell, James, 245

- Howell, H. N., 67
 Howland, O. G., 94, 95, 217, 219
 Howland, Seneca, 95, 217
 Humphrey, Mrs. C. Kenneth, 248
 Humphreys, Mrs. Howard, 235
 Huse, S. H., 85
- Illinois College, 16, 111
 Illinois College Athletic Conference, organized, 142; 244
 Illinois Collegiate Association, 148
 Illinois Conference Female Academy, xix, 15-17 76, 97, 98, 101 (see also MacMurray College for Women)
 Illinois Industrial University, 47, 84, 111 (see also University of Illinois)
 Illinois Inter-Collegiate Athletic Conference, 147 (see also "Little 19")
 Illinois Inter-Collegiate Debating League, organized, 148; 160
 Illinois State Agricultural College, 18
 Illinois State Board of Education, 79, 80, 84, 88, 90, 91
 Illinois State Natural History Society, 79, 88, 94, 209
 Illinois State Normal University, 48, 79, 83, 88, 90, 110, 126, 129, 141, 174, 175, 202, 209, 215, 217, 221, 226, 230
 Illinois Wesleyan University
 Alumni association organized, 68, 240
 Art Center, 177, 244
 Athletics
 Baseball, 83, 126, 127, 147, 148, 160, 161, 214, 215, 226, 232, 233
 Basketball, 127, 128, 147, 148, 161, 185, 244, 249
 Football, 126, 127, 131, 142, 147-149, 161, 232, 240, 244, 249
 Tennis, 127
 Track, 127, 128, 142, 147, 244
 Charter, drafted, 45-46; amended, 57
 Commencement, first, 46
 Commerce (department, college), 118, 141
 Fine Arts, department, organized, 141; college organized, 185; 245
 Hedding Hall ("Old Main"), 159, 173-175, 177, 240
 Homecoming Day, first, 149
 Law School, organized, 109, 111, 113, 117, 119, 122, 135, 140, 142, 149, 150, 152, 157; discontinued, 158; 203, 239
 Liberal Arts, college of, ("College of Letters"), 126, 133, 135, 140, 149, 156, 157, 167, 169, 239
 Memorial Center, 182, 183, 184
 Memorial Gymnasium, 154, 186
 Model School for Boys, organized, 69; 71, 73, 75, 77, 78; discontinued, 81; 212
 Music School (department, college), 44, 69, 118, 123, 135, 140, 152, 156, 157, 159, 169, 231, 239
 Name, first, "Illinois University", 9-12
 Non-resident courses, organized, 108; 124, 135, 136, 228; discontinued, 234
 Nursing, School of, organized, 156
 "Old Main", 77, 159
 "Old North", 144, 167, 177, 184, 201, 238, 245
 Oratory, (college, school), 123, 140; (department of elocution and dramatic art), 148
 Preparatory School (department, academy), 3, 36, 41, 43, 52, 66, 69, 73, 77, 81, 117, 123, 132, 135, 140, 141, 212, 231; discontinued, 235
 Science Hall, 145
 Seal designed, 74
 Site of, 33, 34; present site chosen, 49; change proposed, 77, 152, 153; 190, 201, 202
 Speech, School of, organized, 156; 239
 Suspends, 53, 55
 Indiana Asbury University, 15, 58 (see also DePauw)
 Indiana University, 161
 Ingerson, M. J., 156
 Interfraternity Council, 246
 International Relations Club, 246
 Interstate Oratorical Contest, 148 (see also Illinois Intercollegiate Debating League)
 Iowa State University, 168
 Iowa State Teachers Association, 168
 Iowa Wesleyan University, 148
 Ives, B. I., 104, 115
- James, Colin D. Foundation, 239
 James, Edmund Janes, 239
 James, John H. T., 227
 James, Martha M., 235
 Jaques, Jabez R., 73, 74, 76, 78, 81, 82, 212, 213, 240
 Jaquess, James Frazier, 15, 16, 192, 198
 Jefferson Medical College, 197
 Johnson, Edden M., 214
 Johnson, J. P., 46, 200
 Johnson, James A., 224
 Johnson and Underwood, 188
 Jolly, Allington, 150
 Jones, E. E., 151
 Jones, George Heber, 141
 Jones, John Anthony Foundation, 239
 Jones, Lemuel, 150
 Jordan, Frank, 150, 169, 175
- Kansas State Agricultural College, 156
 Kappa Delta, 142
 Kappa Kappa Gamma, 109; 225
 Kappa Alpha Theta, 226
 Kates, Winifred, 148
 Kelly, James A., 223
 Kelly, Mrs. M. C., 235
 Kemp Hall, 82, 147, 151, 175
 Kemp, Theodore, 144-154, 155, 203, 236, 238, 239
 Kent, L. B., 98

- Kent Seminary, 233
 Kenyon, Isaac L., 49, 52, 53
 Kenyon College, 199
 Keplinger, Lewis Walter, 73, 88, 90, 92, 94, 213, 214, 217, 218
 Keplinger, Martin L., 214
 Kern, Miss Sarah J., 69, 73 (see also De-Motte, Mrs. H. C.)
 Kerr, Thomas, 210
 Kerrick, Leonidas H., 74, 77, 78, 81, 84, 105, 141
 Kerrick, T. C., 132
 Kilgore, G. Rupert, 185, 246
 Kimber, Isaac C., 76, 77
 Kirk, Allen T., 230
 Kirk, W. T., 230
 Kinnie, Sage, 147
 Kinrade, Charles, 186
 Kitchin, Joseph L., 211
 Knowlton, C. C., 68, 69, 72
 Knox College, 111, 127
 Komas, Richard, 226
 Kovatch, John, 244
 Kuhl, Mary H., 109
 Kumler, John A., 120, 128, 131, 233, 234

 LaBarron, Richard, 245
 Lackland, Melvin P., 122, 132
 Ladies' Library Association, 78
 Lake Forest College, 147
 Lane Theological Seminary, 204
 Langstaff, Margaret, 231
 Lanken, Gus, 216
 Lanz, Lyle, 245
 Lapham, Martin A., 73, 210
 Lapham, Milton A., 208
 LaPlant, Fred J., 245
 Larison, Hartford, 245
 Lawrence University, 107
 Leaton, James, 18, 19, 190, 198
 Le Circle Francais, 246
 Lewis, Calvin Wesley, 19, 193
 Lewis, Gertrude (Mrs. J. W. Fifer), 217, 218
 Lewis, Maria, 195
 Lewis, Bishop Wilbur S., 145, 146
 Lichtenthaler, George W., 12
 Lichtenthaler, Rebecca S., 122
 Life Service Legion, 160
 Lillard, John T., 141
 Lillard, Mrs. J. T., 235
 Lincoln, Abraham, 22, 23, 27, 45, 48, 59, 64, 71, 72, 191, 192, 194, 195, 200, 204-207, 211, 238
 Lincoln College, 246
 Lincoln University, 214
 Lindley, Jacob P., 122, 231
 Litta, Mlle. (Marie von Elsner), 115
 "Little 19", 160, 161
 Little, Richard Henry, 232
 Livingston, Mrs. Milton, 235
 Long, Charles H., 224
 Loomis, Kenneth B., 246

 "Lost Speech", 59, 204, 206, 238
 Lough, John, 243, 245
 Love, Malcolm A., 168, 169, 171, 173, 185
 Lovejoy, Owen, 26
 Lucas, Scott W., 148, 172, 183, 186
 Lucy Webb National Training School, 233

 MacIntyre, T. M., 232
 MacMurray College for Women, xix, 186, 192, 199, 202, 222
 McClelland, C. P., 223
 McClelland, Robert E., 223
 McClun, John E., 8, 9, 29, 32, 34, 35, 39, 76, 89, 96, 98, 223
 McClun, Mrs. John E., 78
 McClun and Company, 1, 2
 McClung, C. H., 210
 McClure, Bruce, 245
 McCormack, Ira G., 183
 McCormick, Cyrus, 195
 McCoy, Robert, 231
 McCracken, George H., 223
 McCracken, W. R., 205
 McCullough, William, xv, 5
 McDowell, W. G., 223
 McElroy, W. N., 116, 193
 McKendree College, xviii, 7, 11, 12, 15-18, 31, 50, 192, 193
 McKibben, Elmore M., 69
 McLean County Academy of Science, 215
 McLean County Bar Association, 157, 158
 McLean County Historical Society, 248
 McLean County Library, 20
 "McLean County Regiment", 67, 197
 McLean College, 8, 9
 McLean Collegiate Institute, 3, 5, 6, 9
 McLean Female Seminary, 41
 McLean, John, xiv
 McNulta, John, 19
 McPherson, Harry Wright, 163-169, 175, 182, 241
 McVety, J. W., 146

 Mabry, John, 245
 Macon, Joseph, 6
 Magee, Bishop Ralph, 186
 Magee, Thomas, 6-10, 19, 33-35, 39, 44, 193, 198
 Magill, Hugh S., 127, 178, 181, 186, 244
 Magill, S. Lincoln, 181
 Magill Hall, 184
 Magin, Louis, 230
 Magoun, John, 8, 9, 28, 29, 35, 44, 45, 76, 89, 98, 116, 196, 198
 Major, Judith, 194
 Major, Will T., 3, 194, 201, 229
 Major's College, 118, 134
 Major's Hall, 204, 205
 Manchester, O. L., 141
 Mandel, Oscar, 132
 Mandel, Mrs. Oscar, 235

- Manley, Ed., 127
 Mann, Milford, 245
 Marquis, Mrs. C. C., 235
 Marshall, James, xiii
 Marshall, Mrs. John, 235
 Martin, George A., 224
 Martin, Lester H., 168
 Masquers, 160
 Mathematics Round Table, 160
 Mayfield, J., 36
 Means, Mrs. J. C., 235
 Meharry, Hugh, 120
 Melvin, Henry A., 207
 Melvin, Samuel H., 206, 207
 Mennonite Hospital, 175
 Merner, Garfield D., 183
 Merrill, W. B., 231
 Merriman, Charles P., 1-6, 8, 9, 25, 31-33, 40, 105, 188, 189, 195, 198
 Methodist Church
 Board of Education, 167, 168, 183, 241
 Board of Foreign Missions, 170, 242
 Central Illinois Conference (also Peoria), 55, 57, 97, 98, 100, 145, 154, 221, 242
 Champaign District, 232
 Decatur District, 229
 "Education Forward Movement", 145, 146
 Illinois Church Council, 241
 Illinois Conference, xviii, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17-19, 30, 32, 45, 55, 58, 69, 76, 100, 114, 121, 135, 146, 154, 163, 165, 174, 193, 200, 204, 211, 221, 248
 Indiana Conference, 20, 81
 Iowa-Des Moines Conference, 242
 Jacksonville District, 7, 17
 Kaskaskia District, 17
 Kentucky Conference, 17, 20, 81
 Lewiston District, 17
 Minnesota Conference, 71
 Missouri Conference, 17, 18
 Mount Zion District, 19
 Nebraska Conference, 211
 Peoria District, 242
 Quincy District, 17, 232
 Rock River Conference, 7, 9, 10, 58, 242
 Sparta District, 19
 Springfield District, 7
 Upper Alton District, 19
 Wabash District, 17
 Michigan State University, 46
 Milburn, W. H., 79
 Miller, Edwin, 31, 198
 Miller, James, 8, 9, 23, 28, 29, 33-35, 44, 45, 189, 196, 198, 201
 Miller, Virginia, 223
 Millikin, J. S., 68, 209
 Millikin University, 148
 Minier, George W., 4-6, 8, 189
 Monmouth College, 111, 127, 148
 Montpelier Seminary, 130, 233
 Moore, James P., 208
 Moore, Robert E., 214
 Moores Hill College, 242
 Moran, Robert, 245
 Moreland, Mary, 235
 Morrison, Dr., 100
 Morrissey, James J. 122, 231
 Morrow, Bob, 244
 Mortimer, F. S., 171
 Motter, Carrie, 223
 Moss, C. M., 124, 232
 Muhl, Fred L., 142, 147, 169, 214, 232, 248, 249
 Mullin, Delilah, xvi
 Munce, Mrs. Clara DeMotte, 208, 210
 Munsell, C. W. C., 57-59, 63, 65, 76, 89, 204, 224
 Munsell, Edward B., 59, 66, 204
 Munsell, Francis C., 223
 Munsell Hall, 181
 Munsell, Leander, 204
 Munsell, Oliver Spencer, 58, 59, 61, 65, 73, 77, 82, 88, 97-106, 114, 163, 204, 208, 212, 213, 221-224
 Munsellian Society, organized, 68, 102, 119, 209
 Myers, Colostin D., 122, 141
 Myers, G. H., 146
 Naffziger, Arthur M., 245
 "Nasby, Petroleum V.", 79
 Nate, Joseph C., 145
 Nate, Joseph C. Jr., 245
 National Institute of Health, 185
 National League of Women Voters, 246
 Nebraska State Teachers College, 242
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, 155
 Nelson, Wayne, 245
 Nicholson, Bishop Thomas, 154
 Noble, J. N., 98
 Noble, Harrison, 197
 Nordling, Clarence C., 183
 North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 144, 157, 158, 168
 Northrup, James A., 223
 North Central College (Northwestern College), 148
 Northwestern University, 10, 12, 111, 114, 119, 142, 147, 169, 236, 242, 244
 Norwich College, 189
 Nothdurft, Orville, 246
 Newman, W. J., 44
 O'Connell, Mrs. Edmund, 235
 Oglesby, Richard J., 71
 Ohio State University, 214
 Ohio Wesleyan University, 122, 123, 148, 203, 239
 Olcott, Ellsworth L., 192
 Olney Seminary, 18
 Oratorical League of Illinois, 127
 Orendorff, Belle, 223

- Orendorff, Thomas, xiv, xvi
 Orendorff, William, xiv, xvi
 Orr, John R., 245
 Osborn, Richard, 227
 Oxford Club, organized, 142, 163
- Pancake, Joseph, 73, 208, 210
Pantagraph, 50, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 69, 74, 80, 83, 85, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95, 99, 100, 101-103, 111, 116, 118, 125, 127, 129, 133, 134, 139, 140, 142, 144, 145, 150, 157, 158, 161, 168, 174, 186, 205, 232, 236
- Parke, C. R., 79
 Parker, F. A., 103
 Parsons, Robert, 245
 Patterson, Zera, 2
 Peck, Joseph, 3
 Peckham, Henry, 150
 Pendleton, S. E., 209
 Perry, Clarence D., 210
 Perry, David I., 198
 Perry, John, 31, 198
 Pershing, Gen. John J., 150
 Peters, Robert H., 160
 Petner, Agent, 76
 Petrzilka, Henry, 243
 Pfeiffer, Mrs. Annie Merner, 180, 181, 184, 185, 245
 Pfeiffer Hall, 180, 184
 Phi Alpha Delta, 142
 Phi Delta Phi, 142
 Phi Delta Theta, 119
 Phi Gamma Delta, 78, 213
 Phi Kappa Phi, 159
 Phi Mu Alpha, 159
 Phi Sigma Iota, 159
 Pierce, Richard B., 245
 Pi Gamma Mu, 246
 Pi Kappa Delta, 148
 Pike, Randolph A., 227
 Phillips, Wendell, 79
 Philomathian Society, 52, 62
 Phoenix, Franklin K. 49, 74, 201, 202
 Phoenix Hall, 70, 79
 Platt, Miss Mary, (Mary Platt Hoover) 46, 48, 49, 200, 201, 203, 204
 Platt, William J., 245
 Platte, George D., 85
 Pleasant Plains Academy, xviii, 15
 Pope, William S., 200
 Porter, Lyde R., 123, 141, 235
 Porter, Robert B., 223
 Postlethwait, Richard, 245
 Poston, Edmund D., 90, 216, 219
 Potter, Bradford S., 80, 82, 88, 113, 119
 Powell, Mrs. Emma Dean, 85, 86, 90, 94
 Powell, Major John Wesley, 69, 73, 74, 77, 79, 80, 81, 84-96, 104, 110, 209, 211, 215-221, 225, 227, 230
 Powell, Joseph, 209
 Powell, Walter H., 90, 92, 94, 220
 Powell Memorial, 156, 221
 Powell Museum, 122, 243
- Pratt, Alzina, 220
 Pratt, Horace L., 152
 Pratt, Orson, 111, 220
 "Preachers' Regiment", 192
 Prentice, H. B., 146
 Preodor, Edward, 246
 Presbyterian Female College, 232
 Press, Maurice, 245
 Preston, Ian, 245
 Presser Foundation, 157, 158, 240
 Presser Hall, 158, 159, 168, 181, 182, 186
 Presser, Theodore, 157
 Prince, Ezra M., 122, 190
 Princeton College, 18
 Puffer, Noble, 186
 Pusey, William W., 222
 Putnam, Mrs. S. E., 235
- Quandstrom, Adolph, 150
 Quincy College, 99, 193
- Ralston, William, 150
 Rankin, Kate, 235
 Rayhill, Alice, 223
 Rector, Carrie, 223
 Reed, Newton B., 227
 Reeves, Harry G., 120, 208
 Reeves, Owen T., 52, 67, 98, 109, 122, 130, 203, 223
 Rees, Abigail B., 141
 Renshaw, John H., 226
 Rhetorical Society, 38, 48
 Rhodes, William, 216
 Riley, James C., 142
 Rinehart, Mrs. A. W., 235
 Roberts, Maurice, 150
 Robinson, C. H., 230
 Rock River Seminary, 58
Rocky Mountain News, 91, 92, 94
 Roe, E. R., 189, 202, 225
 Roe, Mrs. Fremont, 235
 Roettger, Walter, 161
 Rogers, Thomas P., 24, 195, 198
 Rogues Harbor, 13, 14
 Ropp, John D., 245
 Ropp, Mrs. P. S., 235
 Ross, Kate B., 101, 102, 110
 Roosevelt, President F. D., 172
 Roosevelt, President Theodore, xvii
 Round, May, 113, 223
 Rouse, Warren, 245
 Roush, Mrs. Harry, 235
 Royce Hall, 74, 79
 Rush, Benjamin, 18
 Rush Medical College, 197, 209
 Russell, Cecil B., 244
 Russell, Rolland F., 122, 134, 231
 Rust, Harvey J., 143
 Rutledge, George W., 202
 Rutledge, William J., 17, 53, 193, 198
 Rutledge, William N., 209, 210
 Ryburn, David, 208

- Sackett, Jonathan, 208, 210
 Sandburg, Carl, 205
 Sanders, Mrs. W. S., 235
 Schaefer, Warren A., 245
 Schnabel, Charles, 245
 Schneider, Rev. I., 69
 "School of Prophets", 17
 Schroder's Opera House, 78, 88, 89
 Schultz, William E., 171, 248
 Schurz, Carl, 79
 Scibird Bros., 249
 Scibird, Joseph, 211, 249
 Scott, Adolphus S., 214
 Scott, John E., 224
 Scott, John M., 3, 113, 122
 Scott, Tom W., 142, 147
 Scrimger, Schuyler C. E., 130, 237
 Sears, Clinton W., 34, 40, 43, 44, 54-57, 60, 61, 204, 209
 Sears, John Magoun, 204
 Sedore, William M., 214
 Seigneur, Jeanne, 151
 Sewall, Joseph, 219
 Seward, Lewellyn D., 224
 Shaffer, Alex B., 49, 50, 53, 60
 Sharp, B. V., 209
 Shaw, Henry, 47
 Shaw, J. H., 229
 Shaw, William E., 170-178, 180, 182, 183, 203, 242
 Shellabarger, David S., 122
 Sherfy, J. W., 36, 52, 53, 203
 Sherman, Gen. W. T., 71, 73, 85
 Shields, Parker, 146
 Short, William Fletcher, 50, 66, 68, 202
 Shur, Mrs. Hannah I., 105, 109, 224, 249
 Shurtleff College, 111
 Sigma Alpha Iota, 159
 Sigma Chi, 119
 Sigma Kappa, 142
 Simpson College, 242
 Simpson, Matthew, 202
 Sims, C. M., 114
 Skinner, Oliver R., 123
 Smith, D. C., 141
 Smith, Douglas E., 245
 Smith, Edgar M., 130-138, 202, 233, 235
 Smith, Fannie, 223
 Smith, George, 91
 Smith, Gen. Giles A., 74, 211
 Smith, Parmenis, 222
 Smith, Philander, 69
 Smith, W. A., 146
 Smith, William M., 98
 Smithsonian Institution, 68, 90, 220, 249
 Snow, Benjamin F., 59, 67
 Snyder, Clarence E., 127
 Society of Inquiry, 105
 Somerville, P. C., 148
 Spanish Club, 246
 Spaulding, Mary M., 6
 Spencer, Edward W., 85
 Spencer, Henry, 47
 Spencer, William E., 85
 Stamper, Jonathan, 69, 76
 Stansberry, Mr., 39
 Starnes, Alexander, 47
 Steele, Robert B., 122
 Sterling, Thomas, 113
 Stevenson, Adlai E. (vice-president), 141, 197
 Stevenson, Adlai E. (governor), 181
 Stevenson, William, 98
 Stewart, Archibald E., 31, 197
 Stone, Hal M., 152
 Stout, Ephraim, xvi
 Stout, John H., 208, 210
 Straight, Lyle, 173
 Stray Greeks Club, 246
 Strickland, Charles O., 231
 Stringfield, James, xvi
 Stubblefield, Fannie, 223
 Stubblefield, Mary, 223
 Stubblefield, George, 31, 197
 Students Army Training Corps, 151, 152, 237, 238
 Student Council, organized, 148, 163
Students' Journal, 119
 Student Union, 177
 Sumner, Jack, 92, 217
 Sutherland, Edmund, 150
 Sutter, John, xiii
 Swartz, Ben, 245
 Swayne, Henry S., 122
 Taft, B. F., 34
 Tau Kappa Epsilon ("Knights of Classic Lore"), 132
 Taylor, Bayard, 47
 Taylor, James B., 80, 90, 93, 94, 214, 218, 219, 225, 249
 Taylor, Thomas R., 66, 68, 209
 Taylor, President Zachary, 2
 Temple, Carey S., 214
 Temple, Claude M., 183
 Texas College for Women, 246
 Theta Alpha Phi, 159
 Theta Chi, 246
 Thomas, Eleazer, 72, 211
 Thomas, Ezekiel, 5, 8, 9, 24, 32, 37, 195, 198
 Thomas, F. M., 52
 Thomas, Gerald C., 175
 Thomas, J., 209
 Thompson, Almon H., 85, 88, 95, 110, 219, 220
 Tierney, James R., 245
 Tilton, Theodore, 79
 Titans, 83, 182, 185; Order of, 246
 Titterington, Martin, 85
 Tomlin, F. T., 59, 64
 Totten, Jonathan, 229
 Townsend, George Alfred ("Gath"), 79
 Trimmer, David, 28, 196, 198
 Trotter, W. D. R., 7, 14, 15, 16, 30, 98, 99, 198

- Tucker, Lawrence, 185
 Turner, J. B., 47
 Twentieth Century Guild, 134

 Underwood and Johnson, 33
 U. S. Geological Survey, 85, 220, 226
 University of Denver, 185
 University of Florida, 246
 University of Illinois, 126, 131, 220, 231, 239
 University of Nebraska, 169
 University of Toledo, 168
 University of Utah, 220
 University of Wisconsin, 107
 Upper Iowa University, 139
 Utesch, Louis, 245

 Van Cleve, John, 18, 193, 198
 Vandergrift, Gen. A. A., 175
 Vandervoort, Paul, 208
 Van Leer, Mrs. B. C., 235
 Van Pelt, John S., 231
 Van Pelt, Samuel, 113
 Van Winkle, Micajah, 214
 Vasey, Lucius A., 223
 Vasey, George W., 71, 88, 91
 Veatch, William G., 152
 Vincent J., 223
 Voights, Robert, 169, 244

 Wagoner, Louis C., 78, 214
 Waggoner, T. T., 195
 Wait, William H., 125
 Wallace, William, 26, 27, 195
 Wallis, William, 144, 182, 236, 239
 Walker, Isaac D., 227
 Wantland, Wayne, 185
 Ward, Donald, 245
 Warfield, James W., 211
 Warner, George, 245
 Warner, Peter, 65
 Warriner, R. O., 5, 22, 189
 Waters, Alonzo A., 129, 132
 Watters, Silas, 29, 196, 198
 "W" Club, 160
 Webb, J., 41
 Weedman, Clara, 223
 Weedman, Josie, 223
 Welch, Kate D., 235
 Weldon, Lawrence, 116, 122, 211
 Welty, Sain, 152, 153
 Wentworth, Erastus, 34, 198
 Wentworth, William, 7, 34
 Wesleyan Academy (Wilbraham, Mass.)
 xvii
Wesleyana, 163
 Wesleyan Forward Movement Association, 153
 Westbrook, Arthur, 156, 169, 239
 Wetterlund, Chester, 245
Western Whig, 1-5, 7, 11, 31, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 188
 Wheaton College, 209

 Wheaton, Harry, 151
 Wheeler, O. D., 226
 White, J. L., 223
 White, R. J., 57
 Whitmer, Mrs. Ira, 235
 Whitesell, Vernon (Ned), 149, 161
 Wilder Field, 127, 149, 167
 Wilder, Mark, 127
 Wilder Reading Room Association, 122, 229
 Wilder, William H., 121-128, 141, 224, 229, 232
 Wildman, Clyde E., 248
 Wiley, Hannah E., 223
 Wiley, Rhoda M., 101
 Wiley, Thomas R., 223
 Wilkins, Daniel, Jr., 44, 46, 47, 53, 64, 68, 69, 73, 189
 Wilkinson, Howard, 38
 Williams, Marshall N., 227
 Williams, Mrs. Mary, 229
 Williams, Norman, 230
 Williams, R. E., 103, 109, 225
 Willing, Mrs. Jennie F., 109, 110
 Willing, W. C., 113
 Willson, Mrs. J. O., 235
 Wilson, Andrew S., 210, 214
 Wilson, Fletcher, 31
 Wilson, G. E., 46
 Wilson, Oscar L., 122, 123, 231
 Wilson School of Arts, 123, 231
 Wilson, William S., 234
 Wimberly, Adlai B. ("By"), 160
 Wing, Henry, 91
 Winter, John F., 214
 WJBC Radio Station, 167, 186
 Woman's Athletic Association, 159
 Woman's Educational Association, 118, 120, 122, 226, 229
 Woman's University Guild, 140, 141, 235
 Wood, Frank E., 156
 Wood, Henry, 91
 Works Progress Administration, 167, 172
 Wright, G. W. T., 71
 Wright, W. T., 46, 51, 200
 Wylder, Jennie, 223

 Yale University, 244
 Yates, Paul, 245
 Yates, William Reed, 245
 Yates, Gov. Richard, 67
 Yolton, Leroy, 245
 Young, Brigham, 111
 Young, Mrs. Anna Eliza, 111, 227
 Young, Fred H. ("Brick"), 147, 232, 249
 Young, William, 208, 210
 Young, William D. H., 211
 York College, 168
 Y.M.C.A., 105, 124, 150, 160, 163
 Y.W.C.A., 124, 160

 Zeller, J. C., 140



ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIV LIBRARIES
BLOOMINGTON, IL 61702

DATE DUE

1122

2. 1524

MAY 25 1993

1 JUN 16 1993

Sept 25

GAYLORD

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

